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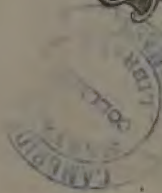
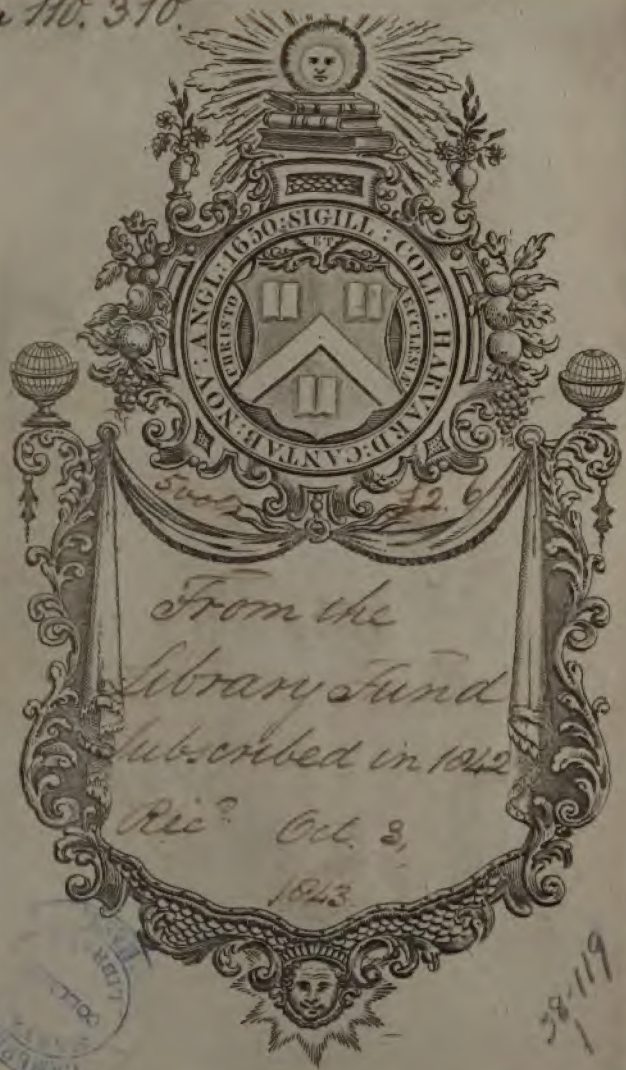
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THE
ACHARNENSES
OF
ARISTOPHANES,
WITH
NOTES
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY,

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES,

BY
T. MITCHELL, A. M.
LATE FELLOW OF SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

καὶ πολλὰ μὲν γέλοιά μ' εἰ-
πεῖν, πολλὰ δὲ σπουδαῖα. Ran. 389.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET,
LONDON.

MDCCCXXXV. —

110.510.



INTRODUCTION.

IT has been somewhere remarked, by Lord Byron, that of the ancient Greeks we already know more than enough. Whence this opinion of the noble writer was derived, or how far he was competent to form an opinion on such a subject, this is not the place to inquire: it will be sufficient to observe, that the remark could hardly have dried upon his Lordship's pen, when those great works, which do so much honour to the names of Boeckh, Müller, Wachsmuth, Kruse, and others, began to appear on the continent, affording sufficient evidence, that in this country at least much yet remains to be learnt respecting that remarkable people, and on points the most important connected with their arts and manners, their political and religious institutions. Among other important objects connected with the present undertaking, not the least advantageous appeared to be its presenting a convenient channel for conveying some of the observations of these profound inquirers, and preparing the way for a better appreciation of the rest.

So many of the dramas of Aristophanes hang together by one common connecting link, that a few preliminary remarks will be necessary, in order that the nature of that link may be properly estimated, and due justice done to the poet's general object. The inquiry will lead us some way back into the annals of past ages; but the remarks will be as brief and as compressed as the nature of the subject will admit.

We are told by the father of history, that when Cræsus, king of Lydia, was preparing to make war upon the mighty monarch of the East, and anxiously looking about for such assistance as might aid him in his perilous enterprise, he heard (it would almost seem for the first time) of two peoples on the opposite shore of Greece, the one of Doric, the other of Ionic race; the latter, with several minor states, submitting to a sort of supremacy on the part of the former. Who these two peoples were, it is unnecessary to say. What would have

been the astonishment of this Lydian monarch, had the curtain of futurity been lifted up, and the events of a few succeeding years been disclosed to his view; had he seen himself a captive, and hardly rescued from a burning pile; while those two small states, of whose existence he had scarcely heard, should be found manfully coping with a power before which himself had failed, defeating its countless hosts, and at last prescribing to their submissive master, within what distance from the coast his horsemen might presume to ride, and beyond what limits his navies should not dare to trespass^a! But great as might have been the Lydian king's surprise, that of the historian, who told to listening ears most of these wonderful events, would perhaps have been still greater, had he been empowered to foresee that which a young man among his auditors, (and weeping with delight at what he heard,) was destined to communicate. Familiar with those southern and eastern governments, on which the march of time seems to make no impression, and his own soul evidently strung to a lively sense of the blessings of freedom, Herodotus could scarcely have been made to believe, that almost the first efforts of a people, barely rescued from slavery themselves, would be to impose chains on others, and that the course of a few years would see the government of that same people undergoing such a series of changes and revolutions, as the dynasties, with which travel had made him familiar, did not experience in the course of many revolving centuries!

From Herodotus to Thucydides the intellectual change is prodigious, and at first certainly not a pleasing one. The wild legend, the romantic tale, the mystic rite, and solemn festival; all that flow of narrative which so much delights by what it communicates, and that mysterious silence, which so much arrests attention by what it withholds, all this is now at an end. Sterner matter is before us: instead of a theme almost as universal as nature's self, one half of the year becomes as it were a blank, while the other presents little more than the monotonous din of arms. And is there no connecting link between these two mighty and successive masters of historic art? Yes, there is one so strong, that the closing words of Herodotus seem to point out Thucydides as the very person, whom the

^a Plutarch in Cimone, 13.

course of events had destined to be his legitimate successor, and who, under every difference of style and matter, should be felt to be the taker up of a tale, which had just been told to him. After all the travels and researches of Herodotus, after all that his curious eye had seen most remarkable in growth or produce, the course and termination of the Persian war bring him evidently to a deep persuasion, that whatever he may have seen elsewhere, his wandering steps have at last brought him to that soil of which MAN, in the strongest sense of the word, was the indigenous^b plant: and man may truly be called the theme of the author of the Peloponnesian war; man in his noblest and most debasing forms: man in his high purpose and deep resolve, in his love of country, and his love of glory, in his highest state of physical and moral excellence: and man again in his mad ambition and reckless enterprise, his thirst for blood, and appetite for plunder, with all that list of attendant crimes and vices, which make us shudder at the very name.

With the latter, however, of these two historians, he who would thoroughly understand the writings of Aristophanes, must be content to walk hand in hand; and such is the strange constitution of the human frame, that we are not many pages advanced in his deep and tragic narrative, before the pleasure derived from the works of his immediate predecessor seems something like a childish delight of which we are ashamed. The wonderful and almost supernatural events of the Persian war, are wanting indeed in the Peloponnesian; yet the stake played for is not less great, and if the war be fought upon a narrower field, a far greater list of conflicting principles and interests will be found to enter into the combat, making up for want of magnitude in the scale of warfare, by the intensity of the feelings embarked in it. With which of the two parties, principally engaged in this mighty conflict, modern feeling will take its stand, there can be little doubt. Knowing little in general of Sparta, but the skeleton of a constitution, the value of which few have been taught to appreciate, and a state of manners, from which

^b Herodot. IX. 122. in fine. The sentiment has been more fully expanded by Isocrates: ἐπίσταμαι γὰρ ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις τόποις φύσεις ἐγγιγνομένας καρπῶν καὶ δένδρων καὶ ζώων ἰδίας ἐν ἑκάστοις καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἄλλων διαφερούσας, τὴν δ' ἡμετέραν χώραν ἄνδρας φέρειν καὶ τρέφειν δυναμένην, κ. τ. λ. 155, a.

many are inclined to turn away as harsh and revolting, we readily yield our affections to that rival, who stands before us in the bodily frame and substance of a glorious literature, of which we have all more or less partaken, and which has entailed upon us a debt of gratitude and reverence, which few think they can ever sufficiently acknowledge. And if the reader be fresh from his Herodotus, he will have every reason to expect that the feeling of ancient Greece must have corresponded with his own. In that glorious struggle, which freed her for ever from the yoke of Persia, almost the whole praise lies on the side of Athens. The courage which she displayed in that awful contest, forms but the least part of her credit. Whatever is wise in purpose, noble in execution, and disinterested in sacrifice, rested with her^c. The page of history presents nothing so grand as that conference in which, previous to the invasion of their country by Mardonius, the Athenians explained to the king of Macedon on one side, and the Lacedæmonians on the other, the line of conduct which they meant to pursue, and from which no sacrifices, however painful, should divert^d them. Nor were these the only claims of gratitude which Athens had upon the minor states of Greece; in some occurrences almost immediately succeeding the struggle with Persia, she is found exhibiting as much wisdom, moderation, and ^e forbearance, as in the Persian war itself she had shewn unexampled energy and courage; and yet the modern feeling of preference for Athens does not correspond with that of the great body of the Grecian states; *their* preference, as the candid Thucydides^f informs us, lay at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war decidedly (*παρὰ πολὺ*) with Sparta: and in knowing the full grounds of this preference the student of Aristophanes is not a little interested.

That confederate bodies, like corporate ones, ought to know, and generally do know, who is most fit to be placed at their head, is a general truth too obvious to admit of any dispute; the motives indeed on which that choice is made, are often such as to elude the distant observer: but in the present instance, they lie pretty well upon the surface, and a brief review of

^c Plutarch. Aristid. 10. Themistocl. 7.

^e Mitford, II. 251. 319.

^d Herodot. VIII. 140-4.

^f Thucyd. II. 8.

them will shew, that in this declared leaning of the Grecian states to the side of Sparta, the fact could not well have been otherwise than Thucydides has stated it.

However nations may sometimes be disposed to trifle with their own happiness or honour in the choice of those whom they please to place at the head of their affairs, the only safe guides in conferring such a distinction, can be substantially but four: clear and unencumbered property,—the more of birth and blood the better,—that general intelligence, which arises from the average developement of the intellectual powers,—and that integrity which results from a proper cultivation of the moral and religious feelings,—these constitute, as all experience has proved, the only elements out of which wise and prudent counsellors and the conductors of states, whether single or combined, can ever possibly be framed. That on all these points there was a decided superiority on the part of Sparta as compared with Athens, must be left to Müller, the learned and eloquent historian of the Doric race, fully to demonstrate; the present sketch can point only to some of them, and that but briefly.

What was the general nature of the Spartan income, and from what sources that income was derived, is too commonly known to require much explanation. However much at variance with modern custom some of her usages on these points may have been, they were strictly consistent with the manners of the ^f times, and their general results are all which we have to deal with at present. And these were certainly most remarkable in their kind. They presented the singular spectacle in history of an entire people, who, having all their bodily wants supplied, were at leisure to apply themselves to what they considered the only pursuits worthy attention;—the improvement of their minds by intellectual application, and the invigoration of their bodily frames by the practice of martial ^g exercises. How widely different matters stood at Athens, as far as income is concerned, her subject states had too much reason to know. By a fanciful imagination, which traces in the map of Greece some resemblance to the human form, wherever the head or heart may be placed, the two arms will be unquestionably assigned to Corinth and Athens: and the arm belonging to the latter

^f With regard to the atrocious tales about the *crypteia*, the reader will do well to consult the pages of Müller, 2. 40-3.

^g Plut. *Lycurg.* 25.

was found to be a very long one. It reached across the wide Ægean sea from the Grecian coast to that of Ionia, and a squeeze and a gripe too often advertised the towns beneath, that to support her multiplied expenses, Athens had as much need of external as of native resources.

On which side of the two great Grecian families lay the superiority of birth and descent, (and though wits and satirists are justly occupied in correcting the aberrations arising out of such feelings, philosophers know them to be too inherent in the human heart, not to deserve the deepest attention,) there could be no doubt; the Spartans dated from the third descent in the new æra of mankind, the Athenians from the fourth. While the latter were comparatively an unknown people, the Spartans enjoyed all that fame which tradition and poetry are calculated to give. In the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, in such legends and poems, as recorded the numerous colonies formed under leaders of the great Heraclide family, or sang the exploits of their illustrious founder, the Spartans found not merely ample store for cultivating that love of genealogies and antiquities, which ^h characterised them; but they also saw in them deep bonds towards their fellow-creatures, and a necessity for cultivating those virtues, without which high birth only becomes an additional degradation in the eyes of all reflecting persons. That the citizens of Athens felt their inferiority on this point, is evidenced by their actions. The writings of Homer were ⁱ interpolated, that her former kings might wear as much lustre as possible, and history was ^k falsified, that her antiquity might be as little as possible brought into question.

As far as these two points therefore are concerned, the Spartans might be termed a nation of gentlemen; and the remark made by Anacharsis, after visiting the different states of Greece, and living among them all, would appear to be a correct one, that "all wanted leisure and tranquillity for wisdom, except the Lacedæmonians, for that these were the only persons, with

^h Hence when the sophist Hippias is asked by Socrates, on what points his lessons were most acceptable to the Lacedæmonians, he replies: *περὶ τῶν γενῶν, τῶν τε ἡρώων, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ τῶν κατοικήσεων, ὡς τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐκτίσθησαν αἱ πόλεις, καὶ συλλήβδην πάσης τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας ἥδιστα ἀκροῶνται*. The vulgar idea, that all mental excellence was banished from Sparta, has been fully refuted by Müller: up to the time of the Persian war, it flourished there in the utmost perfection. See his Chapters on the Arts and Literature of the Dorians.

ⁱ Plut. *Thes.* 20.

^k Müller, I. 274-5.

whom it was possible to hold a rational¹ conversation." The people of Athens, on the contrary, must have been in his eyes, what it is evident they were in the eyes of the Spartans, a mere *ῥυάχετος*, (Arist. Lysist. 170.) a turbulent and lawless rabble, among whom might be found indeed individuals worthy of the deepest admiration, but with whom, as a body, they occasionally found themselves obliged to decline any^m negotiation. As from the one people therefore, on the general principles of human nature, the Grecian states had reason to look for exaction, insult, and oppression, so from the other they might reasonably expect to be at all events left masters of their own, and to be treated on general occasions with courtesy and kindness; and that these would be not capricious and wayward feelings on the side of Sparta, but fixt and constant principles, the uniformity and stability of her own political institutions, so widely different from those which the pages of Athenian History display, was a sufficient guarantee.

More than four centuries and a half had now elapsed, since Lycurgus had given to his country her peculiar form of government; and still she was seen pursuing the same course without apparent change or deviation, while almost every other state around her was undergoing partial change or "dim eclipse." And what complex frame and code of laws, it might be asked, had worked this mighty difference? All that had wrought this wonder in the science of politics, might be written in the palm of a man's hand; and every Englishman, who deems himself a scholar, ought to have it written there, for in it are contained all the leading features of that constitution, which have made his own country the envy and admiration of the world. "*Build a temple,*" said this short and simpleⁿ document, "*to Jupiter Hellanius, and Minerva Hellania; divide the tribes, and institute thirty obas; appoint a^o council with its*

¹ Herodot. IV. 77.

^m Cf. Müller. 2. 198. Thucyd. IV. 22.

ⁿ The original is preserved in Plutarch. Δὲς Ἑλλανίου καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς Ἑλλανίας ἱερὸν ἱδρυσάμενον, φυλὰς φυλάξαντα, καὶ ὠβὰς ὠβάξαντα τριάκοντα, γερουσίαν σὺν ἀρχαγέταις, καταστήσαντα, ὥρας ἐξ ὥρας ἀπελλάζειν μεταξὺ βαβύκας τε καὶ κνακίω-νος, οὕτως εἰσφέρειν τε καὶ ἀφίστασθαι δάμω δ' ἀγορὰν εἶμεν καὶ κράτος. Αἱ δὲ σκολιὰν δὲ δῆμος ἐλοιτο, τοὺς πρεσβυγενέας καὶ ἀρχαγέτας ἀποστατήρας εἶμεν. Vit. Lycurg. 6.

^o This council was the gerusia, or that aristocratical counterpoise to the popular assembly, which was never wanting in a genuine Doric state. (Müller, 2. 94.) It was a council which acted upon its own judgment, and not according to written laws. No responsibility lay upon its members: they were considered as morally

p princes; convene from *q* time to time the assembly between (the bridge of) *Babycæ*, and (the stream of) *Cnacion*; propose such and such measures, and then depart; and let there be a right of decision and power to the *r* people; but if the people should follow a crooked opinion, the elders and the princes shall *s* dissent."

On this simple document (the growth of much previous political suffering, and that occasioned by an over-preponderance of 'democratical principles) was founded that Spartan constitution, which had already subsisted more than four hundred and fifty years, when the Peloponnesian war broke out, and which might have subsisted till this day but for two causes; the one,

perfect, and enjoyed a complete exemption as to the consequences of their actions. In speaking of them as an intermediate body between the two Spartan kings and the people, which prevented the monarchy from turning into a tyranny, and the popular part of the government from becoming a democracy, both Plato and Plutarch use language, almost every word of which might be applied to our own House of Peers: *πλειόνων δὲ καινοτονομένων ἐπὶ τοῦ Λυκούργου, πρῶτων ἦν καὶ μέγιστον ἡ κατάστασις τῶν γερόντων* ἦν φησὶν ὁ Πλάτων τῇ τῶν βασιλέων ἀρχῇ φλεγμαινώσῃ μιχθείσας, καὶ γενομένην ἰσόψηφον εἰς τὰ μέγιστα, σωτηρίαν ἄμα καὶ σωφροσύνην παρασχεῖν. Αἰωρουμένη γὰρ ἡ πολιτεία καὶ ἀποκλίνουσα νῦν μὲν ὡς τοὺς βασιλεῖς ἐπὶ τυραννίδα, νῦν δὲ ὡς τὸ πλῆθος ἐπὶ δημοκρατίαν, ὅλον ἔρμα τὴν τῶν γερόντων ἀρχὴν ἐν μέσῳ θεμένη καὶ ἰσορροπήσασα, τὴν ἀσφαλεστάτην τάξιν ἔσχε καὶ κατόστασιν· δεῖ τῶν ἡκτῶ καὶ εἴκοσι γερόντων τοῖς μὲν βασιλεῦσι προστιθεμένων, ὅσον ἂντιβῆναι πρὸς δημοκρατίαν, αὐτοῖς δὲ, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ γενέσθαι τυραννίδα, τὸν δῆμον ἀναρρυνόντων. *Lycurg.* 5. The same deep sense of the political value and importance of such an intermediate body, may be traced in Pindar's address to Arcesilaus, king of Cyrene, when he beseeches him "*not to destroy with sharp axe the branches of the great oak* (the nobles of the state), *and disfigure its beautiful form; for that even when deprived of its vigour, it gives proof of its power, when the destructive fire of winter* (i. e. insurrection) *snatches it,*" &c. (*Pyth.* 4. 468. Boeckh's explanation). "But the soothing hand," says Müller, "with which the poet advises that the wounds of the state should be treated, was not that of Arcesilaus: for these reasons he was the last in the line of the princes of Cyrene, and a democratical government succeeded." Müller, 2. 182.

p By the princes are meant the two joint kings of Sparta. In regard to this branch of the Spartan constitution, Müller observes, "In taking a review of all these statements, it appears to me that the political sagacity was almost past belief, with which the ancient constitution of Sparta protected the power, the dignity, and welfare of the office of king, yet without suffering it to grow into a despotism, or without placing the king in any one point either above or without the law. Without endangering the liberty of the state, a royal race was maintained, which, blending the pride of their own family with the national feelings, produced, for a long succession of years, monarchs of a noble and patriotic disposition." 2. 112. For a remarkable proof of the reverence in which the Spartan kings were held generally by the Greeks, see Plutarch's *Agis*, 21.

q Such appears to me to be the meaning of the expression, *ὥρας ἐξ ὥρας*. Müller considers it as nearly inexplicable.

r Here this sacred *rhētra* originally ended; but the unlimited authority thus given to the people to approve or reject what the kings proposed, having been found to be attended with much mischief and inconvenience, the subsequent clause was added for the purpose of more fully defining and limiting it.

s That is, as Plutarch interprets this clause, "in case the people does not either approve or reject the measure in toto, but alters or vitiates it in any manner, the kings and councillors should dissolve the assembly, and declare the decree to be invalid." *Lycurg.* 6. Müller, 2. 87.

t *Plut. Lycurg.* 2. 5.

that intercourse with other nations, which Lycurgus had so strongly interdicted, but which the long duration of the Peloponnesian war obliged the Spartans to maintain; the other, an accidental, and for a long time imperceptible infusion of democracy, which the original statutes of Lycurgus had never recognised, and the origin, growth, and consequences of which will come more properly under consideration in our author's comedy of the Wasps.

While the political institutions of Sparta, by being thus based on the worship of Jupiter Hellanius, or the common Jupiter of Greece, offered a guarantee that her views would be directed to the common interest and benefit of all its minor states, so in an age deeply susceptible of religious impressions, as that age unquestionably was, her more local and peculiar worship was calculated to fix deeply the attention, and gain the confidence of all considerate and reflecting minds throughout that country. It is only of recent date, that this subject has received that illustration which belonged to it; and slight as will be the notice here taken of it, even that notice will probably at first appear irrelevant to our subject; but it will only be in appearance: whatever tends to throw light on the peculiar animosity of the Peloponnesian war, tends also to throw light on the comedies of Aristophanes; for it is only by such views that we can justly appreciate that abhorrence of war, and that intense desire for peace, which is the leading feature of so many of them.

If magnificent ^u processions, many of them adapted to conciliate the popular mind by reference to those principles of an elementary religion, which the popular mind most readily embraces; if the celebration of mysterious rites and hecatombs of slaughtered victims, had been able to claim from heaven the title of a religious people, and the respect due to it as such, Athens would unquestionably have borne the palm over her illustrious adversary; yet the voice of Jupiter Ammon declared, that "to him the calm solemnity of the prayers of the Spartans was dearer than all the sacrifices of the ^v Greeks;" and with this declaration the bosoms of wise and thoughtful men no doubt beat in unison. Whence did this arise? To feel and know its truth, the

^u Plut. Lycurg. 30.

^v Müller, 1. 425.

reader must intently fix his eyes upon a faith, which if less pure and spiritual in its nature than that which belongs to his own times, stood far indeed above the baser worships, which ^xsurrounded it. Such will be found to be the religion, which had connected itself with the worship of that deity, whom the Dorians generally invoked as *γ leader* and *founder*, and whom the Spartans worshipped with peculiar reverence,—the god Apollo.

To the readers of modern as well as of the later Greek poetry, this name presents perhaps more than any other, the idea of an elementary deity, the deified personification of the Sun; and to those whose ideas are derived from statuary rather than poetry, it offers the image of a deity drawn almost into the very circle of humanity;—

“Too fair to worship, too divine to love.”

But all such ideas must be abandoned, if we wish to form right notions of the Doric religion, and of Apollo as connected with it. Whether we look to the religious customs peculiar to that race, or to those which they adopted or altered from other nations, a tendency is ever visible in them, as Mr. Müller ob-

^x From whence much of this superiority of Sparta, both in religious and political institutions, arose, there can be no rational doubt. Early as the coasts of Greece were peopled from Egypt and Phœnicia, the intervening island of Crete must have received still earlier emigrants from both those countries. Between the Cretans and the Spartans there was from the remotest periods a constant intercourse, (Müller *passim*); and nothing can be more certain in history, than that the general institutions of Lycurgus were founded on those of Minos. That eminent legislator, on whom the eyes of Plato and other philosophers appear to have been so intently fixed, lived only half a century later than the author of the Pentateuch; and supposing the institutions of Lycurgus to be copies of those of Minos, there can be little doubt as to the source from which the system of the Cretan legislator was derived. Hence that strong similarity so clearly visible in the Jewish and Lacedæmonian constitutions. In both the leading principle for the preservation of internal peace and tranquillity is the same: viz. that proportion of allotted land, and that inalienability of property, which seemed best fitted to secure the preservation of families, and to prevent that accumulation of wealth in a few hands, which was the source of so much misery to the other states of antiquity. Under both constitutions we recognize the formation of an armed and military people, whose martial habits, however, were to be rather a system of defence than of aggression. (Plut. Ages. 26.) In both also is observed a strong tendency to keep themselves apart from other nations, that no intercommunion might tend to counteract the views of their separate lawgivers. In both states the purposes of religion are found connected with a sacred tithes, (Müller, 1. 258-9. 270. 292, hence one of the names of Apollo, *Δεκαρκόπος*, the *tithes-receiver*), and the ordinances of both are founded on a divine order and authority. Some smaller peculiarities might be added to shew the similarity between the Jewish and Spartan states, a similarity so strong, that Josephus evidently appears to have considered both nations, as proceeding from a common stock, (Antiq. XII. 4. to XIII. 5. 8.)

^y Müller, 1. 278.

serves, to consider the Deity not so much in reference to the works or objects of nature, as to the actions and thoughts of man; and hence the double character of the Doric Apollo. Though declared by Pindar 'to be of all gods the most friendly to man²,' yet he is represented as a punishing and avenging, as well as a healing and protecting deity. "*Dread the son of Jupiter,*" says the priest of Chryse to the Greeks, "*he walks dark as night; the sure and deadly arrows rattle on his shoulders.*" Hence he is called upon by the poet Archilochus, to "*punish and destroy the guilty as he is wont to destroy them;*" and consistently with this character he appears as the minister of vengeance, and chastiser of arrogance, destroying the proud Niobe, the unruly Aloidæ, Tityus, and the Python, enemies of the gods. But the brighter side is more commonly seen in his names, his attributes, and the legends connected with him. He is the Healer (Παιήων), Assister, Defender, Averter (Ἀπέλλων). He is signified as bright, clear, pure, and unstained (Φοῖβος). He is born of light (Λυγκῆς), and declared to be 'the pure and holy god;' while his birthplace is that pure and bright island, which Pindar terms 'the star of the dark earth;' and which, restless and unquiet before, assumes tranquillity and brightness at the immediate manifestation of the god. And with this double character of the Doric Apollo, the two great branches of his worship, expiatory rites and oracular ceremonies, will be found very closely to harmonize, though in a sketch so brief and rapid as the present, the mere results of such a combination are all that can be stated. While the expiatory rites acknowledged a taint of sin to be inherent in the human frame, they also explained by what offerings (ἱλασμοὶ) the wrath of the offended god might be appeased, and by what purifications (καθαρμοὶ) the mind be restored to its lost tranquillity and peace; thus fitting it to embrace once more those doctrines, and form itself on those high virtues, which connected themselves with prophecy, as the second great portion of the worship of Apollo. For prophecy, according to the ideas of the ancients, is the announcement of fate, (μοῖρα, αἶσα); fate itself being considered to be the right order of things, the established physical and moral harmony of the

² Id. i. 318.

world, in which each thing occupies the place fitted for its capacities and function. "Fate therefore coincides with the supreme Justice (*Θέμις*); which notion Hesiod expressed, by saying that Jupiter married Themis, who produced to him the Fates. The pious, religious mind could not separate Jupiter and Destiny: Fate was the will and thought of the highest of the gods. A man whose actions agreed with this established harmony, and who followed the appointed course of things, acted *justly*, (*κατ' αἶσαν, ἐναίσχημα*); the violent and arrogant man endeavoured at least to break through the laws of Fate. Now it was this right order of things which the ancient oracles were supposed to proclaim; and hence they were called *θέμεις*, ordinances or laws of *justice*." (Müller, I. 357.) The piety, which grew out of this religious system, had a peculiarly energetic character: it was also connected with a degree of cheerfulness and confidence, equally removed from the exuberance of enthusiasm, and the gloominess of superstition; "the festivals and religious usages of the Doric race displaying, as their eloquent historian observes, a brightness and hilarity, which made them think that the most pleasing sacrifice which they could offer to their gods was to rejoice in their sight, and use the various methods which the arts afforded them of expressing their ^b joy; their worship, with all this, bearing the stamp of the greatest simplicity, and at the same time warmth of heart." (Id. I. 424.)

Such is a faint and most imperfect view of that system of private manners, and public institutions, which the Spartans, as a body, had to offer as entitling them to take precedence in the general affairs of Greece; and which amply accounts for that profound veneration and respect, which the mere appearance of a Spartan cloak and staff was accustomed to produce in the eyes of foreigners and ^c Greeks. And what had Athens, besides those general services rendered in the Persian wars, and of which we shall speak again forthwith, to offer as a counterpoise? That literature, which has so justly endeared her name to modern times? But that was yet in its infancy; it had struck

^b Hence in the statues of Apollo at Delphi and Delos, he was represented as bearing in his hand the Graces, who gave additional splendour and elegance to his festivals by the dance, music, and banquet.

^c Plut. *Lycurg.* 30. *Nicias*, 19.

none of those roots in the public mind which the writings of Homer, Hesiod, and Pindar (all more or less favourable to the Doric race) had done: such of it as was new was written in a dialect with which the general ear had not yet become familiar; and such as was really original, her tragic drama, would, to a man endued with the true Doric feelings, have provoked the exclamation which Solon is said to have indignantly uttered, when he witnessed the first exhibition of Thespis: "What faith in contracts will the people exhibit, who give their eulogies and regards to such amusements and fabrications as these ^d?"

To the charms of that statuary, and other specimens of matchless skill, which excite at once the admiration and despair of modern artists, the Doric, and indeed the general feeling of Greece, must have been still less accessible. The first had yet those lofty ideas which taught them that the noblest statue which a virtuous man can frame, is that which he raises in his own bosom; and with regard to the Greeks generally, if the first emotion on seeing these fine works of art had been an emotion of pleasure, the second must have been a desire to expunge the names of the artists which stood at their base, and to substitute instead, as they justly might, the words *Treachery! Spoliation! Robbery!* For what reasoning could be more ^esophistic than that which led to the appropriation of the funds out of which all these elegancies and embellishments had grown, or what more base and nefarious than the act which followed up that reasoning!

That the confederate Greeks had not forgotten the services rendered them by Athens in the Persian wars, the page of history sufficiently attests; and it is barely necessary to refer to those services, and to the characters of two of the most distinguished of Athenian statesmen, to see in what the true supremacy over the confederated Greeks consisted; viz. a supposed preeminence in virtue, which had hitherto been considered as the peculiar characteristic of Sparta. The two characters to whom I refer are Aristides and Themistocles. It is impossible to read Plutarch's account of the manner in which

^d Plut. Sol. 29.

^e Aristoph. Nub. 995. ἄλλο τε μὴδὲν | αἰσχρὸν ποιεῖν, ὅτι τῆς Αἰδοῦς μέλλεις τάγαλμ' ἀναπλάττειν. In a similar spirit Plutarch, speaking of the unwilling admiration which the Doric truth and simplicity of Callieratides wrung from the allies, says, ἀλλὰ τούτου μὲν τὴν ἀρετὴν, ὥσπερ ἀγάλματος ἡρωικοῦ κάλλος, ἐθαύμαζον. Lysand. 5.

^f Plut. Pericl. 12.

these two great men grew up together, without feeling that they were placed, as it were by the hand of the Deity, before the Athenians as the representatives of those two great principles on which nations as well as individuals must take their stand, and decide whether their chance for happiness shall rest on the solid basis of a secure, but often inglorious rectitude, or on the glittering, but fallacious promises of external wealth and splendour. While the policy of Aristides prevailed, all tended to the former side; with him principally had originated that noble conduct which so eminently distinguished his countrymen at the commencement, and for some time after the close, of the Persian war, and which, contrasting forcibly with the conduct of the Spartan commander Pausanias, was rapidly transferring to the Athenians that lead in the affairs of Greece, which had hitherto been considered as the undoubted and exclusive right of Sparta: but that incomparable man, alas! was gone, and the fate and conduct of Athens were in the hands of his clever, but less virtuous rival.

From the moment that Themistocles had persuaded his country to set her foot on a man of war's deck, from that moment he appears to have felt that he had placed her on a throne; and all the resources and energies of his powerful and elastic mind were put in force to secure her possession of it. And the mixture of caution, wisdom, and boldness, with which his plans were accomplished, can never by mere worldly minds be sufficiently admired. While every exertion was made to add to the power and wealth of Athens from abroad, strong ramparts were thrown around the metropolis itself, and long walls added to connect her city with her ports; and that done, the mighty master knew that all the rest was in his hands. We can hardly conceive the return of Themistocles from Sparta, when this important step had been achieved, without the imagination placing him at the head of a solemn procession to Piræus, there to invest his country with her new rights of sovereignty. "In this element, which has lately been but the means of safety, see henceforth the source of increasing greatness and glory. The mistress of this ocean

§ In the virtues of this extraordinary man, more than in any other, may be seen the grounds of a declaration which Plato makes, (*De Leg.* i. 642. c.), that where a good man was found in Athens, he was preeminently good.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΑΧΑΡΝΗΣ.

ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ.

“ΟΣΑ δὴ δέδηγμαι τὴν ἐμαντοῦ καρδίαν,

1. “*Όσα δὴ*. It cannot be too early imprest on the reader of Aristophanes, that the comedy of Greece was not more distinguished from its tragedy in all those essential particulars, which belong to the drama’s inner form, than in the comparatively minor points, which constitute its outer form: diction, dialect, and metre. Of the wide difference between their respective metrical canons, the opening verse of the *Acharnenses* presents no less than two examples. It is almost unnecessary to say, that (proper names excepted) an anapæst could find its way only into the *first* foot of an iambic senarius; and that to gain admission even into this place, it was necessary for the anapæst to present itself in an unbroken form, or what Euripides appears to have considered equivalent, in the shape of a preposition with its case immediately following. (*Orest.* 896. 1336. *Alcest.* 376. *Iph. Aul.* 646. *Bacch.* 502, 1189, 1243. *Hel.* 844. *Herc. f.* 940.) Such verses as the following, found among the fragments of *Æschylus* or *Sophocles*,

κατὰ τῆς σισύρης τῆς λεοντείας δορᾶς. *Æsch.* in *Κίρυξ*.

ταχὺ δ’ αὐτὸ δείξει τοῦργον, ὡς ἐγὼ σαφῶς. *Soph.* in *Lemniis*.

we may pretty safely conclude, belonged to the *satyric*, not to the *tragic* compositions of those two severer and nobler masters of their art. See *Hermann de Metris*, lib. II. c. 14. §. 13. The violation of this and other metrical canons in the fragments, so falsely and mischievously ascribed to *Æschylus* and *Sophocles* by the *Alexandrine* scholars, will be noticed hereafter.

Ib. δέδηγμαι καρδίαν. *Vesp.* 374, δακύν τὴν καρδίαν.

φράζεσθαι δ’ εὖτ’ ἂν γεράνου φωνὴν ἐπακούσης

ὑψοθεν ἐκ νεφέων ἐνιαύσια κεκληγυῖης

ἢ τ’ ἀροτοῦ τε σῆμα φέρει, καὶ χείματος ὥρην

δεικνύει ὀμβρητοῦ· κραδίην δ’ ἔδακ’ ἀνδρὸς ἀβούτεω.

Hesiodi Opera et Dies, 446—449. *Poet. Min. Græc.* (*Gaisford.*)

For the compound word *καρδιόδηκτος*, which occurs in the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus*, the reader is referred to *Blomfield’s Glossary*, p. 303.

Ib. ἐμαντοῦ καρδίαν. The laws of cretic termination, as they affect the tragic senarius, have been fully explained by the illustrious *Porson*. That first of scholars has decided, that if a tragic trimeter end in a *pes creticus* (—) with a word of more than one syllable preceeding it; or if that cretic foot resolve itself into a trochee and a long syllable, or into a long syllable and an iambus, that long syllable being an article,

ἦσθην δὲ βαιὰ, πᾶν δὲ βαιὰ τέτταρα·
 ἃ δ' ὠδυνήθην, ψαμματοσιγάργαρα.
 φέρ' ἴδω, τί δ' ἦσθην ἄξιον χαιρηδόνος ;

a preposition, or in short any part of speech, belonging rather to the word which follows, than that which precedes it ; that in all such cases, the fifth foot of the verse must be an iambus or a tribrach. All such restraints the comic trimeter utterly disregarded :

Plut. 2. Δούλον γενέσθαι παραφρονοῦντος | δεσπότην.

— 29. κακῶς ἔπραττον καὶ πένης ἦν. | οἷδά τοι.

— 63. δέχου τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ τὸν ὄρνιν | τοῦ θεοῦ.

See Porson's Supplement, and Tate's Greek Tragic and Comic Metres, IX. 2.

2. βαιά.

γλῶτταν βαιάν. Nub. 1011.

Ἄρεται δ' αἰεὶ μεγάλοι πολύμυθοι.

βαιὰ δ' ἐν μακροῖσι ποικίλλειν, ἀκοὰ σοφοῖς.

Pind. Pyth. IX. 133.

Εἰ τις καθεῖρξει χρυσὸν ἐν δόμοις πουλὺν

καὶ σῦκα βαιά, καὶ δὴ τρεῖς ἀνθρώπους,

γνῆγ' ὅσον τὰ σῦκα τοῦ χρυσοῦ κρεῖσσον. Floril. Stob. p. 391.

3. ψαμματοσιγάργαρα, in numbers numberless. To express this idea the poet combines three words, all more or less expressive of number: ψάμμος (*sand*), κόσια the termination of Greek words expressive of *hundreds*, as διακόσια, τριακόσια, &c. and γάργαρα, which Schneider in his Greek Lexicon renders *Menge*, *Haufen*, i. e. *heaps*. The word *sand* has served poets of all ages, and the earliest of all poets among the rest, (Il. B. 799. I. 385.) as a means of expressing what is not subject to the process of regular calculation.

So also the great dithyrambic poet :

Ὅσσα τε χθῶν ἤρινά φύλλ'

ἀναπέμπει, χῶπόσαι

ἐν θαλάσῃ καὶ ποταμοῖς ψάμαθοι

κύμασιν ῥιπαῖς τ' ἀνέμων κλονέονται.

Pyth. IX. 82.

And again in the compliment paid to the numberless merits of Theron :

ἐπεὶ ψάμμος ἀριθμὸν περιπέφενεν.

ἐκεῖνος ὅσα χάρματ' ἄλ-

λοῖς ἔθηκεν, τίς ἂν φράσαι δύναίτο ; Olymp. II. 178.

As illustrations of the words γάργαρα and γαργαίρειν, (*to be full*), the following quotations, extracted from the Scholiast, and other sources, will suffice : ἔνδον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐστὶν ἀνδρῶν γάργαρα, Aristomenes in Mythis. ὄρῳ δ' ἄνωθεν γάργαρ' ἀνθρώπων κύκλῳ, Alcæus in Cælo. ἀνδρῶν ἀρίστων πᾶσα γαργαίρει πόλις, Cratinus. ἀνδρῶν ἐπακτῶν πᾶσ' ἐγάργαρ' ἐστία. Aristoph. in Lemniis.

4. φέρ' ἴδω. Nub. 21, φέρ' ἴδω, τί ὀφείλω ; Eq. 119, φέρ' ἴδω, τί ἄρ' ἔνεστιν ; 1214, φέρ' ἴδω, τί οὖν ἔνεστιν ;

ἐγὼδ', ἐφ' ᾧ γε τὸ κέαρ εὐφράνθην ἰδὼν,
 τοῖς πέντε ταλάντοις, οἷς Κλέων ἐξήμεσεν.
 ταῦθ' ὥς ἐγανώθην, καὶ φιλῶ τοὺς ἱππέας
 διὰ τοῦτο τοῦργον· “ ἄξιον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι.”

Ib. *χαίρηδόνος*. Hesychius: *χαίρηδόνος τὴν χαράν*. Elmsley observes, that this word, like many others in this play, appears to have been a mere coinage of the poet's brain.

5. *ἐφ' ᾧ γε*. In criticism, as in war, says the greatest of modern scholars, no minutiae are to be disregarded. This little particle occurring at least 500 times in the remains of Aristophanes, it will be necessary to observe its various combinations, as they respectively occur. The present need not detain us long. The particle *γε* is put after *ὅς*, *ὅστις*, when the preposition with the relative contain something deserving of particular notice. Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 602.

Ib. *τὸ κέαρ εὐφράνθην ἰδὼν*. Compare Æsch. Prom. 253, *εἰσιδοῦσά τ' ἡλγύνθην κέαρ*.

6. The five talents here referred to, were, according to the Scholiast, a bribe which this rapacious demagogue had received from some of the islands dependent upon the Athenians, as an inducement to lighten their imposts. The nature of these imposts will come better under review in the comedy of the Wasps.

Ib. *Κλέων*. See Appendix, Note A.

Ib. *ἐξήμεσε, disgorged*. Reference is again made to this subject in our poet's comedy of the Knights. *ἔπειτ' ἀναγκάζω πάλιν ἐξεμεῖν | ἄντ' ἂν κεκλόφωσί μου*, 1147. The word, though coarse enough to modern ears, occurs in its uncompound form in a passage of the Sacred Writings, which will be referred to hereafter, and is of far more consequence to remember than any passage of Aristophanes.

7. *ἐγανώθην*. *γανούσθαι*, to shine, to glitter, (Il. N. 265. T. 359.) to be diffused with joy.

Ib. *τοὺς ἱππέας*. The Knights, according to Boeckh, had been the accusers of Cleon on this occasion. They had acted so leniently with the demagogue, (no doubt from a sense of his high favour with the common people,) that no further attempt at a fine appears to have been contemplated, than a sum of money equivalent to that which the greedy favourite had extorted from some of the dependent states.

8. “*ἄξιον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι*.” These words are a quotation from an unfortunate drama, which is the object of unsparing ridicule throughout the Acharnians, the Telephus of Euripides. Brunck translates the passage, *quo quidem Græcia juvatur omnis*, and Voss, who does not often depart from Brunck, renders it, *die ja Werth für Hellas hat*. Of some value, indeed, the proceeding must have been to the poor islanders and subject states of Athens, if it saved them from the clutches of this rapacious harpy, who, like many other of his brother-demagogues, appears to have commenced his political

ἀλλ' ὠδυνήθην ἕτερον αὖ τραγωδικόν,
 ὅτε δὴ κεκήνη προσδοκῶν τὸν Αἰσχύλον,
 ὃ δ' ἀνείπεν· εἴσαγ', ὦ Θέογνι, τὸν χορόν.

10

career with little or nothing, and to have died master of enormous wealth. Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens, V. 2, 129, 247^a.

9 αὖ, on the other hand, on the contrary. So infr. 390, τοὺς δ' αὖ χορευτὰς ἡλιθίους παρεστάναι. 811, ἀλλ' ὅ τι παρ' αὐμὴν μὴ 'στὶ, τᾶδε δ' αὖ πολὺ. Vesp. 56, μηδὲν παρ' ἡμῖν προσδοκᾶν λίαν μέγα, | μηδ' αὖ γέλωτα Μεγαρόθεν κεκλεμμένον.

10. 'κεκήνη. Among the Attic writers the third person singular of the plusquam perfectum ends in εἰ, contracted from εε, with the addition of ν, if a vowel or diphthong follow: but the first person ends in η contracted from εα. Dawes in Miscell. Crit. p. 431. Brunck ad Plut. 696. Monk in Hippolyto. χαίνειν is to open the mouth, as people do when gaping, running, sleeping, listening with attention or astonishment.

Ib. προσδοκῶν τὸν Αἰσχύλον. Æschylus was not living at the time this comedy was acted: but from a passage in Suidas (v. Εὐφορίων) he appears to have left some posthumous dramas, which were brought on the stage by his son. To one of these it is probable that the present allusion is made.

Ib. τὸν Αἰσχύλον. For some remarks on the general differences between the tragic and comic writers in the use of the article, the reader is referred to Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, I. 461. (Kenrick's edition.) As regarded proper names, the following quotations will deserve the student's attention. *Articulum raro propriis nominibus præfigunt Tragici, nisi propter emphasin quandam, aut initio sententiæ, ubi particula inseritur.* FORSON. *In hac fabula* (Sept. c. Thebas), *sexagies occurrunt propria nomina, nec semel tamen cum articulo.* BLOMFIELD. In the present instance, the article seems added as a token of endearment or respect, "the Æschylus."

11. ὃ δ' ἀνείπεν. sub. κήρυξ. Thucyd. II. §. 2, καὶ ἀνείπεν ὁ κήρυξ, εἴ τις βούλεται κ. τ. λ. Andoc. de Myst. 6, 4, ὥστ' ἐπειδὴ τὴν βουλὴν εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον ὁ κήρυξ ἀνείποι ἵνα κ. τ. λ.

— Πυθιάδος

δ' ἐν δρόμῳ κάρυξ ἀνείπέ νιν.

Pyth. I. 60.

Ib. Theognis was one of those unfortunate persons, whom civilized society are so little disposed to forgive, a bad poet, and a cold dramatist. There was so little warmth or fire in his compositions, that in Athens, where every one had a nickname, (see a pleasant fragment of Anaxandrides in Athenæus, lib. VI.) he was called "Snow." We shall see Aristophanes making a laughable application of this name

^a By an error in punctuation, (no doubt a fault of the press,) the meaning of the original is entirely perverted in the English translation. Read: "Cleon the leather-seller was so deeply involved in debt, that nothing he had was unmortgaged, before he became a demagogue; his well-known covetousness gained him fifty, or according to another reading, a hundred talents."

πῶς τοῦτ' ἔσεισέ μου δοκεῖς τὴν καρδίαν ;
 ἀλλ' ἕτερον ἦσθην, ἡνίκ' ἐπὶ μόσχῳ ποτὲ M
 Δεξιθεὸς εἰσηλθ' ἀσόμενος Βοιώτιον.
 τῆτες δ' ἀπέθανον, καὶ διεστράφην ἰδὼν,

15

very shortly; or rather it is probable that Theognis derived his name from that very passage of our dramatist. Mitchell's *Aristoph.* vol. I. p. 14.

12. ἔσεισε. From physical (infr. 456. Lys. 1141. Av. 1751.) to mental convulsion the transition in the verb σείειν is easy enough. As applied to the practices of Athenian demagogues, it seems to imply shaking persons for the purpose of shaking their money out of them. Pac. 639, τῶν δὲ συμμάχων ἔσειον τοὺς παχεῖς καὶ πλουσίους. Antiphon. 146, 22, Φιλοκράτης γὰρ οὐτοσὶ ἑτέροισ τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἔσειε καὶ ἐσυκοφάντει. As some relief to these detached sentences, let us be allowed to conclude with a noble passage in the Pindaric Odes, indicating the mischief which the most contemptible of mankind are so easily able to effect in states, but which the interposition of the heavenly powers alone can repair:

ῥάδιον μὲν γὰρ πόλιν σεί-
 σαι καὶ ἀφαιρσιτέροις· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ χώ-
 ras αὐθις ἔσσαι δυσπαλὲς
 δὴ γίνεται, ἐξαπίνας
 εἰ μὴ θεὸς ἀγεμόνεσσι κυβερ-
 νατὴρ γένηται.

Pyth. IV. 484—9.

13. ἐπὶ μόσχῳ. Instead of Bentley's well-known decision, that a heifer was the prize of victory in the citharædic contests, as a bull was the prize of competition for the dithyrambic poets, an opinion of Welcker seems to be gaining ground, that nothing more is intended here than a mere jest; the poet, in allusion to the derivation of the word Βοιώτιος, playfully combining a calf with the νόμος B.

14. Δεξιθεὸς. A person distinguished for his skill on the harp, and who accompanied the instrument with his voice.

Ib. Βοιώτιον. A melody so called, says the Scholiast, and the invention of Terpander. The Βοιώτιος (νόμος) appears to be introduced here in opposition to the ὄρθιος (νόμος). As the latter was of a martial nature (Il. A. 11.), Wieland conjectures that the former was of a pastoral kind. Hence the preference given to it by Dicæopolis.

15. τῆτες, properly, *this year, for a year*. Nub. 624. Vesp. 399. In Lysias 165, 6. read with Bekker: οὔτοι δ' ἐπίτῃδες (ἐπὶ τῆτες, Reiske) συνωνούμενοι φαίνονται.

Ib. ἀπέθανον. As a parallel illustration, Bergler quotes the comic poet Antiphanes:

ὀρῶντες ἐξέδνησκον ἐπὶ τῷ πράγματι
 ἔφερον τε δεινῶς τὴν ἀνοψίαν πάνν. Athenæus, VIII. 343 f.

Ib. διεστράφην. εὐδαιμονήσω δ', εἰ διαστραφήσομαι; Eq. 175. νῆ Δία, ἀπυλαύσομαί τι δ', εἰ διαστραφήσομαι, Av. 175.

ὅτε δὴ παρέκυνσε Χαῖρις ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρθιον.
ἀλλ' οὐδεπώποτ', ἐξ ὅτου γὰρ -ρύπτομαι,

16. παρέκυνσε. παρακύνειν is properly to bend forward and stretch out the neck for the purpose of looking round on all sides, in or out of a door or window: κἄν ἐκ θυρίδος παρακύνωμεν, ζητεῖ τὸ κακὸν τεθεῖσθαι | κἄν αἰσχυρθεῖς ἀναχωρήσῃ, πολὺ μᾶλλον πᾶς ἐπιθυμεῖ | αὐθις παρακύναν ἰδεῖν τὸ κακόν. Thes. 797. καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖναι παρακλίνασαι | τῆς αὐλείας παρακύνουσιν' | κἄν τις προσέχῃ τὸν νοῦν αὐταῖς, | ἀναχωροῦσιν' | κἄτ' ἦν ἀπὴν, παρακύνουσιν. Pac. 981. See also Lys. 1003. Th. 236. From the slouching attitude implied in a nearly similar word, a certain hump-backed demagogue was wittily said by the poet Melanthius, not προστάναι, but προκεκυνέναι τῆς πόλεως.

1b. Χαῖρις. Chæris, a player on the flute. The name of Chæris occurs again in this play; also in Pac. 951. Av. 858.

1b. ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρθιον, i. e. νόμον. *The Orthian measure*. "The ὄρθιος νόμος of the ancient musicians," says a learned writer in the Quarterly Review, (vol. IX. p. 362.) "was an *inspiring strain*, such as that by which Timotheus worked on the mind of Alexander." A contemptuous inflexion of the voice most probably gave it, in the present instance, the meaning of a *loud, harsh, dissonant strain*. Reference is again made to this measure by our author in the Equites,

νῦν δ' Ἀρίγνωτον γὰρ οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ἐπίσταται,
ὅστις ἢ τὸ λευκὸν οἶδεν, ἢ τὸν ὄρθιον νόμον. 1278—9.

The following extract from Proclus will suffice for the present consideration of these νόμοι. 'Ο μέντοι ΝΟΜΟΣ, γράφεται μὲν εἰς Ἀπόλλωνα, ἔχει δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ· νόμμος γὰρ ὁ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐπεκλήθη· ὅτι τῶν ἀρχαίων χόρους ἱστάντων, καὶ πρὸς αὐλὸν ἢ λύραν ἀδόντων τὸν νόμον, Χρυσόθεμις ὁ Κρής, πρῶτος στολῇ χρησάμενος ἐκπρεπεῖ, καὶ κιθάραν ἀναλαβὼν, εἰς μίμησιν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος, μόνος ᾔσεν νόμον. Εὐδοκίμησαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ διαμένει ὁ τρόπος τοῦ ἀγωνίσματος. Δοκεῖ δὲ Τέρπανδρος μὲν πρῶτος τελειῶσαι τὸν νόμον, ἡρώφ μετρεῖν χρησάμενος. ἔπειτα Ἀρίων ὁ Μηθυμναῖος οὐκ ὀλίγα συναυξῆσαι, αὐτὸς καὶ ποιητὴς καὶ κιθαρωδὸς γενόμενος. Φρύνις δὲ ὁ Μιτυληναῖος ἐκαινοτόμησεν αὐτόν· τό τε γὰρ ἑξάμετρον τῷ λελυμένῳ συνῆψε, καὶ χορδαῖς τῶν ἐπὶ πλείοσιν ἐχρήσατο. Τιμόθεος δὲ ὕστερον εἰς τὴν νῦν ἤγαγε τάξιν. Procl. Chrest. p. 382. Gaisford.

17. ἐξ ὅτου for ἐξ οὗ, i. e. *ex quo tempore*. So inf. ἀλλ' ἐξ ὅτου περ ὁ πόλεμος, στρατιανίδης.

1b. -ρύπτομαι. The diastole has been added to prepare the reader for one of those unexpected (παρ' ὑπόνοιαν) expressions, which occur so frequently in the writings of Aristophanes. The reader expects the poet to say, *since I am alive*, or *since I was born*, or some such expression; instead of which he uses a word very applicable to those who wish to live satisfactorily to themselves, a word, which implies the act of *washing*, of cleansing the body from impurities. So Homer, ῥύμματα πάντα κάθηρεν.

οὕτως ἐδήχθην ὑπὸ -κονίας τὰς ὀφρῦς,
ὥς νῦν, ὅπότε οὔσης κυρίας ἐκκλησίας
ἑωθινῆς, ἔρημος ἡ Πνύξ αὐτῇ.

20

18. -κονίας. The word expected was λύπης. The poet uses instead a word equivalent to the modern *soap*; κονία being *water saturated with vegetable salts*; *lie, buck*.

οὐκ οἶσθα λουτρόν, οἶον αἰδ' ἡμᾶς ἔλουσαν ἄρτι
ἐν τοῖσιν ἱματιδίοις, καὶ ταῦτ' ἄνευ κονίας.

Lys. 470.

Ran. 710, ὁ πονηρότατος βαλανεύς ὁπόσοι κρατοῦσι κυκησιτέφρου | ψευ-
δονίτρον κονίας | καὶ Κιμωλίας γῆς. In regard to the metre of this word,
it must be observed that Aristophanes makes the middle syllable *long*
in a senarius, and *short* in his choral odes. See Maltby in v.

Ib. A former reading of this verse ἐδήχθην ὑπὸ κόνι' ας γε renders
this a convenient place for reminding the student that a dactyl
before an anapest is inadmissible in a comic senarius. Such viola-
tions of this rule as appear in Brunck's edition of Aristophanes are
here inserted, with the emendations which they have received from
various learned men.

Ach. 615. οἷς ὑπὲρ ἐράνου (leg. ὑπ' ἐράνου) τε καὶ χρεῶν πρῶν ποτὲ,
Bentley, Hermann.

Ib. 733. ἀκούετον δὴ, ποτέχετ' ἐμὴν τὰν γαστέρα.

Leg. ποτέχετον τὰν, Benth. ποτέχεμεν, Dobree. πότεχ' Reisig.

Ib. 850. οὐδ' ὁ περιπόνηρος Ἀρτέμων. Dele οὐδὲ, Bent. Pors.

Ib. 1156. ὅν ποτὲ γ' ἐπίδοιμι (leg. ὅν ἔτ' ἐπίδοιμι), Elmsley, Meinek.

Pl. 178. ἡ ξυμμαχία δ' οὐχὶ διὰ σέ τοις (leg. οὐ διὰ σέ) Αἰγυπτίοις, Bent.

Ib. 204. τοιχώρυχός τις διέβαλεν (leg. διέβαλ') εἰσδὺς, Codex Mutinensis.

Pac. 900. ἡνίκα γε κέλῃς (leg. ἵνα δὴ) κέλητα παρακλητιεῖ, Junt. 2. Rav.
Bent.

An. 444. διατίθεμαι ᾧγωγε, κατόμοσον (leg. διατίθεμαι ᾧω), Pors. Herm.

Lys. 20. ἀλλ' ἕτερα γὰρ ἦν (ἀλλ' ἦν γὰρ ἕτερα) τῶνδε προρρηγαιέτερα, Pors.

Ran. 551. ἐκκαίδεκ' ἄρτους κατέφαγεν (κατέφαγ') ἡμῶν, Cod. Ven.

19. κυρίας ἐκκλησίας. The ecclesiæ of the Athenians were either
ordinary or extraordinary. The latter were held only on occasional
emergencies: of the former, four took place during each Prytany.
To these latter assemblies, some of the old grammarians, and almost
all the modern ones, give the general name of ἐκκλησίαι κύριαι. But
the propriety of this appellation, as applied to all four, is much
doubted by Schömann. From the accounts of the four great lexi-
cographers, Pollux, Hesychius, Harpocration, Etymologus Mag., it
should certainly appear that the term, strictly speaking, was confined
to the first of these four assemblies. Those who wish to prosecute
this subject further will find the words of Pollux, and Schömann's
reasonings upon them in the Appendix, Note B.

20. ἑωθινῆς. The ordinary assemblies were held at a very early
hour, evidently that the people might have time to pursue their
usual occupations afterwards. A five-days' notice also appears to have

been given of the day on which they would be held ^b. The surprise, therefore, of the worthy citizen at finding the Pnyx deserted, is perfectly natural, and leads as naturally to the inference that the extraordinary assemblies were convoked at all hours of the day, as the nature of the emergency might demand; and that the people, engaged in their respective employments, were less inclined to attend them than they were the ordinary assemblies. The early hour at which the latter met, has been more fully mentioned in a chorus of the Ecclesiastusæ. As illustrative of ancient manners, and as a beautiful specimen of versification (Ionic a majore), it has been thought proper to give this chorus a place in the Appendix. Note C.

Ib. *ἔρημος*. The force of this word will be better understood by a consideration of the numbers which usually attended the public assembly. "Petitus Leg. Att. p. 288. thinks that the constitution required 6000 at least to be present in the public assembly, *ut rata forent decreta*; but this is erroneous; for we learn from Thucyd. VIII. 72. that in the Peloponnesian war less than 5000 attended; οὐπόποτε Ἀθηναίους, διὰ τὰς στρατείας καὶ τὴν ὑπερόριον ἀσχολίαν, ἐς οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα οὕτω μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλευσοντας, ἐν ᾧ πεντακισχιλίωνς ἐνελεθεῖν. We may understand from this passage that near 5000 usually attended, because it occurs in an argument where the object is to depreciate the numbers." Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, p. 70.

ib. *ἡ Πνύξ*. "The Pnyx," says Archbishop Potter, "was a place near the citadel, so called, because it was filled with stones, or seats set close together, or from the crowds of men in the assemblies. It was remarkable for nothing more than the meanness of its buildings and furniture, whereby in ages that most affected gaiety and splendour, it remained a monument of the ancient simplicity." The following more detailed account of this favourite place of legislation among the Athenians is from the pen of Schömann: "Erat autem Pnyx in clivo, qui Lycabettum^c montem contingebat, forma semicirculari, octingentorum septuaginta quinque fere pedum circuitu, ad meridionalem partem ingenti septa muro, permagnis saxis quadratis exstructo, ad septentrionalem autem, ut exaequaretur declive solum, saxis item ingentibus substructa et constrata: unde nomen ipsum Pnycis Grammatici derivant, παρὰ τὴν τῶν λίθων πυκνότητα. Sed ad meridionalem illum murum suggestus erat, τὸ βῆμα, decem fere aut undecim pedum altitudine, octo graduum adscensu, superficie quadrata, decem ferme pedum longitudine et latitudine, ex ipso saxo, quod in illam Pnycis partem imminebat, excisus, quamobrem sæpissime λίθος vocari solet, ut apud Aristophanem, Pace v. 680.

ὅστις κρατεῖ νῦν τοῦ λίθου τοῦ 'ν τῇ Πνυκί.

^b Lexic. Rhet. in Bekk. Anecd. I. p. 296. Πρόπεμπτα: τὸ πρὸ πέντε ἡμερῶν τῆς ἐκκλησίας προγράφειν ὅτι ἔσται ἐκκλησία. εἰ τύχοι, εἰ ἔδει ἐκκλησίαν γενέσθαι τῇ δεκάτῃ, προέγραφον οἱ πρυτάνεις ἀπὸ τῆς πέμπτης, ὅτι ἔσται.

^c From the elevated situation of the Pnyx, arises the expression so frequently found in the Greek orators, ἀναβαλεῖν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν, Dem. 772, 9. 775, 25. 1422, 11. 1427, 20. Hence also a remarkable phrase in the same orator's speech, de Cor. 285, 1. πᾶς ὁ δῆμος ἄνω καθῆτο. Auger translates correctly as to the sense, but without the least attention to the graphic nature of the expression: *tout le peuple avoit déjà pris ses places*.

οἱ δ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ λαλοῦσι, κᾶν καὶ κατὰ
τὸ σχοινίον φεύγουσι τὸ μεμιλωμένον.

Ex hoc autem, qualis hodieque conspicitur, suggestu, in mare prospectari non potest; unde conjiciat aliquis cum Chateaubrianto, hunc esse illum, quem triginta tyranni in ejus, qui prius fuerat, locum, unde maris prospectus fuisse dicitur, data opera ita extruxerunt, ut illum prospectum impedirent: οἰόμενοι, inquit Plutarchus, qui hanc historiam narrat, τὴν μὲν κατὰ θάλατταν ἀρχὴν γένεσιν εἶναι δημοκρατίας, ὀλιγαρχία δ' ἦττον δυσχεραίνειν τοὺς γεωργοῦντας. Utrunque, ad extremam Pnycis partem, saxea erant subsellia, in media fortasse ligneae. De saxeis certa res est ex Aristophane:

ἐπὶ ταῖσι πέτραις οὐ φροντίζει σκληρῶς σε καθήμενον οὕτως.

Eq. 783.

De ligneis conjicio ex hoc ejusdem poetæ versu:

- εἶτα δ' ὥστιοῦνται, πῶς δοκεῖς;

ἐλθόντες ἀλλήλοισι περὶ πρώτου ξύλου. Ach. 24."

De Comitibus Athen. p. 54, 56.

For an interesting account of the present ruins of the Pnyx, the reader is referred to Colonel Leake's *Topography of Athens*, *40—*43.

21. ἀγορᾷ. The agora here alluded to, lay below the Pnyx, from which it was visible. (Kruse's *Hellas*, vol. II. p. 103.) These agoræ (as will be seen hereafter) were the favourite resort of all the idle and abandoned persons in Athens; from them issued those obnoxious crowds, who made the public assembly, what it too often was, a scene of the most indecent uproar, riot, and confusion; thus constituting that species of democracy, which Aristotle stigmatizes as by far the worst of the four forms, which that mode of government can assume: τὰ δ' ἄλλα πλήθῃ πάντα σχεδὸν, ἐξ ὧν αἰλοιπαὶ δημοκρατίαι συν-εστῶσι, πόλλ' αὖ φαυλότερα τούτων· ὁ γὰρ βίος φαῦλος, καὶ οὐθὲν ἔργον μετ' ἀρετῆς, ὧν μεταχειρίζεται τὸ πλῆθος, τό τε τῶν βαναύσων καὶ τῶν ἀγοραίων ἀνθρώπων καὶ τὸ θητικόν. ἔτι δέ, διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ τὸ ἄστυ κλιέσθαι, πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον γένος, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ῥαδίως ἐκκλησιάζει, Aristot. *Polit.* vi. c. 4.

Ib. λαλοῦσι. As the object of this work is to make the student acquainted as intimately as possible with Athenian character, he will find in the Appendix (Note D.) a very conspicuous feature in that character, and portrayed by a master's hand. The insertion has been the more readily made, as it affords an opportunity, which the text does not supply, of adding a little more information on the nature of the Athenian Ecclesia.

22. μεμιλωμένον, *vermilion-dyed*. "If the people," says archbishop Potter, "were remiss in coming to the assemblies, the magistrates used their utmost endeavours to compel them: they shut up all the gates, that only excepted through which they were to pass to the assembly: they took care that all vendibles should be carried out of the market, that there might be nothing to divert them from appear-

οὐδ' οἱ πρυτάνεις ἤκουσιν, ἀλλ' ἁωρίαν

ing: and if this was not sufficient, the *Logistæ*^c (whose business this was) took a cord dyed with vermilion, (*μῖλτος*,) with which they detached two of the *Toxotæ*, or bow-men, into the market, where one of them standing on one side, and another on that which was opposite, pursued all they found there, and marked with the cord as many as they caught, all which had a certain fine set upon them." The application of this cord was necessarily provocative of much mirth among so volatile a people as the Athenians.

καὶ δῆτα πολὺν ἢ μῖλτος, ὃ Ζεὺ φίλτατε,
γέλων παρέσχεν, ἣν προσέρραινον κύκλῳ.

Eccl. 378.

23. *πρυτάνεις*. It will easily be imagined, that an assembly of 5000 of the lower citizens did not always meet for the wisest or the steadiest of purposes. In comparing the *Ἐκκλησία* to the troubled ocean, and to the inconstant winds that sweep across it^d, Demosthenes merely echoes one of the many similitudes which Homer uses for the purpose of describing the first Grecian public assembly which his immortal poem has placed on record. Every image of noise, tumultuousness, and confusion that could be derived from conflicting winds and breaking billows, from clustering bees and waving corn, (*Appendix*, Note E.) is there collected, to describe the numbers brought together, and the disorder prevalent among them. To complete the picture, as it were, the poet's prescient mind throws in the hateful form of a *Thersites*, the veriest impersonation of those demagogues, who afterwards afflicted Greece, and whose numbers always increase in exact proportion as nations venture to advance beyond the confines of rational and tempered freedom. The word however before us, refers not to the disorders and mischiefs incidental to all popular meetings, but to a part of the means contrived by Solon to prevent or check them. These checks were of two kinds—the senate of Five Hundred, and the court of *Areiopagus*: the first consisting of citizens, respectable for age, character and fortune; the second forming that true aristocracy of Athens, the political value of which *Isocrates* has described in such glowing^e terms, and the degradation of which he considers as the principal cause of all the demoralization which subsequently took place in the Athenian state. But it is with the former only of these two courts that we are at present concerned. The Athenian senate then consisted of 500 members, chosen annually by lot; each of the ten tribes furnishing its quota of fifty. Their business, generally speaking, was to inspect all matters before they were propounded to the people, and to take care that nothing, but what had been diligently examined, should be

^c The *Lexiarchi* it should have been said. Οἱ Ληξίαρχοι—τοὺς μὴ ἐκκλησιάζοντας ἐξημίουν—καὶ σχοινίον μιλτώσαντες, διὰ τῶν τοξοτῶν συνήλαινον τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. Pollux 8. 104.

^d Ὁ μὲν δῆμός ἐστιν ἀσταθμητότατον πρᾶγμα τῶν πάντων καὶ ἀσυνθετότατον, ὥσπερ ἐν θαλάττῃ πνεῦμα ἀκατάστατον, ὡς ἂν τύχη, κινούμενον. δ μὲν ἦλθεν, δ δ' ἀπῆλθεν· μέλει δ' οὐδενὶ τῶν κοινῶν, οὐδὲ μέμνηται. Dem. de fals. Leg. 383, 5.

^e Orat. Areop. 147, b, c. 149, a. 150, a, b, c, d, e. 151, a.

brought before the general assembly. As a body of 500 persons was too large and cumbrous to manage the public business collectively, common sense required that such divisions and subdivisions should take place, as would put the administration of its duties on a simpler and easier footing. The first great division for the purpose was that by Prytanies. For this purpose the Attic year was divided into ten parts, of thirty-five or thirty-six days each, so as to complete a *lunar* year. The senators in corresponding manner were divided into ten classes: each class representing its respective tribe, and each enjoying the presidency in rotation. The fifty senators thus presiding were entitled Prytanēs; the hall in which they assembled and dined, the Prytaneum; and the period of thirty-five days, during which they held their dignity, was called a Prytany. Still more to subdivide the office, and thereby avoid confusion, every Prytany was divided into five weeks, and the fifty Prytanēs into five companies; each company consisting of ten persons, and each presiding in the senate during its respective week. During this week of presidency, the official senators bore the name of Proedri. From these presidents of presidents, a single person, called ἐπιστάτης, was chosen by lot to preside in the senate for a single day, during which he was entrusted with the command of the citadel, the key of the treasury, and the custody of the public seal of the commonwealth. Nor were the duties which the daily sittings of their own body required, the only cares imposed on the senatorial presidents. They also presided in the popular assembly; summoned its extraordinary meetings by their power; put the question to a vote; collected the suffrages; and, having declared the will of the majority, dissolved the assembly. As the learned languages are after all the best medium for fixing important knowledge in the memory, the substance of the preceding observations (for which the editor has been much indebted to Dr. Gillies¹) is here repeated from the able argument prefixed to the speech of Demosthenes c. Androt. 590, 5. ἤρχον οὖν οἱ πεντακόσιοι τὰς τριακοσίας πεντήκοντα ἡμέρας. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ πολλοὶ ἦσαν καὶ δυσχερῶς ἦνουν τὰ πράγματα, διείλον ἐαυτοὺς εἰς δέκα μερίδας κατὰ τὰς φυλάς, ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα τοσούτους γὰρ ἐκάστη φυλὴ προεβάλλετο. ὥστε συνέβαινε τοὺς πεντήκοντα ἄρχειν τῶν ἄλλων ἀνὰ τριάκοντα πέντε ἡμέρας. . . ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ πάλιν οἱ πεντήκοντα πολλοὶ ἦσαν εἰς τὸ ἄρχειν ἅμα, οἱ δέκα κατὰ κλήρον μίᾱς ἡμέρας τῶν ἑπτὰ, ὁμοίως δὲ ἕκαστος τῶν ἄλλων ἀπὸ κλήρου ἤρχε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἡμέραν, ἄχρις οὗ πληρωθῶσιν αἱ ἑπτὰ ἡμέραι. καὶ συνέβαινε τοῖς ἄρχουσι τρεῖς μὴ ἄρχειν. ἕκαστος δὲ ἄρχων ἐν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκαλεῖτο ἐπιστάτης. διὰ τὴν δὲ μίαν μόνην ἤρχεν; ἐπειδὴ αὐτὸς τὰς κλεῖς τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐπιστεύετο καὶ πάντα τὰ χρήματα τῆς πόλεως. ἢ οὐκ ἐρασθῆ τυραννίδος, διὰ τοῦτο μίαν ἡμέραν ἐποιοῦν αὐτὸν ἄρξαι. ἰστέον δ' ὅτι οἱ μὲν πεντήκοντα ἐκαλοῦντο πρυτάνεις, οἱ δὲ δέκα πρόεδροι, ὁ δὲ εἰς ἐπιστάτης. Besides these *ten* Proedri, who all belonged to the presiding tribe, ancient authors and modern grammarians speak frequently of *nine* other Proedri, who were selected individually from the nine non-presiding tribes, and whose office lasted only for the few hours during which the senate of the day was sitting. For what purpose these extra Proedri were provided, see an ingenious explanation by Schömann, l. I. c. 7.

1b. ἀωρίαν, i. e. κατ' ἀωρίαν, too late. PASSOW.

¹ See his Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, II. 80.

ἤκουτες, εἴτα δ' ὥστιοῦνται πῶς δοκεῖς
 ἐλθόντες ἀλλήλοισι περὶ πρώτου ξύλου,
 ἀθρόοι καταρρέοντες· εἰρήνη δ' ὅπως

25

24. ἤκουτες, εἴτα δ' ὥστιοῦνται. ἤκουτες appears in this instance to be a nominative absolute. The speaker's train of ideas is suddenly interrupted, and his mind reverts to the persons of whom he has been speaking in v. 21. Compare Pl. 277, ἐν τῇ σόφῳ νυνὶ λαχὼν τὸ γράμμα σου δικάζειν, | σὺ δ' οὐ βαδίζεις; Pac. 1243, ἔπειτ' ἄνωθεν ῥάβδον ἐνθεῖς ὑπόμακρον, | γενήσεται σοι τῶν κατακτῶν κοττάβων. Ran. 1437, [εἴ τις πτερώσας Κλεόκριτον Κινησίῳ, | αἵροιεν αὖραι πελαγίαν ὑπὲρ πλάκα.] Other examples of nominatives absolute will occur in the course of the present play.

Ib. ὥστιοῦνται.

δεινὸν γάρ, εἰ τριαβόλου μὲν οὖνεκα
 ὥστιζόμεσθ' ἐκάστοτ' ἐν τῇ κλησίῳ,
 αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Πλούτον παρείην τῷ λαβεῖν.

Plut. 329.

Ib. πῶς δοκεῖς. It may be taken as a general maxim, says the learned editor of Æschylus, that the Greek language delighted in interrogations. Hence the expressions πῶς γὰρ οὐ; πῶς δοκεῖς; πῶς οἶε; τί γάρ; τί οὖν; πόθεν; and the like. Gloss. in Pers. p. 196. κἄπειθ' ὁ δῆμος ἀναδοῖ πόσον δοκεῖς, Eccles. 399. καὶ τῶν σιδίῳν βατράχους ἐποίει πῶς δοκεῖς, Nub. 881. οἱ δ' ἐγκατακείμενοι παρ' αὐτῷ πῶς δοκεῖς | τὸν Πλούτον ἡσπάζοντο, Pl. 742.

25. ἐλθόντες ἀλλήλοισι. The words εἰς μάχην are to be here understood, in the same form of construction as στεμφύλῳ εἰς λόγον ἐλθεῖν, Eq. 806. εἰς λόγους ἔλθωμεν ἀλλήλοισι, Vesp. 472.

Ib. περὶ πρώτου ξύλου. Pollux VIII, 133, ἐκάλουν δὲ τινα προεδρίαν καὶ πρώτον ξύλον. Vesp. 89, ἐρᾷ τε τούτου τοῦ δικάζειν, καὶ στένει, | ἦν μὴ 'πὶ τοῦ πρώτου καθίζηται ξύλου.

26. ἀθρόοι. This word, and one which immediately follows it, (ἀποβλέπων,) enable me to submit to the student those two metrical canons of Dawes, which after all the deductions made from their merit on the score of a rash confidence, which proposed them rather as rules of *universal* than of *general* application, will ever render their inventor's name an object of sincere admiration to all lovers of acute and sagacious scholarship.

1. Vocalis brevis ante consonantes medias β, γ, δ, sequente quavis liquida præter ρ; syllabam brevem nunquam terminat, sed sequentium consonarum ope longam semper constituit.

2. Vocalis brevis ante vel tenues, quas vocant, consonantes π, κ, τ, vel adspiratas, φ, χ, θ, sequente quavis liquida; uti et ante medias β, γ, δ, sequente ρ; syllabam brevem perpetuo claudit.

With this bare enunciation of Dawes's canons, the editor must for the present content himself. The real or apparent violations of these rules, which Brunek or the old editions exhibit, with the emendations which they have received from various men of learning, must be reserved for a future opportunity, if such should be allowed him.

Ib. καταρρέοντες. The epithet, as the Scholiast observes, is derived from river-like torrents; and standing as it does, in conjunc-

ἔσται, προτιμῶς' οὐδέν. ὦ πόλις, πόλις.
ἐγὼ δ' αἰὲν πρῶτιστος εἰς ἐκκλησίαν

tion with the word ἀθροῖοι, serves admirably to express the tumultuous crowds, who poured to the assembly.

27. προτιμῶς, make account of. οὐδέν προτιμῶ σου, Pl. 883. ἔπειτα προτιμῶς γ' οὐδέν; Ran. 655. χεῖρότερον ἂν νόον ἴδης | κλαύσαντα πρότερον, ἢ προτιμήσαντά τι τυπτόμενον, 637.

Ib. ὦ πόλις, πόλις. Translate, *O Athens, Athens!* It is of less consequence to the student to remark that this expression occurs in the Œd. Tyr. of Sophocles v. 629, than to call his attention to the distinction between the πόλεις, the independent civil societies of antiquity, and the δήμοι, or municipal towns, which, as will be shewn in a subsequent note, had only a local and subordinate government. The preeminence given to Athens by Theseus, at the expense of the other townships of Attica, is described by Thucydides in a passage, which it may be of service to transcribe at length. Ἐπὶ γὰρ Κέκροπος καὶ τῶν πρώτων βασιλείων, ἡ Ἀττικὴ ἐς Θησέα ἀεὶ κατὰ πόλεις ᾤκειτο πρυτανεῖα τε ἔχουσα καὶ ἄρχοντας, καὶ ὅποτε μὴ τι δεῖσειαν, οὐ ξυνήσαν βουλευσόμενοι ὡς τὸν βασιλέα, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι ἐπολιτεύοντο καὶ ἐβουλευοντο· καὶ τινες καὶ ἐπολέμησάν ποτε αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ Ἑλευσίνιοι μετ' Εὐμόλπου πρὸς Ἑρεχθία. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Θησεὺς ἐβασίλευσε, γενόμενος μετὰ τοῦ ξυνητοῦ καὶ δυνατοῦ, τὰ τε ἄλλα διεκόσμησε τὴν χώραν, καὶ καταλύσας τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων τὰ τε βουλευτήρια καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐς τὴν νῦν πόλιν οὖσαν, ἐν βουλευτήριον ἀποδείξας καὶ πρυτανεῖαν, ξυνώκισε πάντας, καὶ νεμομένους τὰ αὐτῶν ἐκάστους, ἅπερ καὶ πρὸ τοῦ, ἠνάγκασε μᾶλλον πόλει ταύτῃ χρῆσθαι, ἢ ἀπάντων ἥδη ξυντελούντων ἐς αὐτὴν μεγάλη γενομένη παρεδόθη ὑπὸ Θησεῶς τοῖς ἔπειτα· καὶ ἡ ξυνοικία ἐξ ἐκείνου Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτι καὶ νῦν τῇ θεῷ ἑορτὴν δημοτελεῖ ποιοῦσιν. τὸ δὲ πρὸ τούτου ἡ ἀκρόπολις ἡ νῦν οὖσα πόλις ἦν, καὶ τὸ ὑπ' αὐτὴν πρὸς νότον μάλιστα τετραμμένον, II. §. 15. What Theseus had accomplished in Attica, the Mitylenæans afterwards endeavoured to effect in Lesbos, and the Thebans in Boeotia. (See the notes in Dr. Arnold's most able edition of the great historian.)

28. εἰς ἐκκλησίαν νοστών. The general nature of an Athenian Ecclesia having been already described, the present opportunity will serve for embodying such general phraseology respecting it, as will enable the reader to peruse with more ease the works of Aristophanes and the Greek orators. Æsch. 36, 4, προγράφειν ἐκκλησίαν, (to give notice by a program on what day an ecclesia will be held; and what business will be transacted in it.) 36, 6, προῤφαιρῖν ἐκκλησίαν, (for a trick of this sort, practised, according to Æschines, by his great rival, but too long for insertion here, see his speech de fals. Legat.) 63, 17, προκαταλαμβάνειν ἐκκλησίαν. 9, 17, ἐπ' ἧς δὲ ἐκκλησία. Aristot. Polit. 4, 6, ἐκκλησίας ἐκκλησιάζειν τὰς ἀναγκαίας. Aristoph. Eccl. 20. ἡ δ' ἐκκλησία αὐτίκα μάλ' ἔσται. Thes. 277, ἔκπευδε ταχέως· ὡς τὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας | σημεῖον ἐν τῷ Θεσμοφορίῳ φαίνεται, (what this signal was, will be more fully explained in the Wasps.) Ecc. 85. 352, βαδίζειν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν. 289, χωρεῖν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν. 490, ὁρμᾷ-

■ A festival so called.

νοστών κάθηναι· κατ', ἐπειδὴν ὦ μόνος,
στένω, κέχνηα, σκορδινῶμαι, . . . ,
ἀπορῶ, γράφω, παρατίλλομαι, λογίζομαι,

30

σθαι εἰς ἐκ. Eq. 936. i Alcib. 113, b., ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἐκ. Dem. 1454, ult., ἦκειν εἰς ἐκ. Plat. de Leg. 6. 764. a. ἴτω δ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τὸν κοινὸν ξύλλογον ὁ βουλόμενος, (the reservations made will come better under observation hereafter.) Pl. 171, ἐκκλησία γίνεταί. Isoc. 153, d. ἐκκλησίας γενομένης. Dem. 238, 2, συγκλήτου ἐκκλησίας ὑπὸ στρατηγῶν γενομένης. Eccl. 89, πληρουμένης . . τῆς ἐκκλησίας. Xenoph. de Rep. Ath. 2. §. 17, ἐν ἡ πλῆρη τῷ δήμῳ. Isoc. 348, 4, συλλεγείσης ἐκκλησίας. Plato in Protag. 319, b. ὅταν συλλεγῶμεν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. Id. in Polit. 298, c. ξυλλέξαι ἐκκλησίαν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν. Id. 6 Rep. 492, b., ξυγκαθεζόμενοι ἀθρόοι πολλοὶ εἰς ἐκκλησίας. Av. 1030, ἐκκλησία περὶ Φαρνάκου. Pac. 932. Plut. in Euthyp. 3, c. λέγειν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ. Eq. 1340, εἰπεῖν. Pac. 667, ἀποχειροτονηθῆναι ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ. Gorg. 456, b. λόγῳ διαγωνίζεσθαι ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ. Aesch. 36, 18, τὴν ἐκκλησίαν εὐημερήσας, (having by my eloquence conquered the assembly.) Dem. 378, 20, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνέστη . . ἡ ἐκκλησία. Aesch. 71, 23, ἐπαναστάσης τῆς ἐκκλησίας. Eccl. 501, χωρεῖν ἐξ ἐκκλησίας. One example more, and I have done:

ἐκκλησίασιν ἦν ὅτ' οὐκ ἐχρώμεθα
οὐδὲν τὸ παράπαν· ἀλλὰ τὸν γ' Ἀγύρριον
πονηρὸν ἡγούμεσθα· νῦν δὲ χρωμένον
ὁ μὲν λαβὼν ἀργύριον ὑπερεπήνεσεν,
ὁ δ' οὐ λαβὼν εἶναι θανάτου φήσ' ἀξίους
τοὺς μισθοφορεῖν ζητοῦντας ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ. Eccl. 183-8.

30. σκορδινᾶσθαι, to yaw and stretch: Hesychius: σκορδινᾶσθαι. τὸ παρὰ φύσιν τὰ μέλη ἐκτείνειν καὶ στρέφεσθαι μετὰ χάσματος· γίνεται δὲ τοῦτο περὶ τοὺς ἐγειρομένους ἐξ ὕπνου, ὅτε χασμῶδεις ὄντες ἐκτείνουνσι τὰς χεῖρας. Vesp. 642, ὥσθ' οὗτος ἤδη σκορδινᾶται, κάστω οὐκ ἐν αὐτοῦ. Ran. 922, τί σκορδινᾶ καὶ δυσφορεῖς. ELMSLEY.

31. ἀπορῶ. ἐγὼ δὲ οὐχ ὅ τι χρὴ περὶ τῶν παρόντων συμβουλευσαί χαλεπώτατον ἡγούμαι, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖν' ἀπορῶ, τίνα χρὴ τρόπον ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς περὶ αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, Dem. 29, 9. 38, 21. The hesitation of the great orator, and the citizen in the text, arose from causes precisely similar. Each had a delicate and dangerous topic to handle; and each will be found to have got through his task with the same tact, dexterity, and good sense.

Ib. γράφω. Nothing can be more masterly, and if such expres-

h The passage in which this expression occurs will come more properly under consideration hereafter. It is noticed here for the purpose of adverting to the treatise in which it is found, and from which other extracts will presently be made. That treatise is evidently the work of a shrewd, keen-sighted observer, and one who speaks of things, *quorum ipse pars fuit*. That it proceeded, however, from the pen of Xenophon, seems very doubtful. Though the sentiments throughout are such as that writer is known to have entertained, they are expressed in a bitter, sarcastic tone, to say nothing of the phraseology, which we can hardly recognise as forming one of the elements of the calm and comprehensive mind, which belonged to the soldier—philosopher—historian, as Mr. Mitford delights to designate his great predecessor.

sions may be allowed in discussing a comedian's merit, nothing more logically correct and even philosophical, than the train of thought exhibited in this soliloquy. Full of high resolve, (of what nature will presently be seen,) Dicæopolis repairs to the place of public meeting, and finds it empty. The sigh, the yawn, the shifting and unsettled movement, evince his disappointment; but solitude soon becomes a painful as well as an unwelcome monitor: the loftier intentions, like Acres's valour, gradually give way, and "the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." What was the resolve, and whence the hesitation? The prefatory remarks prefixed to this play will explain the one, and the word here selected for illustration will, I think, decide the other. Sick of the horrors of a protracted and all but civil war, Dicæopolis appears to have sought the Ecclesia, either with the materials of a written speech, meant to arraign the mad policy of his countrymen, or (what is more probable) with the outlines of a *bill* in his hand, for the purpose of effecting by a vote of the assembly, what he is afterwards obliged to accomplish by a special messenger. But the fear of finding himself in a dangerous minority makes the worthy legislator pause; and hence "I dare not" waits upon "I would." The pause, however, is but momentary; the writing materials are again in his hand, and again "a change comes o'er the shadow of his dream." The 'plucked hair' (παραιῶμαι) shews his anxiety and his irresolution—the calculations made, *pro* and *con*, (λογίζομαι,) evince at once his fears and his prudence;—the balance however is at last struck, and what gives the casting weight? Standing where Dicæopolis does, his beloved borough is not so far distant, but his 'mind's eye' can bear him to it. The thoughts of rural life, and all its cheap and sweet amusements crowd upon his thoughts, while the city lying below him only reminds him of the inconveniences and 'miseries attendant upon the compulsory residence within its walls, to which the stern policy of Pericles had condemned him. His courage is now screwed to the sticking point; and come what may, he determines that no word shall proceed from him in the assembly, but that which forms the key-stone to half the surviving comedies of Aristophanes; *PEACE, PEACE, PEACE!* Such I believe to be the true meaning of this passage, though I must not dissemble that no countenance is given to this explanation by the Scholiast, by Brunck^k, or the two able German translators of this play, Wieland and Voss. It only remains to furnish such parallel passages, as may enable the reader to decide for himself between the two meanings here assigned to the verb γράφω. The first need not detain us long. Prepared speeches must from the nature of things have been very common at Athens;

¹ Nothing can be at the same time more expressive or repulsive, than the terms which Aristophanes employs to describe the holes and cabins, in which the Athenians were lodged during their forced residence in the metropolis.

καὶ πῶς σὺ φίλεις, ὅς τοῦτον ὄρων οἰκοῦντ' ἐν ταῖς πιθάκναισι
καὶ γυπαρίοις καὶ πυργιδίοις ἔτος ὀγδοὺν οὐκ ἐλεᾷς. Eq. 792.

^k Brunck, Wieland, and the Scholiast apply the word γράφω to the act of drawing figures, like an idle person, on the sand. Voss renders it by "kritzeln," to scratch, to scribble, to scribble; but adds no explanation.

ἀποβλέπων εἰς τὸν ἀγρὸν, εἰρήνης ἑρῶν,

and in fact one use of the program, issued preparatory to an Ecclesia, must have been for the purpose of enabling the speakers to come thus prepared. Reiske imagines that the orators of antiquity not unfrequently had these written speeches in their hand, for the purposes of reference. In the tumultuous assemblies of Athens, the same accident must have frequently befallen public speakers, as that which happened to Demosthenes, when addressing Philip before his court. 'Ο δ' ὡς ἅπαξ ἐταράχθη καὶ τῶν γεγραμμένων διεσφάλη (*lost the thread of his discourse*), οὐδ' ἀναλαβεῖν ἐτι αὐτὸν ἠδυνήθη, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάλιν ἐπιχειρήσας λέγειν ταῦτ' ἐπαθεν, *Æsch.* 33, 2. That the word γράφω, as applied to the drawing up of a bill, is used by the orators equally with and without a case, the following instances will shew. πόλεμον γράφειν, *Æsch.* 61, 23. γράψαντα τὴν πανυστάτην ἔξοδον, 88, 40. γράψαι διφίλω τὴν ἐν Πρυτανείῳ σίτησιν; *Dein.* 95, 33. γράφοντας εἰρήνην, *Dem.* 358, 16. τὴν ἀπόκρισιν, 88, 4. πολλοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν λημμάτων (*at the same price*) γράφοντες πᾶν ὃ τι ἂν βούλωνται, 687, 25. καὶ λέγων καὶ γράφων ἐξηταζόμεν τὰ δέονθ' ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, 286, 5. πάλαι γὰρ μισθοῦ καὶ γράφων καὶ νόμους εἰσφέρων ὄπται, 722, 2. οὐκ εἶπον μὲν ταῦτα, οὐκ ἔγραψα δέ, οὐδ' ἔγραψα μὲν, οὐκ ἐπρέσβευσα δέ, 288, 8. καὶ μοι λάβε τὸ ψήφισμα καὶ ἀνάγνωθι τὸ Δημοσθένους, ἐν ᾧ φαίνεται γεγραφὼς τῇ μὲν προτέρᾳ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν συμβουλευεῖν τὸν βουλόμενον, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ τοὺς προέδρους ἐπιψηφίζειν (*put to the vote*) τὰς γνώμας, λόγον δὲ μὴ προτιθέναι, *Æsch.* 36, 26. When the speaker wrote his bill in the assembly itself with the assistance of the public scribe, the word συγγράφειν appears to have been used. Ταῦτ' ἐγὼ φανερώς λέγω· | τὰ δ' ἄλλα μετὰ τοῦ γραμματέως συγγράφομαι, *Thes. Arist.* 432. ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, Λαϊαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, Κλεογένης ἐγραμμάτευε, Βοηθὸς ἐπεστάτει, τὰδε Δημόφαντος συνέγραψεν, *Andoc.* 13, 3.

ib. παρατίλλεσθαι, *to pluck hairs from the nostrils or elsewhere*, an act common to those who are thinking anxiously upon any matter. See *Suidas* in voce. It is in the more common acceptation of the word, and with no such accompaniment of anxious thoughts, that the old sop, described in *Menander* as an imitator of *Ctesippus*, the son of *Chabrias*, divests himself of his superfluous hairs.

καίτοι νέος ποτ' ἐγενόμην κἀγὼ, γύναι,
ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰλούμην πεντάκις τῆς ἡμέρας
τούτ'· ἀλλὰ νῦν. οὐδὲ χλανιδ' εἶχον· ἀλλὰ νῦν.
οὐδὲ μύρον εἶχον· ἀλλὰ νῦν. καὶ βάφομαι,
καὶ παρατιλοῦμαι, νῆ Δία, καὶ γενήσομαι
Κτήσιππος, οὐκ ἄνθρωπος. *Menandri Fragn.* p. 136.

32. ἀποβλέπων εἰς .. So in a very fine trait of character, introduced into *Theophrastus's* 'Flatterer': καὶ εἰς ἐκείνον (i. e. the parasite's patron) ἀποβλέπων, τοῖς ἄλλοις λαλεῖν.

ib. τὸν ἀγρὸν. A love for rural scenes and rural pursuits is one of the most marked, as it is also one of the most agreeable features in *Athenian* character. It seems upon the whole to have been a natural and inherent feeling, which the nature of their political institutions

στρυγῶν μὲν ἄστυ, τὸν δ' ἐμὸν δῆμον ποθῶν,
ὃς οὐδεπώποτ' εἶπεν, "ἀνθρακας πρίῳ,"

contributed in a great degree to confirm. Divided as Athens so much was into rich and poor, and with little of that middle class, which binds the two extremes so well together, the opulent sought in their rural retreats a shelter from those political burdens and attacks, to which they were liable, while the humbler classes were spared the sight of those glaring contrasts, which form the sorest ill of poverty. To this intense love of rural occupations and pursuits in their fellow-countrymen, the Greek dramatists make frequent allusions; but none more than Aristophanes, who by the most captivating pictures of rustic life, endeavours perpetually to win his hearers from the further pursuit of that terrible war, the fatal consequences of which he appears to have anticipated from its very commencement. To keep the text as clear as possible, some of his appeals to this feeling will be found in the Appendix (Note F.), and frequent opportunities will arise for introducing more of them.

33. δῆμον. "Each φυλή or tribe (of which during the two most illustrious centuries of Athenian history there were ten) was subdivided into δῆμοι, many of these latter, it may be supposed, being only communities, like our parochial divisions, spread over a certain tract of land, and having a common temple or place of assembly, in some part of the little territory, either with or without a surrounding cluster of houses. In one of these δῆμοι or communities every Attic citizen was enrolled; and the whole of Attica was divided into one hundred and seventy demi, or thereabout. Isocrates, in saying that the city was divided into κῶμαι or quarters, and the country into demi, seems to imply that none of the hundred and seventy-four demi were within the city; a supposition, which would lead to the consequence that every Attic citizen resident in the city was enrolled in a demus of the country. I have shewn, however, in a former work, that Ceramicus (οἱ Κεραμεῖς), Meliti (οἱ Μελιτεῖς), and Collytus (οἱ Κολλυτεῖς), were certainly demi within the city: it seems evident, therefore, that the city was divided both into κῶμαι and δῆμοι."—Leake on the Demi of Attica.

"The privileges possessed by these demi were very considerable. They had their common lands, their theatres and temples. They had the right of regulating their own internal affairs, of leasing their common property, of coining money, and of presenting, according to an estimate made by themselves, such levies of troops, and taxes as the state required. They had the power of removing out of their body any person, whose right to admission into it was questionable; and no person, belonging to another demus, could enjoy a real estate in a demus, to which he was a stranger, without previously paying a tax (ἐκπηγνυκόν) to its demarchus or head magistrate. To this person, in conjunction with the δικασταὶ κατὰ δήμους, as they were termed, were intrusted the management of its finances, and also the care of

οὐκ ὄξος, οὐκ ἔλαιον· οὐδ' ἤδη "πρίω"
 ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἔφερε πάντα, χὼ πρίων ἀπῆν.
 νῦν οὖν ἀτεχνῶς ἤκω παρεσκευασμένος
 βοᾶν, ὑποκρούειν, λοιδορεῖν τοὺς ῥήτορας,

35

preserving order and tranquillity in it."—Wachsmuth, *Hellen. Alterhumskunde*, vol. iii. p. 32.

36. ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἔφερε πάντα. In the same feeling speaks the comic poet Philemon :

Δικαιότατον κτῆμ' ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις ἀγρός.
 ὧν ἡ φύσις δέεται γὰρ ἐπιμελῶς φέρει,
 πυρούς, ἔλαιον, οἶνον, ἰσχάδας, μέλι.
 τὰ δ' ἀργυρώματ' ἐστὶν, ἣ τε πορφύρα,
 εἰς τοὺς τραγικοὺς εὐθετ', οὐκ ἐς τὸν βίον.

Philem. *Fragm.* p. 348.

Ib. χὼ πρίων. A play of words seems to be here intended between the words *πρίω* (*buy*) and *πρίων* (*a saw*). Wretched as the joke is, there seems no escape from it but by such a departure from the text as no MSS. warrant. Elmsley, whose good taste appears to have been no less offended by the sorry pun, than his fine ear by the difference of metrical quantity between *πρίω* and *πρίων*, proposes to read ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἔφερε πάντα μὲν, τὸ "πρίω" δ' ἀπῆν, i. e. *and the word "πρίω" never met me*. Voss by his version evidently understood the passage in a similar way. If the following ingenious choliambics serve no other purpose, they will remind the reader of the difference in quantity between two words nearly alike in other respects.

Λύκος παρῆει τρίγchon, ἔνθεν ἐκκύψας
 ἀρνείος αὐτὸν ἔλεγε πολλὰ βλασφήμως.
 κάκεινος εἶπε, τὰς σιαγόνas πρίων,
 ὦ τᾶν, ὁ τόπος με λοιδορεῖ· σὺ μὴ καυχῶ.

Fables of Babrius, quoted *Mus. Phil.* I. p. 301.

38. Whoever wishes to be thoroughly conversant with the interior of an Athenian ecclesia, must be content to give the utmost attention to every word in this important verse. It contains, as it were, a list of the arms which democracy had put into the hands of the lowest and most worthless of the Athenian citizens, for defeating the purposes of the best and wisest among them. If the notes run to an immoderate length in the present instance, the importance of the subject, and the confined limits to which the editor is reduced for doing justice to it, must plead his apology for trespassing so largely on his readers.

Ib. βοᾶν. Of this mode of defeating the most important measures, or enforcing the most violent and unjustifiable schemes in the assembly, two remarkable instances are recorded, the one connected with the name of Demosthenes, the other with that of Socrates. ἀναγνωσθέντος δὲ τοῦ ψήφισματος . . . ἀναστὰς ἐκ τῶν προέδρων Δημοσθένης οὐκ ἔφη τὸ ψήφισμα ἐπιψηφίειν, οὐδὲ λύσειν τὴν πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην . . .

βοώντων δὲ ὑμῶν καὶ τοὺς προέδρους ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα καλούντων, οὕτως ἄκοντος αὐτοῦ τὸ ψήφισμα ἐψηφίσθη. Æsch. de Fals. Leg. 39. 14. Ἐγὼ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἄλλην μὲν ἀρχὴν οὐδεμίαν πώποτε ἤρξα ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἐβούλενσα δὲ καὶ ἔτυχεν ἡμῶν ἡ φυλὴ Ἀντιωχίς πρὶτανεύουσα, ὅτε ὑμεῖς τοὺς δέκα στρατηγούς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελομένους τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐβουλεύσασθε¹ ἀθρόους κρίνειν, παρανόμως, ὥς ἐν τῷ ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ πᾶσιν ὑμῖν ἔδοξε. τίτ' ἐγὼ μόνος τῶν πρυτάνεων ἡναντιώθην ὑμῖν μηδὲν ποιεῖν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, καὶ ἐναντία ἐψηφισάμην² καὶ ἐτοίμων θύτων ἐνδεικνύμαι με καὶ ἀπάγειν τῶν ρητόρων, καὶ ὑμῶν κελευόντων καὶ βοώντων, μετὰ τοῦ νόμου καὶ τοῦ δικαίου ἔργῳ μᾶλλον με δεῖν διακινδυνεύειν ἢ μεθ' ὑμῶν γενέσθαι μὴ δίκαια βουλευομένων φοβηθέντα δεσμὸν ἢ θάνατον. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἦν ἐπὶ δημοκρατουμένης τῆς πόλεως. Socrat. Apol. 32. The force of the following eloquent passage in Plato, where he explains who were the real sophists that debauched the minds of the youth of Athens, will from the above instances be better understood: Ἡ καὶ σὺ ἡγεῖ, ὥς περ οἱ πολλοὶ, διαφθειρομένους τινὰς εἶναι ὑπὸ σοφιστῶν νέους, διαφθείροντας δὲ τινὰς σοφιστὰς ἰδιωτικούς, ὃ τι καὶ ἄξιον λόγου, ἀλλ' οὐκ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ταῦτα λέγοντας μεγίστους μὲν εἶναι σοφιστὰς, παιδεύειν δὲ τελεώτατα καὶ ἀπεργάζεσθαι οἷους βούλουσθαι εἶναι καὶ νέους καὶ πρεσβυτέρους καὶ ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας; πότε δὲ; ἢ δ' ὅς. ὅταν, εἴπω, ξυγκαθεζόμενοι ἀθρόοι πολλοὶ εἰς ἐκκλησίας ἢ εἰς δικαστήρια ἢ θέατρα ἢ στρατόπεδα ἢ τινα ἄλλον κοινὸν πλῆθους ἐξύλλογον ξὺν πολλῷ θορύβῳ τὰ μὲν ψέγωσι τῶν λεγομένων ἢ πραττομένων, τὰ δὲ ἐπαίνωσιν, ὑπερβαλλόντως ἐκάτερα καὶ ἐκβοῶντες καὶ κροτοῦντες, πρὸς δ' αὐτοῖς αἶτε πέτραι καὶ ὁ τύπος ἐν ᾧ ἂν ὦσιν ἐπηχοῦντες διπλάσιον θόρυβον παρέχουσι τοῦ ψόγου καὶ ἐπαίνου. ἐν δὲ τῷ τοιούτῳ τὸν νέον, τὸ λεγόμενον, τίνα οἶει καρδίαν ἴσχειν; ἢ ποῖαν ἂν αὐτῷ παιδείαν ἰδιωτικὴν ἀνθέξειν, ἣν οὐ κατακλυσθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ τοιούτου ψόγου ἢ ἐπαίνου οἰχήσεται φερομένην κατὰ ροὴν ἢ ἂν οὗτος φέρῃ; καὶ φήσιν τε τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς καλὰ καὶ αἰσχρὰ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπιτηδεύειν ἅ περ ἂν οὗτοι, καὶ ἔσεσθαι τοιοῦτον; . . . εὖ γὰρ χρὴ εἰδέναι, ὃ τί περ' ἂν σωθῇ τε καὶ γένηται οἷον δεῖ ἐν τοιαύτῃ καταστάσει πολιτεῖαν, θεοῦ μοῖραν αὐτὸ σῶσαι λέγων οὐ κακῶς ἐρεῖς. Plato de Rep. VI. 492. a. b. c. e.

Ib. ὑποκρούειν, *to interrupt*. Eccl. 588, μὴ νυν πρότερον μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἀντίειπῃ μεθ' ὑποκρούση. 597, ἀλλ' ἔφθης μ' ὑποκρούσας. So in the old law, which was intended to regulate the conduct of the orators in the assembly: τῶν ρητόρων ἐάν τις λέγῃ ἐν βουλῇ ἢ ἐν δήμῳ περὶ τοῦ εἰσφερομένου μὴ χωρὶς, ἢ δὲ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὁ αὐτὸς τῆς αὐτῆς, ἢ λοιδορῇται, ἢ κακῶς ἀγορεύῃ τινα, ἢ ὑποκρούῃ . . . κυριενέτωσαν οἱ πρόεδροι μέχρι πεντήκοντα δραχμῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἀδίκημα ἐπιγράφειν τοῖς πράκτορσιν. Æsch. c. Tim. 5. 32. Interruptions, however, and not merely with the tongue, took place in spite of laws; witness the treatment of which the great orator complains. καὶ παραστὰς ὁ μὲν ἔνθεν, ὁ δ' ἐνθεν, οὐτοσί καὶ Φιλοκράτης, ἐβῶν, ἐξέκρουόν με, τελευτώντες ἐχλεύαζον. ὑμεῖς δ' ἐγέλατε, καὶ οὐτ' ἀκούειν ἠθέλετε, οὐτε πιστεύειν ἠβούλεσθε, ἀλλὰ πλὴν ὁ αὐτός ἀπηγγίλκει, Dem. 348, 12.

Ib. λοιδορεῖν τοὺς ρήτορας. To what extent this spirit of railing and abuse was carried in the general assembly, an extract from another play of our author will suffice to shew. The quotations from graver

¹ i. e. in a body, without allowing each of the accused a separate examination and defence. Compare Xen. Memor. I. 1, 18. H. G. I. 7, 11.

authors, with which it is accompanied, will not allow us to consider this sally as a piece of mere comic extravagance. The dialogue itself, it must be remembered, takes place in a sort of academy or school, where certain females, determined upon seizing the reins of government, are preparing themselves by previous practice, for all the rules and observances of the general assembly. The usual proclamation (of which more hereafter) having accordingly been made, "who wishes to address the meeting?" and one of the party having risen for the purpose, her head is invested according to established form with a chaplet of flowers, and the investiture is accompanied with the usual formula, "May success attend your efforts" (τύχᾱγαθῇ). An unfortunate association of ^m ideas, however, disturbs the decorum of the scene. A chaplet of flowers was usually worn at convivial meetings, as well as by persons addressing a public assembly; and the lady pleading as she thinks a legitimate excuse, flatly refuses to proceed, till her lips are moistened with wine.

- Πρ. τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται ;
 Γυν. ἐγώ. Πρ. περίθου δὴ τὸν στέφανον τύχᾱγαθῇ.
 Γυν. ἰδοῦ. Πρ. λέγοις ἄν. Γυν. εἴτα πρὶν πιεῖν λέγω ;
 Πρ. ἰδοῦ πιεῖν. Γυν. τί γάρ, ὦ μέλ', ἐστεφανωσάμην ;
 Πρ. ἀπὸ ἐκποδῶν τοιαῦτ' ἂν ἡμᾶς εἰργάσω
 κάκει. Γυν. τί δ' ; οὐ ⁿ πίνουσι κὰν τῇ κκλησίᾳ ;
 Πρ. ἰδοῦ γέ σοι πίνουσι. Γυν. νῆ τὴν Ἀρτεμιν,
 καὶ ταῦτά γ' εὐζωρον. τὰ γοῦν βουλευμένα
 αὐτῶν ὅσ' ἂν πράξωσιν ἐνθυμουμένοις
 ὥσπερ ^o μεθύοντων ἐστὶ παραπεπληγμένα.

^m The speaker's aberration of mind will be readily accounted for by those conversant with the female plays of Aristophanes, and who know how commonly the vice of drinking is there charged upon the Athenian women.

ⁿ At what time of day the ancient Greek ἀγορὰ were held, we must leave Spondanus and Eustathius to settle between them (Clarke's Homer's Odys. iii. 138.) : that they could not with propriety or safety be left to the afternoon, the following verses very clearly evince:

Τὼ δὲ καλεσσομένῳ ἀγορὴν ἐς πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 Μᾶψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα,
 (Οἱ δ' ἦλθον οἴῳ βεβαρηότες νύκτε Ἀχαιῶν)
 Μῦθον μυθέσθην, τοῦ εἵνεκα λαὸν ἄγειραν. Odys. iii. 137.

Even the morning meetings of later times did not prevent such occasional exhibitions as the following. Τίμαρχος δὲ οὐτοσὶ οὐ πάλα ἀλλὰ πρῶην ποτὲ ρίψας θοιμάτιον γυμνὸς ἐπαγκρατίζεν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, οὕτω κακῶς καὶ αἰσχρῶς διακείμενος τὸ σῶμα ὑπὸ μέθης καὶ βδελυρίας, ὥστε τοὺς γε εὐ φρονούντας ἐγκαλύνεσθαι, αἰσχυνθέντας ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εἰ τοιοῦτοι συμβούλοις χράμεθα, Æsch. 4. 33. The picture given by Pytheas of the orator Demades, is not less odious than that which Æschines has furnished of Timarchus : ἀλλὰ τοὺς νῦν δημαγωγούς ὁρᾶτε, Δημοσθένη καὶ Δημάδην, ὡς ἐναντίως τοῖς βλοῖς διάκεινται. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὑδροποτῶν, καὶ μεριμνῶν τὰς νύκτας, ὡς φασι, ὁ δὲ πορνοβοσκῶν, καὶ μεθυσκόμενος κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην, προγάστωρ ἡμῖν ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἀνακυκλεῖται, Athenæus l. II. 44, d.

^o Strong as this expression may appear, it is one which Isocrates does not scruple to adopt, when he speaks of the proceedings in the ecclesia. "Ὅταν μὲν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰδίων βουλευθῇ, ζητεῖτε συμβούλους τοὺς ἀμεινον φρονούντας ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, ὅταν δ' ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ἐκκλησιάζητε, τοὺς μὲν τοιοῦτους ἀπιστεῖτε καὶ φθονεῖτε, τοὺς δὲ πονηροτάτους τῶν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα παριόντων ἁσκεῖτε, καὶ νομίζετε δημοτικωτέρους εἶναι τοὺς μεθύοντας τῶν νηφόντων καὶ τοὺς νοῦν οὐκ ἔχοντας τῶν εὐ φρονούντων καὶ τοὺς τὰ τῆς πόλεως διανεμομένους τῶν τὰ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ὡμῶν λειτουργούντων. ὥστ'

καὶ νῆ Δία σπένδουσὶ γ' ἢ τίνος χάριν
 τοσαῦτά γ' εὐχοντ', εἴπερ οἶνος μὴ παρῇ;
 καὶ λοιδοροῦνται γ' ὥσπερ ἐμπεπωκότες,
 καὶ τὸν παροινούντ' ἐκφέρουσ' οἱ τοξόται. Eccles. 130—143.

And hold
 The men dry meetings then? Not they, believe me:
 No half and half potations cross their lips,
 But the grape's blood makes up the fiery draught.
 Mark their decrees, and say what's stamped upon them?
 What else but wine and very madness? Witness
 Their large libations too, and longsoms supplications.
 The gods, believe, had wanted many a prayer,
 Had wine been wanting as their due companion.
 Whence but from men made high with wine, the taunt,
 The jibe, the foul abuse, and contumely,
 Still banded to and fro in our assemblies,
 While ever and anon is borne away
 The mad-drunk culprit.

Of the encouragement given to this war of words in the assembly, the great orator of antiquity speaks in terms, which shew at once its prevalence and the public mischief to which the practice led. ἀλλ' οὐ τίθεται ταῦτα παρ' ὑμῖν εἰς ἀκριβῆ μνήμην οὐδ' ἦν προσήκεν ὀργῇν, ἀλλὰ δεδώκατε ἔθει τινὶ φαύλῳ πολλὴν ἐξουσίαν τῷ βουλομένῳ τὸν λέγοντά τι τῶν ἡμῖν συμφερόντων ὑποσκελίζειν καὶ συκοφαντεῖν, τῆς ἐπὶ ταῖς λοιδορίας ἡδονῆς καὶ χάριτος τὸ τῆς πόλεως συμφέρον ἀνταλλαττόμενοι· διόπερ ῥᾶν ἔστι καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον αἰετὶ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὑπηρετοῦντα μισθαρεῖν ἢ τὴν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐλόμενον τάξιν πολιτεύεσθαι, Dem. 273, 19. But were the orators "more sinned against than sinning," as far as this indecorous practice was concerned? Abuse and calumny among *them* were frequently mere covers for delinquency of deeper dye. πῶς οὖν μίαν γνώμην ἔχομεν, ὧς Ἀθηναῖοι; πῶς ὁμονοήσομεν ἅπαντες ὑπὲρ τῶν κοινῇ συμφερόντων, ὅταν οἱ ἡγεμόνες καὶ οἱ δημαγωγοὶ χρήματα λαμβάνοντες προΐωνται τὰ τῆς πατρίδος συμφέροντα, καὶ ὑμεῖς μὲν καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἅπας κινδυνεύῃ περὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους τοῦ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν πατρῶων καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν, οἱ δὲ διελλαγμένοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐν μὲν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις λοιδορῶνται καὶ προσκραύουσιν ἀλλήλοις ἐξεπίτηδες, ἰδίᾳ δὲ ταῦτα πράττωσιν ἐξαπατώντες ὑμᾶς τοὺς ῥᾶστα πειθόμενους τοῖς τούτων λόγοις, Dein. 102, 37. That this was no solitary opinion of Deinarchus, an extract from an orator of far higher grade will serve to shew; and with that extract we close a note, long, it is true, but hardly more than the painful subject forced upon us. Ἡ μὲν οὖν εἰωθὺία πάντα τὸν χρόνον βλάπτειν, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὴν πόλιν λοιδορία καὶ ταραχὴ καὶ νυνὶ γέγονε παρὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ὥνπερ αἰετὶ. ἄξιον δ' οὐχ οὕτω τούτοις ἐπιτιμῆσαι (ἴσως γὰρ ὀργῇ καὶ φιλονεικίᾳ ταῦτα πράττουσι, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον ἅπάντων, ὅτι συμφέρει ταῦτα ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς) ἀλλ' ὑμῖν, εἰ περὶ κοινῶν, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πραγμάτων καὶ μεγάλων συνειλεγμένοι τὰς ἰδίας λοιδορίας ἀκροώμενοι κάθησθε, καὶ οὐ δύνασθε πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς λογίσασθαι τοῦθ', ὅτι αἱ τῶν ῥητόρων ἀπάντων ἄνευ κρίσεως πρὸς ἀλλήλους λοιδορίαι, ὧν

ἄξιον θαυμάζειν, εἰ τις ἐλατίζει τὴν πόλιν τοιαύτοις συμβουλαῖς χρωμένην ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἐπιδώσειν, Isoc. 161, b, c.

εάν τις ἄλλο πλὴν περὶ εἰρήνης λέγῃ.

ἀν ἀλλήλους ἐξελέγξωσιν, ὑμᾶς τὰς εὐθύνας διδόναι ποιοῦσι. πλὴν γὰρ ὀλίγων ἴσως, ἵνα μὴ πάντας εἴπω, οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἄτερος θατέρῳ λουδορεῖται, ἵνα βελτιόν τι τῶν ὑμετέρων γίγνηται· πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ· ἄλλ' ἵνα, ἂ τὸν δεινὰ φασὶ ποιοῦντα ἂν δέῃ δεινότητ' ἀνθρώπων ποιεῖν, ταῦτ' αὐτὸς μετὰ πλείονος ἡσυχίας διαπράττηται. Dem. 1458, 24. Also 124, 24. 151, 20. 164, 8. 782, 20.

Ib. τοὺς ῥήτορας. By the word ῥήτορες is meant that class of men who in other places of the ancient writings are termed *δημήγοροι* and *δημαγωγοί*, men who, by their talents and skill as orators and debaters, had acquired a certain influence in the ecclesia, and to whom the people were accustomed to look for counsel and advice in all matters of public importance. The erroneous idea entertained by many learned men (Perizonius ad Ælian. V. H. V. 13. n. 5. p. 323. b. ed. Lips. Petit. Legg. Att. III. 3. p. 344. Bekker in his Demosth. als Staatsm. u. Redner. II. p. 500.), that there was an established order of orators, and that out of these ten were chosen annually by the public, bearing the common names of ῥήτορες and *συνήγοροι*, and counsellors, as it were, of all work, has been amply refuted by Schömann (cap. 10). Every person, whatever his station in life, and whatever his age, provided he had arrived at manhood, and had incurred none of those legal disqualifications (*ἀτιμίαι*) which prohibited not merely his speaking, but even his appearance in the public assembly, was at Pliberty to address it.

39. περὶ εἰρήνης. To the examples, which have been already, or which will hereafter be adduced, of difference between the comic and tragic writers of Greece, must be added that of *hiatus*. "Statuit Dawesius, p. 215, Bentleium aliosque secutus, poesin Atticam, in iambicis saltem et trochaicis, ab hiatus vocalium et diphthongorum prorsus

p This *ισηγورία* is not unfrequently alluded to, expressly or indirectly, by the ancient writers. οὐκ ἡγνόνουν Αἰγείδαι Θησέα τὸν Αἰγέως πρῶτον *ισηγوریαν* καταστήσαντα τῇ πόλει, Dem. 1397, 24. οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως ὀλίγοι πολλοῖς καὶ ζητοῦντες ἄρχειν τοῖς μετ' *ισηγορίας* ζῆν ἡρημένοις εὖνοι γένοιντ' ἂν. 195, 27. οὐ δὲ δεῖ παρορᾶν τὰ τοιαῦτα, οὐδὲ τὸν ἐξείργοντα δεῖ καὶ φόβῳ τὸ δίκην ὧν ἂν ἡμῶν ἀδικηθῇ τις λαμβάνειν παρ' αὐτοῦ ἄλλο τι χρὴ νομίζειν ποιεῖν, ἢ τὰς τῆς *ισηγορίας* καὶ τὰς τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἡμῶν μετουσίαν ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, 555, 14. Æschines speaking of a person whose tongue had been cut out, ἢ ἐπαρρησιάζετο πιστεύων τοῖς νόμοις καὶ ὑμῖν, proceeds to the following contrast: ἔπειθ' ὑμεῖς, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, Σωκράτην μὲν τὸν σοφιστὴν ἀπεκτείνετε, δετι Κριτταν ἐφάνη πεπαιδευκῶς, ἕνα τῶν τριάκοντα τῶν τὸν δῆμον καταλυσάντων· Δημοσθένης δ' ὑμῖν ἐταίρους ἐξατήσεται ὁ τηλικαύτας τιμαυρίας λαμβάνων παρὰ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν καὶ δημοτικῶν ἀνθρώπων ὑπὲρ τῆς *ισηγορίας*; 24, 33. ἐπειδὴ οὖν ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει, δοκεῖ δίκαιον εἶναι, πᾶσι τῶν ἀρχῶν μετεῖναι, ἐν τε τῷ κλήρῳ, καὶ ἐν τῇ χειροτονίᾳ, καὶ λέγειν ἐξείναι τῷ βουλομένῳ τῶν πολιτῶν, Xenophon de Rep. Athen. I. §. 2. According to the author of the same treatise, this *ισηγορία* was in private life extended even to slaves and metics. διὰ τοῦτ' οὖν *ισηγορίαν* καὶ τοῖς δούλοις πρὸς τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἐποίησαμεν, καὶ τοῖς μετοίκοις πρὸς τοὺς ἀστούς, διότι δεῖται ἡ πόλις μετοίκων, διὰ τε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν τεχνῶν, καὶ διὰ τὸ ναυτικόν. διὰ τοῦτο οὖν καὶ τοῖς μετοίκοις εἰκότως τὴν *ισηγορίαν* ἐποίησαμεν, I. §. 12. For two widely different opinions as to the political results of this *ισηγορία*, compare the bitter remarks of the author of the above treatise, I. §. 6—10. with Herodot. V. 78.

ἀλλ' οἱ Πρυτάνεις γὰρ οὐτοὶ μεσημβρινοί.
οὐκ ἡγόρευον; τοῦτ' ἐκεῖν' οὐγὰρ 'λεγον'
εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν πᾶς ἀνὴρ ὡστίζεται.

40

abhorre. Comici tamen pronomen neutrale τι, ut et præpositionem περί, et siquæ alia fuerint ejusdem generis, vocabulo a vocali vel diphthongo incipienti haud illibenter præfecerunt."—Gaisford's *He-phæstion* p. 239. See also Pors. ad *Medeam*, v. 284.

Ib. εἰρήνης. ἤκομεν γὰρ ἐκκλησιάσοντας περὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης, ἃ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν ἐν τῷ βίῳ τῶ ἀνθρώπων, καὶ περὶ ὧν ἀνάγκη τοῖς ἀρ-
θῶς βουλευομένοις ἀμεινὸν τῶν ἄλλων πράττειν. *Isoc. de Pac.* 159, b.

40. ἀλλὰ . . . γάρ. Similar instances of construction occur in *Plut.* 425, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔχει γὰρ δῆδας. *Lysistr.* 1023, ἀλλ' ὑπ' ὀργῆς γὰρ ποιηρᾶς καὶ τότε ἀπέδυν ἐγώ.

Ib. οὐτοὶ, *here come, here are.* This mode of expression will be more fully illustrated hereafter.

Ib. μεσημβρινοί. The satire is directed at the tardiness of the Prytanes, who do not attend till *midday* to perform duties which required attendance at a very early hour in the morning.

41. οὐκ ἡγόρευον; *nonne dicebam?* Br. The worthy citizen's thoughts were probably running on the official formula, which was presently to salute his ears, τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται;

Ib. τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο. *This is the very thing which I said.* So *Pac.* 64, τοῦτ' ἔστι δῆτα τὸ κακὸν αὐθ' οὐγὰρ 'λεγον. *Lys.* 240, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖν' οὐγὰρ 'λεγον. Sometimes it occurs in the form τοῦτ' ἔστ' ἐκεῖνο, *Ran.* 317. τοῦτό ἐστιν ἐκεῖνο, *Plato in Charm.* §. 30. Sometimes more simply τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο. Thus *Av.* 354, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο· ποί φύγω δύστηνος. *Ran.* 1341, ἰὼ πόντιε δαίμον, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖν'. *Plato in Phædro* 241, d. *Euthyd.* 296, b. *Conviv.* 210, e. In the *Clouds*, 985, we have the expression, ἀλλ' οὖν ταῦτ' ἔστιν ἐκεῖνα. *Plato's Conviv.* 223, a. ταῦτ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ εἰωθότα.

42. προεδρίαν. On the political importance of this word we shall have occasion to dwell pretty largely hereafter. Its occurrence under present circumstances should rather serve to remind us of an attempt made in the days of the orator Æschines to repress those disgraceful scenes in the assembly, to which we have had recent occasion so largely to advert. How the new body of *surveillance* for this purpose was organized, or what place it occupied in the assembly, are points on which, as nothing but mere conjectures could be offered, it is needless to dilate. Whether the φυλὴ προεδρεύουσα also, was the same as the φυλὴ πρωτανεύουσα, as *Luzac* imagines, the passages which refer to it are too few to allow us to determine. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν πάλαι γενομοθέτηται· ἡμεῖς δ' ἔτι προσέθεσθε καινὸν νόμον μετὰ τὸ καλὸν παγκράτιον ὃ οὗτος ἐπαγκρατίζεν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ. ὑπεραιοχυνθέντες γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ πράγματι, καθ' ἐκάστην ἐκκλησίαν νόμον ἐθήκατε καινὸν ἀποκληροῦν φυλὴν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα ἥτις προεδρεύσει. καὶ τί προσέταξεν ὁ τιθεὶς τὸν νόμον; καθῆσθαι κελεύει τοὺς φυλίτας βοηθοῦντας τοῖς νόμοις καὶ τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ, ὥς, εἰ μὴ βοηθεῖαν ποθεν μεταπεισφόμεθα ἐπὶ τοὺς οὕτω βεβιωκότας, οὐδὲ βουλεύεσθαι δυνασομένους ἡμᾶς περὶ τῶν σπουδαιοτάτων πραγμάτων. *Æsch. c. Tim.* 5, 20. But did even

ΚΗ. *πάριτ' εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν,*
πάριθ', ὡς ἂν ἐντὸς ἦτε τοῦ καθάρματος.

this regulation succeed in preserving the decorum which should belong to a deliberative assembly? ταῦτα τοίνυν Ἀριστογείτων τὰ καλῶς οὕτω πεπηγότα τῇ φύσει καὶ τοῖς ἥθεσι τοῖς ὑμετέροις καὶ ἀναιρεῖ καὶ μεταρρίπτει, καὶ ἅ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἡτυχηκότων ἕκαστος ἀποφθιγὴ ποιεῖ, ταῦθ' οὗτος μόνον οὐ κώδωνας ἐξαψάμενος διαπράττεται. οὐ πρύτανις, οὐ κήρυξ, οὐκ ἐπιστάτης, οὐχ ἡ προεδρεύουσα φυλὴ τούτου κρατεῖν δύναται. Dem. c. Arist. 797, 9. (whether the two speeches against this person really proceeded from Demosthenes is not now the question.) σεσίγηται μὲν τὸ κάλλιστον καὶ σωφρονέστατον κήρυγμα τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει “ τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται τῶν ὑπὲρ πενήτην ἔτη γεγονότων καὶ πάλιν ἐν μέρει τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων,” τῆς δὲ τῶν ῥητόρων ἀκοσμίας οὐκέτι κρατεῖν δύνανται οὔθ' οἱ νόμοι, οὔθ' οἱ πρυτάνεις οὔθ' οἱ πρόεδροι οὔθ' ἡ προεδρεύουσα φυλὴ, τὸ δέκατον μέρος τῆς πόλεως, Æsch. c. Ctesiph. 54, 13. See further on this subject Schömann, lib. I. c. 7. Wachsmuth, 2. 354, 360.

43. These words are evidently addressed to the by-standers. But how was the scenic Ecclesia itself formed? The question is more easily asked than answered. If we suppose the stage to have contained a representation of the bema belonging to the Pnyx, and the Prytanic body seated on the steps which led to it, (the place which Schömann, if I understand him right⁴, assigns them,) the audience themselves, consisting, as they then did, entirely of citizens, might have passed for the ecclesia. Considering the bye-play, which in the Old Comedy continually took place between the stage and the spectators, and the sense which Wachsmuth will be found attaching to the word *πλῆθος* hereafter in this play, this conjecture may perhaps not be thought wholly improbable.

Ib. *εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν*, forwards. Eccl. 129. Lys. 185. Thes. 645. Herodot. III. 77, *εἰς τὸ πρόσω παρίεναι*. IV. 98, *εἰς τὸ πρόσω ἐπέιγετο*.

44. *ἐντὸς τοῦ καθάρματος*, within the purified limits. When the Prytanes had arrived, and the people were fully assembled in the Pnyx or theatre, or wherever the meeting was held, the first step taken was to perform the ceremony of lustration. Those who have witnessed on the continent the imposing ceremony of purifying Roman catholic churches and their congregations, by the sprinkling

⁴ The place in which we should naturally have expected to find the official authorities is the *προεδρία*, and that such *was* their place I should have inferred from the verse in the Ecclesiastusæ, (87.) which Schömann quotes for a very different purpose. The female revolutionists in that play I should have thought had possessed themselves of the ground under the bema, for the purpose of excluding any other person but their own party from the power of addressing the assembly; and supposing the Prytanes to have been on the *προεδρία*, the ladies would naturally have faced them: but from the text in the present play, the *προεδρία* must have been at the mercy of those who could best scramble for it. Again: if all the Prytanes were necessarily present in the assembly, they amounted to fifty-nine persons in the whole: were the steps leading to the bema sufficient to contain such a number? The remarks attached to the engraved representation of the Pnyx will form the best answer to this inquiry.

AM. ἤδη τις εἶπε ; KH. τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται ; 45

of holy water, will not fail to recognise some kindred features in the following religious rite of the Athenians, a people equally observant with the Roman catholic church of the external splendours of religion, and still less observant perhaps of its moral influences. Instead of water, however, the Athenian custom was to make use of blood ; the blood selected for the purpose being that of young pigs, in which there was supposed to be an extraordinary lustral and expiatory^r power. The lustral victims themselves were termed *περίστια* (περί and ἑστίαν) ; and partly from this word, partly from his office of walking in solemn procession before the sacred victims, the priest performing the expiatory rite bore the name of Peristiarh (Eccl. 128.) The victims having been duly carried round the place of meeting, and the seats sprinkled with their blood, the bodies of the animals were thrown into the sea. Behind the Peristiarh followed a herald with a censer, the perfumes of which constituted a further part of the ceremony. For the prayers and imprecations which intervened between the preceding rite and the commencement of actual business in the assembly, the reader is referred to the Appendix (note G).

45. ἤδη, yet, hitherto, up to this time. Av. 1668. λέξον δέ μοι, | ἤδη σ' ὁ πατήρ εἰσήγαγ' ἐς τοὺς φράτορας.

Ib. τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται ; This formula the student will naturally expect to find in the oratorical writings of Greece ; and he will not be disappointed. Æsch. c. Timarch. 4, 10, ἐπειδὴν τὸ καθάρσιον περιενεχθῇ καὶ ὁ κήρυξ τὰς πατρίους εὐχὰς εἴηται, προχειροτονεῖν κελεύει τοὺς προέδρους περὶ ἱερῶν τῶν πατρίων καὶ κήρυξι καὶ πρεσβείαις καὶ ὁσίῳν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπερωτᾷ ὁ κήρυξ “ τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται τῶν ὑπὲρ πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότων ; ” ἐπειδὴν δὲ οὗτοι πάντες εἴπωσι, τότε ἤδη κελεύει λέγειν τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων τὸν βουλόμενον οἷς ἔξεστιν. (This mark of deference to age was an old regulation of Solon, which had long been out of use, but which, among many other things in the consideration of Athenian affairs, deserves a close attention to time and circumstance, that a false estimate of things may not be made.) Ibid. 4, 38, καὶ οὐκ ἀπελαύνει (Solon scil.) ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος εἴ τις μὴ προγόνων ἐστὶ τῶν ἐστρατηγηκότων νῆος, οὐδέ γε εἰ τέχνην τιὰ ἐργάζεται ἐπικουρῶν τῇ ἀναγκαίᾳ τροφῇ ἄλλὰ τούτους καὶ μάλιστα ἀσπάζεται, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλάκις ἐπερωτᾷ “ τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται.” Nowhere however does this formula occur in a more memorable form than in the striking description given by Demosthenes of the astonishment and stupefaction which seized the Athenians, when the first news arrived of the taking of Elatea : καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὡς εἰσῆλθεν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰ προσηγγελμένα ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τὸν ἥκοντα παρήγαγον κάκεινος εἶπεν, ἡρώτα μὲν ὁ κήρυξ “ τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται ; ” παρήει δ' οὐδεὶς. πολλάκις δὲ τοῦ κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀνίστατ' οὐδεὶς, ἀπάντων μὲν τῶν στρατηγῶν παρόντων, ἀπάντων δὲ τῶν ῥητόρων, καλοῦσθαι

^r Schömann, to whom the editor has been much indebted in the construction of this note, refers to Kuhn and Jungermann ad Polluc. VIII. 104.

ΑΜ. ἐγώ. ΚΗ. τίς ὦν ; ΑΜ. Ἀμφίθεος. ΚΗ. οὐκ ἄν-
θρωπος ; ΑΜ. οὐκ·
ἀλλ' ἀθάνατός γ'· ὁ γὰρ Ἀμφίθεος Δῆμητρος ᾗν

δὲ τῆς πατρίδος τῇ κοινῇ φωνῇ τὸν ἐροῦνθ' ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας· ᾗν γὰρ ὁ κήρυξ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους φωνῇν ἀφίησι, ταύτην κοινῇ τῆς πατρίδος δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἡγεῖσθαι, Dem. 285, 1. For further illustrations of this subject, see Schömann, p. 104. also Suppl. Eurip. (Leipsic edit.) tom. I. p. 106. Lucian, tom. IX. p. 178. and Appendix, note G.

46. τίς ὦν ; Schömann conjectures from this passage, that any person not generally known was obliged to give his name to the herald, before he was allowed to address the people in the Ecclesia.

Ib. Ἀμφίθεος. The Scholiast considers the genealogy subsequently given to this half-bred divinity as a sneer at the prologues of Euripides, and more particularly at that of the Iphigenia in Tauris. To the genealogy there given, the present undoubtedly bears a strong resemblance: but something more appears to have been here intended than the ancient interpreter was aware of. Dramatically speaking, no person could have been more properly selected as a negociator with the Spartans—to whom high birth was the first of recommendations, and with whom poverty was as yet no reproach—than the envoy whom the comic genius of Aristophanes has here created;—a man with a long pedigree, and a very short purse. That a strong taste for pedigrees and genealogies prevailed, not only at Sparta (Plato in Hip. Maj. 285, d.), but among the Dorians generally, may, I think, be traced in those glorious hymns, which, offering as they do so fine a contrast between the noble simplicity and elevated grandeur of the Doric race, and the wit, cleverness, frivolity, and vice of the Ionian character, will be brought before the reader on every legitimate opportunity. This attention to birth and genealogy, so obvious throughout the writings of Pindar, nowhere assumes a more conspicuous form than in his fourth Pythian ode, the extreme length of which arises chiefly from the elaborate effort made to trace the great family of the Battiadæ^s.

47. ἀθάνατός γ'. The γε has been introduced by Elmsley to prevent the occurrence of a tribrach before an anapæst, a combination of feet in the comic senarius, which is in general rejected by English, but tolerated by German scholars. Hence, besides two or three instances in the present play, the necessity for the following emendations:

Eq. 32. βρέτας ; ποῖον βρέτας ; ἐτεὸν (leg. βρέτας ; τὸ ποῖον ἐτεόν ;) ἡγεῖ γὰρ θεούς ; Pors.

Ib. 134. κρατεῖν, ὥς ἂν ἕτερος ἀνὴρ (del. ἂν) βδελυνώτερος, Dobr.

^s See also Müller's Dorians, vol. I. p. 128, 153, 187, 509.

^t The insertion of the article renders this emendation inadmissible. Dindorf reads: ποῖον βρέτας ; * * ἐτεὸν ἡγεῖ γὰρ θεούς ;

καὶ Τριπτολέμου· τούτου δὲ Κελεὸς γίγνεται·
γαμῇ δὲ Κελεὸς Φαιναρέτην τήθην ἐμήν,

Nub. 663. ἀλεκτρύνα, κατὰ ταὐτὸ (leg. ἀλεκτρῶ) καὶ τὸν ἄρρενα, Pors.

Ib. 845. πότερα παρανοίας (leg. πότερον) αὐτὸν εἰσαγαγὼν ἔλω; Dind.

Ib. 1063. πολλοῖς. ὁ γοῦν Πηλεὺς ἔλαβε διὰ τοῦτο (leg. δι' αὐτὸ) τὴν μάχαιραν, Pors.

Pac. 245. ἰὼ Μέγαρα, Μέγαρ', ὡς ἐπιτρέψουσθ' αὐτίκα.

(Omitti potest ὡς, Pors. ἰὼ Μέγαρ', ὦ Μέγαρ', Erfurdt.)

See also Dobree in Pors. Aristoph. (137).

ὦ Μέγαρα, Μέγαρ', ὡς ἐπιτρέψουσθ' αὐτίκα, Dind.

An. 108. ποδαπὸν τὸ γένος; ὅθεν αἱ (τὸ γένος δ';) τριήρεις αἱ καλαί, Dind.

Ib. 1283. σκυτάλῃ ἐφόρουν· νυνὶ δ', ὑποστρέψαντες αὐ.

("Legisse videtur Porsonus, ἐσκυταλιοφόρουν, νύν δ'," Dobr. ad l.)

Ib. 1506. ἀπὸ γὰρ ὀλέσεις, εἰ μ' ἐνθάδ' ὁ Ζεὺς ὄψεται.

(ὀλέσει μ', Benth. ὀλείς, Pors. ἀπὸ γὰρ ὀλεῖ μ', Dind.)

Thes. 285. τὸ πόπανον, ὅπως (τὸ πόπανον, ἵνα) λαβοῦσα θύσω ταῖν θεαῖν, Pors.

Lys. 923. αἰσχρὸν γὰρ ἐπ' ἐπιτόνουνγε (αἰσχρὸν γὰρ ἐπὶ τόνου γε), Dobr.

Ib. 1002. πῶς οὖν ἔχετε; μογιῶμες (μογίομες, Dobr. Dind.)

Eccles. 162. τὸν ἕτερον ἂν, εἰ (del. ἂν) μὴ τοῦτ' (ταῦτ') ἀκριβωθήσεται, Pors.

Ib. 315. καὶ θοιμάτιον, ὅτε δὴ (θοιμάτιόν γ') δ' ἐκείνο ψηλαφῶν, Pors.

Pl. 1011. νηττάριον ἂν καὶ φάττιον ὑπεκορίζετο.

νηττάριον ὑπεκορίζετ' ἂν καὶ φάττιον. Pors.

For some learned remarks on the quantity of the word ἀθάνατος, see Porson's Phœniss. 139, 140. Medea, 139. Blomf. Pers. p. 8. and Malby's Thesaurus.

49. "Caucon, the founder of the mysteries of Ceres and Proserpina at Messina, is made a son of Κελαῖνος, Paus. 4. 1. The name of Κελεὸς, connected with the Eleusinian rites, had probably a similar origin." Phil. Mus. I. 352.

Ib. τήθην. An elegant fragment of Menander will serve to impress this word on the reader's mind. It is here given with the emendations of Brunck and Bentley:

κ' εἰ τοῦτον ἡμᾶς τὸν τρόπον γαμῇν ἔδει
ἅπαντας, ὦ Ζεῦ σώτερ, ὡς ὠνήμεθα.
οὐκ ἐξετάζειν μὲν τὰ μηδὲν χρήσιμα,
τίς ἦν ὁ πάππος ἧς γαμῇ, τήθη δὲ τίς.
τὸν δὲ τρόπον αὐτῆς τῆς γαμουμένης, μεθ' ἧς
βιώσεται, μήτ' ἐξετάζειν, μήτ' ἰδεῖν.
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τράπεζαν μὲν φέρειν τὴν προίχ', ἵνα
εἰ τὰργύριον καλὸν ἐστὶ δοκιμαστής ἴδῃ,
ὁ πέντε μῆνας ἔνδον οὐ γενήσεται.
τῆς διὰ βίον δ' ἔνδον καθεδουμένης αἰεὶ
μὴ δοκιμάσασθαι μηδὲν, ἀλλ' εἰκὴ λαβεῖν
ἀγνώμον', ἀργίλην, χαλεπήν, ἐὰν τύχῃ.
λάλῃ.

Menandr. Fragm. p. 230.

ἐξ ἧς Λυκῖνος ἐγένετ'· ἐκ τούτου δ' ἐγὼ
 ἀθάνατός εἰμ'· ἐμοὶ δ' ἐπέτρεψαν οἱ θεοὶ
 σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους μόνῳ.
 ἀλλ' ἀθάνατος ὦν, ὦνδρες, ἐφόδι' οὐκ ἔχω·
 οὐ γὰρ διδόασιν οἱ πρύτανεῖς. ΚΗ. οἱ τοξόται.

50

50. ἐξ ἧς. Nub. 800, κάστ' ἐκ γυναικῶν εὐπτόρων τῶν Κοισύρας. Eq. 445, ἐκ τῶν ἀλιτηρίων σέ φη- | μι γεγονέναι τῶν τῆς θεοῦ.

52. σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς. So σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι πρὸς ἐμέ, Thes. 1161. ποττὰν Ἑλλάδα, Lysistr. 1005. μὴ λύνοντα τὰς σπονδὰς τὰς πρὸς βασιλέα, Dem. 193, 1. ἐβουλήθη πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐμέ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν ποιήσασθαι, Isoc. 364, b.

53. ἐφόδια, travelling-expenses. Herodot. VI. 70, ἐπόδια λαβών. The word occurs but once more, I believe, in Aristophanes (Plut. 1023): but it appears to have been one of favourite application with the comic poet Menander. Out of many instances, that might be given, let the following suffice:

τοῦτον εὐτυχέστατον λέγω,
 ὅστις θεωρήσας ἀλύπως, Παρμένων,
 τὰ σεμνὰ ταῦτ', ἀπῆλθεν, ὅθεν ἦλθεν ταχὺ,
 τὸν ἥλιον τὸν κοινὸν, ἄστρ', ὕδωρ, νέφη,
 πῦρ. ταῦτα, κἂν ἑκατὸν ἔτη βιώῃς ἔτι,
 ὄψει παρόντα, κἂν ἐνιαυτοὺς σφόδρ' ὀλίγους·
 σεμνότερα τούτων ἕτερα δ' οὐκ ὄψει ποτέ.
 πανήγυριν νόμισόν τιν' εἶναι τὸν χρόνον,
 ὃν φημι, τοῦτον, ἧ' πιδημίαν, ἐν ᾧ
 ὄχλος, ἀγορὰ, κλέπτει, κυβεῖται, διατριβαί.
 ἦν πρῶτ' ἀπέλθεις καταλύσεις, βελτίονα
 ἐφόδι' ἔχων ἀπῆλθες, ἐχθρὸς οὐδενί.
 ὁ προσδιατρίβων δ' ἐκοπίασεν ἀπολέσας,
 κακῶς τε γηρῶν, ἐνδεής του γίγνεται,
 ῥεμβόμενος ἐχθροὺς εὖρ', ἐπεβουλεύθη ποθὲν
 οὐκ εὐθανάτως ἀπῆλθεν ἐλθὼν ἐς χρόνον.

Walpole's Fragm. Com. p. 37.

54. οἱ τοξόται. "The only kind of police, which existed as a distinct institution in ancient times, was that to which was intrusted the performance of certain needful services; such as the street-police, which was in the charge of the Astynomi, together with that of the market, and traders; which latter did not cause any expense: and, finally, some institution must have been indispensable as well in respect to the aliens, as to the maintenance of order and security in the city, particularly in the public assembly. . . . For the maintenance of such security and order there was a city-guard, composed of public slaves (δημόσιοι): these persons, although they were of low rank, enjoyed a certain consideration, as the state employed them in the capacity of bailiffs. These public slaves were sometimes also appointed for the trade-police; and subordinate places, such as heralds

ΑΜ. ὦ Τριπτόλεμε καὶ Κελεῖ, περιόψεσθέ με ; 55

ΔΙ. ὄνδρες πρυτάνεις, ἀδικεῖτε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν,
τὸν ἄνδρ' ἀπάγοντες, ὅστις ἡμῖν ἤθελε
σπονδὰς ποιῆσαι, καὶ κρεμάσαι τὰς ἀσπίδας.

ΚΗ. κάθησο σίγα. ΔΙ. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, γὰρ μὲν οὐκ
ἦν μὴ περὶ εἰρήνης γε πρυτανεύσητέ μοι. 60

ΚΗ. οἱ πρέσβεις οἱ παρὰ Βασιλέως.

and checking-clerks, together with other offices in the assembly and courts of justice, were filled by persons of the same description. Those composing the city-guard are generally called bowmen (τοξόται), or, from the native country of the majority, Scythians, also Speusinians; they lived under tents in the market-place, and afterwards upon the Areopagus. Among their number were also many Thracians and other barbarians. Their officers had the name of Toxarchs (τόξαρχαι). Their number increased progressively; in the first instance 300 were purchased soon after the battle of Salamis; subsequently it rose, according to the Scholiast to the Acharnenses of Aristoph. and Snidas, to 1000; according to Andocides and Æschines, to 1200." Boeckh's Public Econ. of Athens, vol. I. p. 276—278.

Ib. οἱ τοξόται. The article, when thus joined with a nominative instead of a vocative, seems equivalent to οἱ, *what ho!* the archers there! Brunck thinks that these words, as well as κάθησο σίγα, ought to be given to the Prytanes, not to the herald; and Elmsley, in confirmation of this opinion, quotes Plato in Protagora, p. 319, c. καταγελῶσι καὶ θορυβῶσιν, ἕως ἂν ἡ αὐτὸς ἀποστῇ ὁ ἐπιχειρῶν λέγειν, καταθρυβηθεῖς, ἢ οἱ τοξόται αὐτὸν ἀφελκύσωσιν ἢ ἐξάρωνται, κελυνόντων τῶν πρυτάνεων. An official connexion between the Prytanes and the police was naturally to be expected: hence their appearance in pairs. Thes. 923. προσέρχεται γὰρ ὁ πρύτανις χῶ τοξότης. In the Equites (665.) both parties are engaged in ejecting a troublesome person. κἄθ' εἴλκον αὐτὸν οἱ πρυτάνεις χοὶ τοξόται. Official dignity will certainly be best consulted by leaving the exclamations in the text to the herald.

60. πρυτανεύειν περὶ εἰρήνης, to allow a person to make proposals for a peace, or deliberate on such proposals. A few examples of this word, in its primary and metaphorical senses, are added from the Greek orators. Andoc. 13, 1, ἔδοξε τῇ Βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, διαντίς ἐπρυτάνευσεν, Κλεογένης ἐγραμμάτευσεν, Βοηθὸς ἐπεστάτει. Antiph. 146, 38, πρυτανεύσας τὴν πρώτην πρυτανείαν. Dem. 58, 16, κατιδὼν Νεοπτόλεμον τὸν ὑποκριτὴν . . . τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν διαικούντα Φιλίππῳ καὶ πρυτανεύοντα. 126, 14, χορηγὸν ἔχοντες Φίλιππον καὶ πρυτανεύόμενοι παρ' ἐκείνου. 191, 15, φανήσεται δ' ὁ μὲν πρυτανεύσας ταῦτα καὶ πείσας Μαύσωλος.

61. οἱ πρέσβεις οἱ παρὰ Βασιλέως. The mode of conducting diplomatic business at Athens has been made known to us through four speeches of antiquity, all more or less remarkable for the ability dis-

played in them; but the last written in such a strain of continued eloquence as no human effort has yet surpassed, and which has covered the name of Demosthenes with one blaze of glory, as an orator, diplomatist, and statesman. But to come to the purpose for which reference has been made to these speeches. As the management of its relations with foreign powers necessarily constitutes one of the highest acts of sovereignty, all embassies and missions properly emanated from the general assembly, (Æsch. 29, 37. 30, 25. Dem. 378, 16.) though that power appears to have been occasionally delegated by the assembly to the senate, (Æsch. 40, 16. Dem. 249, 20. 389, 16.) To propose an embassy (γράφειν πρεσβείαν Dem. 252, 1. 288, 9. 301, 21.) was of course competent to any member of the assembly. In the choice of ambassadors regard was necessarily paid, not only to the general qualifications requisite for such an office, (Æsch. 43, 4. Dem. 430, 9.) but also to the character of the court for which the ambassador was designed. (Æsch. 30, 14. 32.) Though a discretionary power was occasionally allowed to ambassadors, (Æsch. 41, 38.) their instructions were more commonly given them in the form of a decree, (Æsch. 34, 33. 41, 6. 22. Dem. 290, 9. 352, 25. 388, 16. 390, 11. 391, 26. 395, 26. ^u398, 9. 430, 16.) from which they were not at liberty to depart. These decrees, together with the names of the ambassadors, the time when they set out on their mission, or their motives for declining the office, were entered on the public registers. (Æsch. 35, 28. 40, 4. Dem. 381, 1.) That no interruption might take place on their route, and that all due solemnities might be observed in the ratification of treaties, ambassadors were preceded or accompanied by one or more heralds; hence the frequent conjunction of the names of these different functionaries. (Æsch. 3, 35. 30, 1. 42, 26. 62, 38. Dem. 283, 1. 392, 16.) The amount of their travelling-expenses (Dem. 390, 24. 441, 1.) was decided, and the money itself furnished by the assembly; with which body the envoy kept up a correspondence by letters during his absence. (Æsch. 89, 22. Dem. 298, 17. 396, 1.) On the return of a mission, the ambassadors gave an account of their proceedings first to the senate, (Æsch. 30, 16. 34, 7. Dem. 346, 16. 347, 7. 350, 17. 352, 1.) and subsequently to the assembly. (Æsch. 29, 39. 31, 29. 34, 16. 38, 42. Dem. 347, 1. 367, 1.) As commendations, crowns, and invitations to the prytaneum were the rewards of a successful and well-conducted embassy, (Æsch. 30, 24. 34, 13. Dem. 355, 18.) so the punishment of those who took this office upon themselves, without being commissioned by the assembly, or who, when delegated, disobeyed their instructions, made a false report, or

^t When full powers were given to the envoys, they bore the name of *αὐτοκράτορες*. See Arist. Av. 1595. Lysist. 1010. and the diplomatic speech commonly attributed to Andocides, 24, 13. 27, 36.

^u The genius of Demosthenes was essentially dramatic; and accordingly the assembly is, with characteristic propriety, represented in the following passage as vociferating several clauses to be inserted in a decree of this kind: "ἀποδοῦναι δὲ καὶ Κερσοβλέπτη Φίλιππον τοὺς ὄρκους," "μὴ μετέχειν δὲ τῶν ἐν Ἀμφικτύουσιν," "ἐπανορθώσασθαι δὲ τὴν εἰρήνην."

ΔΙ. ποίου Βασιλέως; ἄχθομαι ἔγὼ πρέσβεσι,
καὶ τοῖς ταῶσι, τοῖς τ' ἀλαζονεύμασι.

ΚΗ. σίγα. ΔΙ. βαβαιᾶξ, ὠκβάτανα, τοῦ σχήματος.

had been proved guilty of bribery, were heavy fines or death. (Dem. 429, 2. 431, 14. 380, 6. 430, 16. 25. 431, 1.) Though the Athenians themselves kept no resident ambassadors at foreign courts, Reiske supposes that a body of such persons, bearing the name of *σύνεδροι*, were always to be found in Athens, delegates to that republic from her various allies. (Compare *Æsch.* 36, 1. 62, 22. and Dem. 145, 17. with Reiske's and Auger's notes.)

62. *ποίου βασιλέως*. This mode of expression, indicative of mockery or indignation, is very common both in Aristophanes and Plato. Nub. 366, ὁ Ζεὺς δ' ἡμῶν, φέρε, πρὸς τῆς Γῆς, οὐλύμπιος οὐ θεὸς ἐστίν; — ποῖος Ζεὺς; οὐ μὴ ληρήσεις. Ran. 529, καὶ τοῖς θεοῖσιν ἐπιτρέπω. — ποίοις θεοῖς; Lysistr. 1178, τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἐλθόντες ἀναικουνώσατε. — ποίοισιν, ὦ τῶν, ξυμμάχοις; Plut. 1046, ζοικε διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου σ' ἐορακέναι. — ποῖον χρόνου; Gorg. p. 490, d. Ἄλλ' ἴσως ἡματιῶν. ΚΑΛΑ. ποίων ἡματιῶν; ibid. mox, Ἄλλ' εἰς ὑποδήματα δηλονότι δεῖ πλεονεκτεῖν. ΚΑΛΑ. ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυαρεῖς ἔχων; Euthyd. 304, e. ἀλλὰ μέντοι, ἔφη, χαριέν γέ τι πρᾶγμά ἐστιν ἡ φιλοσοφία. Ποῖον, ἔφη, χαριέν, ὦ μακάριε; οὐδενὸς μὲν οὖν ἄξιον. Whether this word is used in mockery or indignation, it must be remembered, that the article is never prefixed to it.

63. *τοῖς ταῶσι*, *peacock dresses*, or *peacock ornaments*. See Hemsterhusius's note, Lucian I. 247. That the peacock still contributes in some shape or other to oriental finery, may be conjectured from the following passage in that curious and interesting picture of Persian manners, Hajji Baba: "The shah's throne, on which he sits to administer justice, and to make the two extremities of the earth tremble, was not more magnificent than the bed intended for the ambassador. It must have been constructed upon the model of the famous peacock throne of the Moguls. Upon four pillars of curiously wrought wood," &c. &c. Hajji Baba, vol. I. p. 158. ὁ βασιλεὺς (Persarum) ἐπὶ χρυσοῦ θρόνου στικτὸς, οἷον ταῶς, Philostr. Ic. 11, c.

64. *βαβαιᾶξ*. An exclamation of wonder, sometimes accompanied with a sense of pain. Lysistr. 312, φεῦ τοῦ καπνοῦ, βαβαιᾶξ. Pac. 248, βαβαι, βαβαιᾶξ: ὡς μεγάλα καὶ δριμύα | τοῖσι Μεγαρεῦσιν ἐνέβαλεν τὰ κλαύματα.

Ib. *ὠκβάτανα*. The vocative cases of a comic poet must, to avoid a translation utterly bald and ridiculous, be often rendered by a periphrasis, expressive of what is passing in the speaker's mind: ὦ Ἐκβάτανα seems here equivalent to "in the name of all that's strange and foreign!" For some remarks on the orthography of this word, according to the age in which it was used, the reader is referred to Blomfield's *Persæ*, v. 16. The following quotations fall more within the design of the present publication. Herodot. I. 98, ὁ δέ (Deioces),

ΠΡ. *ἐπέμψαθ' ἡμᾶς ὡς βασιλέα τὸν μέγαν,* 65
μισθὸν φέροντας δύο δραχμὰς τῆς ἡμέρας,

ὡς ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχὴν, τοὺς Μήδους ἠνάγκασε ἐν πόλισμα ποιήσασθαι, καὶ τοῦτο περιστέλλοντας, * τῶν ἄλλων ἦσαν ἐπιμέλεσθαι. πειθομένων δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τῶν Μήδων, οἰκοδομεῖ τείχεα μεγάλα τε καὶ καρτερὰ, ταῦτα τὰ νῦν Ἀγβά-
 τανα κέκληται, ἕτερον ἐτέρῳ κύκλῳ ἐνεστεῶτα. Dem. 140, 12, ἐγὼ γὰρ
 ὅταν τιν' ἴδω τὸν μὲν ἐν Σούσοις καὶ Ἐκβατάνοις δεδοικότα καὶ κακόνουν εἶναι
 τῇ πόλει φάσκοντα, ὃς καὶ πρότερον συνεπηνώρωσε τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα
 καὶ νῦν ἐπηγγέλλετο, (εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐδέχεσθ' ὑμεῖς, ἀλλ' ἀπεψηφίζεσθε, οὐ τὰ γε
 ἐκείνου αἵτια,) ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ἐγγὺς οὕτως ἐν μέσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι
 αὐξανομένου ληστοῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄλλο τι λέγοντα, θαυμάζω, καὶ δέδοικα
 τοῦτον, ὅστις ἂν ἦ ποτ', ἔγωγ', ἐπειδὴ οὐχ οὗτος Φίλιππον.

Ib. ὠκβάτανα, τοῦ σχήματος. Vesp. 161, Ἀπολλὼν ἀποτρόπαιε, τοῦ
 μαντεύματος. Eq. 144, ὦ Πόσειδον, τῆς τέχνης. Pac. 239, ὦραξ
 Ἀπολλων, τῆς θυσίας τοῦ πλάτους. Av. 224, ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τοῦ φθέγ-
 ματος τοῦρνηθίου.

65. ὡς βασιλέα. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that ὡς is
 thus used for πρὸς only in the case of persons. The following pas-
 sages are not unworthy of notice. Pac. 104, πέτεσθαι . . ὡς τὸν Δί'
 εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν. Andoc. 4, 12, ἔλεγεν ὡς οὐδεπώποτε ἔλθοι εἰς Θημακὸν
 ὡς Φερεκλέα. And the exclamation in Lucian's Icaromenippos, εἰς τὸν
 Τάρταρον ὡς τοὺς Γίγαντας. Dem. 129, 8, καὶ τοὺς ταῦτα διδάζοντας ἐκ-
 πέμπωμεν πρὸς βεῖς πανταχοῖ, εἰς Πελοπόννησον, εἰς Ῥόδον, εἰς Χίον, ὡς
 βασιλέα.

66. μισθὸν φέροντας. "Ambassadors also received a stipend in an-
 cient times; and although resident embassies (a practice first intro-
 duced by the French) were unknown, it is not yet impossible that
 they were reckoned among the regular expenses, since ambassadors
 were very frequently dispatched to foreign states; and when they
 travelled to a distance, as, for example, to Persia, were necessarily
 absent for a long time. The ambassadors to Philip of Macedon
 attended him even on marches and journeys. All ambassadors, dur-
 ing the time that they were able to have fixed residence, were never
 compelled to live at their own expense; they were supported by pre-
 sents which they received, both in free states and in countries where
 the government was monarchical. It may be seen from the speech
 of Demosthenes for the Crown, that in the Greek cities they were
 not only honoured with the first place in the theatres, but were hos-
 pitably entertained, and generally resided at the house of the Proxe-
 nus, although an instance occurs of an embassy to Philip having, for
 particular reasons, preferred the public inn. The treasurer, however,
 usually paid them a sum in advance for thirty days, as travelling
 money, (ἐφόδιον, πορείον.) In the time of Aristophanes the ambassa-

* In what manner this policy was achieved or attempted in Grecian states, has
 been the object of a preceding note, v. 27. (see also Mitford, I. c. 5. §. 1.) A
 similar policy was recommended by Thales to the Ionian cities: ἐκέλευε ἐν Βου-
 λευτήριον Ἴωνας ἐκτῆσθαι, τὸ δὲ εἶναι ἐν Τέφῳ. Τέων γὰρ μέσον εἶναι Ἴωνίης· τὰς δὲ
 ἄλλας πόλεις οἰκεομένας μηδὲν ἦσαν νομίζεσθαι κατὰ περ εἰ δῆμοι εἴεν, Herodot. I.
 170.

ἐπ' Εὐθυμένους ἄρχοντας· ΔΙ. οἶμοι τῶν δραχμῶν.

ΠΡ. καὶ δῆτ' ἐτρυχόμεσθα παρὰ Καύστριον

πεδίον ὁδοιπλανοῦντες ἐσκηνημένοι,

ἐφ' ἄρμαμαξῶν μαλθακῶς κατακείμενοι,

ἀπολλύμενοι. ΔΙ. σφόδρα γὰρ ἐσωζόμεν ἐγὼ

παρὰ τὴν ἔπαλξιν ἐν φορυτῷ κατακείμενος ;

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dors received two or three drachmas a day. The highest pay which we meet with, such indeed as never was given in any other state, is 1000 drachmas, which was received by five Athenian ambassadors who were sent to Philip. These ambassadors remained absent three months, although they might have equally well returned at the end of one. In general, however, the Athenians sent ten ambassadors, and occasionally not more than two or three." Boeckh's Public Econ. of Athens, I. 317.

Ib. τῆς ἡμέρας. Eq. 250, πανοῦργος πολλάκις τῆς ἡμέρας.

67. ἐπ' Εὐθυμένους ἄρχοντας, in the time of the archonship of Euthymenes. Ecc. 985, ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον ἀρχῆς γε ταῦτ' ἦν. Av. 543, ἐπ' ἐμοῦ (in my time) κατέλυσαν. Vesp. 1199, σεαυτοῦ ποῖον ἂν λέξει δοκεῖς | ἐπὶ νεότητος ἔργον ἀνδρικώτατον.

Ib. οἶμοι τῶν δραχμῶν. As the archonship of Euthymenes took place eleven years before the exhibition of the Acharnians, the groan of the worthy ecclesiast, at hearing of an embassy of such unprecedented length, is easily accounted for. The construction is a well known Atticism, requiring the insertion of the preposition *ἐνεκα*. For similar expressions, see Pl. 1125, 1127, 1132. Eq. 1218.

68. ἐτρυχόμεσθα. Pac. 989, ἡμῖν, οἳ σου τρυχόμεθ' ἤδη | τρία καὶ δέκ' ἔτη. Od. A. 288. B. 219. K. 197. This word is of frequent occurrence in Thucydides. τρυχόμενοι τῇ προσεδρείᾳ, I. 126. δταν γνῶσιν ἡμῶς τετρυχωμένους, IV. 60. ἤδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετρυχωμένοι, VII. 28.

Ib. παρὰ, through or along. τὴν σιτυπομπίαν, ὅπως παρὰ πᾶσαν φιλίαν ἄχρι τοῦ Πειραιῶς κομισθήσεται, προῖδέσθαι, Dem. 326, 11. πορευόμενοι παρὰ πόταμον Καύστριον, Herodot. V. 100.

69. ὁδοιπλανοῦντες, wandering from one road into another. A word apparently of the author's own creation, instead of ὁδοιποροῦντες.

71. ἀπολλύμενοι, wretches that we were! Kuster's singular obtuseness, in mistaking the humour of this passage, has been very quietly exposed by Elmsley. Brunck was too acute not to see in their full force these affected complaints of misery by men who were travelling in easy conveyances by day, and reposing in comfortable tents at night. The accumulation of participles in this sentence deserves attention.

72. ἔπαλξιν, a parapet. Exposed as Attica now was to annual invasions, and her very capital in continual danger of being stormed, the garrison duty and guard of the city and long walls fell heavy on the older and younger citizens, to whom these duties were more particularly intrusted. Including the heavy-armed metics, not fewer than

ΠΡ. *ξενίζόμενοι δὲ πρὸς βίαν ἐπίνομεν*

16,000 persons were thus occupied. (Thucyd. II. 13.) The severity of this duty is alluded to by the same historian, lib. VII. §. 28. and may be inferred from Lucian's pointing it out as one of the four duties more particularly incumbent on the male sex. *καὶ οὕτε πολέμειν ἀνάγκη αὐταῖς* (fæminis scil.), *οὕτε παρ' ἑπαλξιν ἐστάναι, οὐτ' ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ διαφέρεισθαι, οὐτ' ἐν δικαστηρίοις ἐξετάζεσθαι*, Dial. Mort. II. 230. See also Blomfield's Gloss. in Ag. p. 220. Sufficient as this note is for the purposes of explanation, the reader will, I think, excuse the insertion of that noble burst of eloquence in Demosthenes, when he refers to the office imposed on him of repairing the city walls against the expected attack of Philip. *οὐ λίθοις ἐτείχισα τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲ πλίνθοις ἐγὼ, οὐδ' ἐπὶ τοῖτοις μέγιστον τῶν ἐμαντοῦ φρονῶ· ἀλλ' ἔαν τὸν ἐμὸν τειχιερὸν βούλῃ δικαίως σκοπεῖν, εὐρήσειε ὄπλα καὶ πόλεις καὶ τόπους καὶ λιμένας καὶ ναῦς καὶ [πολλοὺς] ἵππους καὶ τοὺς ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀμυνομένους. ταῦτα προὔβαλόν μιν ἐγὼ πρὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅσον ἦν ἀνθρωπίνῳ λογισμῷ δυνατόν, καὶ τοῖτοις ἐτείχισα τὴν χώραν, οὐχὶ τὸν κύκλον τοῦ Πειραιῶς οὐδὲ τοῦ ἁστέος*. De Cor. 325, 22.

Ib. *φορυτῶ*. The word *φορυτὸς* signifies a mixture of things of all kinds: in a subsequent part of this play it implies—not a band or cord, as it is generally rendered, but—a medley of things, in which earthenware was usually packed up, that it might not break. See Schneider's Lexicon.

73. *ξενίζόμενοι*. *ξενίζειν*, to afford the rites of hospitality to a stranger. Odyss. Γ. 355, *ξείνους ξενίζειν*. T. 194, *τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ πρὸς δῶματ' ἄγων, εὐ ἐξείνισσα*. Herodot. I. 30, *ἐξενίζετο*. 106, *ξενίσαντες*. Arist. Ran. 1480, *ξενίσω*. Lys. 928, *ξενίζεται*. 1184, *ξενίσωμεν*. καὶ νῦν Δὲ ἐγώ γε καὶ τοὺς παρὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου πρέσβεις ἐξείνισα, καὶ πάντῃ γε, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, λαμπρῶς· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐώρων αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ἐκεῖ σεμνυνομένους ὡς εὐδαίμονας καὶ λαμπροὺς, εὐθὺς ἡγοῦμην ἐν τοῖτοις πρῶτον αὐτοὺς περιεῖναι δεῖν αὐτῶν καὶ μεγαλοψυχότερος φαίνεσθαι, Dem. 414, 9.

Ib. *πρὸς βίαν*, in spite of ourselves, or against our consent. Vesp. 442, καὶ νῦν γε τούτῳ τὸν παλαιὸν δεσπότην | πρὸς βίαν χειροῦσιν. Eccl. 471, τὸ πρὸς βίαν δεινότατον. See also Blomfield's Gloss. in Prom. Vinct. p. 134. The intellectual point of view under which the passage is to be considered has been pointed out by a writer who had enjoyed ample opportunities of ascertaining in foreign courts the truth of what he describes. "We have ventured to say, that Aristophanes composed for the most part upon principles of generalization; and, we repeat it; his representation is indeed a caricature of the genus; but still it is generic. . . . The pretensions and airs of the envoys returned from two courts of a different description are not accidental, but permanent traits. If we substitute the court of the czar Peter and that of Louis XIV. for Thrace and Persia, we shall see that the envoy returned from the one would be disposed to boast of his familiarity with the barbarous autocrat, the rude conviviality in which they had lived together, and the sincerity and heartiness of his friend's politics; while the other, in an affected tone of complaint,

ἐξ ὑαλίνων ἐκπωμάτων καὶ χρυσίδων
 ἄκρατον οἶνον ἡδύν. ΔΙ. ὦ Κραναὰ πόλις,
 ἄρ' αἰσθάνει τὸν κατάγελων τῶν πρέσβειων ;
 ΠΡ. οἱ βάρβαροι γὰρ ἄνδρας ἡγοῦνται μόνους,
 τοὺς πλείστα δυναμένους φαγεῖν τε καὶ πιεῖν.
 ΔΙ. ἡμεῖς δὲ λαικαστάς τε καὶ καταπύγονας.†

would detail the intolerable excess of luxury and magnificence and accommodation which had been obtruded upon him at Versailles and the voyage de Marly." Quarterly Rev. vol. XXIII. p. 485.

74. ἐκπωμάτων. Compare Herodot. IX. 41, 80.

Ib. It will be observed from the construction of this verse and numerous others, that no regard was paid by the comic poets to that metrical canon which prohibited the tragic writers from throwing the third and fourth feet of an iambic senarius into the same word. So sup. 31, ἀπορῶ, γράφω, παρατίλλομαι, λογίζομαι.

75. ὦ Κραναὰ πόλις. Translate, O doltish town! The epithet is evidently derived from a very early king of Athens, and, after the poet's usual fashion, is intended to convey an idea of ancient simplicity and credulousness. Ἀθηναῖοι δέ, ἐπὶ μὲν Πελασγῶν ἐχόντων τὴν νῦν Ἑλλάδα καλεομένην, ἦσαν Πελασγοὶ, οὐνομαζόμενοι Κραναοί· ἐπὶ δὲ Κέκροπος βασιλέως, ἐπεκλήθησαν Κεκροπίδαι· ἐκδεξαμένου δὲ Ἐρεχθέως τὴν ἀρχὴν, Ἀθηναῖοι μετονομάσθησαν Ἴωνος δὲ τοῦ Ζεύθου στρατάρχου γενομένου Ἀθηναίοισι, ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ τούτου Ἴωνες. Herodot. VIII. 44. See also Schömann, lib. III. c. 1. In the writings of Pindar the epithet *κρανααί* is applied at least three times to Athens, (Ol. VII. 151. XIII. 53. Nem. VIII. 19.) and seems there to refer to the sterility of the soil. The word occurs but once more, I believe, in the writings of Aristophanes, where it is said, in reference to the proceedings of some female revolutionists, τὴν Κραναὰν κατέλαβον, Lys. 480.

76. κατάγελων. Infir. ταῦτ' οὐ κατάγελῶς ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις; Eq. 319, ὥστε κατάγελων | πᾶμπολιν τοῖς δημόταισι καὶ φίλοις παρασχέειν. Plato in Criton. 45, e. ὥσπερ κατάγελως τῆς πράξεως. See also Blomf. in Ag. p. 287.

77. οἱ βάρβαροι. See Passow on this word.

Ib. ἄνδρας, emphatically *men*. Future opportunities will arise for illustrating this expression from Aristophanes, as well as other authors: Demosthenes thus applies it to the corrupt envoys and statesmen of his day: ἐπειδὴ δὲ δωροδοκεῖν ἤρξαντό τινες, καὶ δὲ ἀβελτερίαν οἱ πολλοὶ, μᾶλλον δὲ διὰ δυστυχίαν, τούτους πιστοτέρους ἡγήσαντο τῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν λεγόντων, καὶ Λασθένης μὲν ἤρεψε τὴν οἰκίαν τοῖς ἐκ Μακεδονίας δοθείσι ξύλοις, Εὐθυκράτης δὲ βοῦς ἔτρεφε πολλὰς τιμὴν οὐδενὶ δοῦς, ἕτερος δὲ τις ἦκεν ἔχων πρόβατα, ἄλλος δὲ τις ἵππους, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ καθ' ὧν ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο οὐχ ὥπως ὠργίζοντο ἢ κολάζειν ἡξίουσαν τοὺς ταῦτα ποιοῦντας, ἀλλ' ἀπέβλεπον, ἐξήλουν, ἐτίμων, ἄνδρες ἡγοῦντο. Dem. 425, 26.

79. λαικαστάς. The expression is coarse, but manly; and the morality as sound in principle as it is logical in deduction. Intem-

ΠΡ. ἔτει τετάρτῳ δ' εἰς τὰ βασίλει' ἦλθομεν.
εἴτ' ἐξένιζε, παρετίθει δ' ἡμῶν ὄλους

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perance in diet is generally, and almost necessarily, followed by excesses and vices of a still more odious character. Translate, *sensualists*.

Ib. *καταπύγονας*. Translate, if at all, *infamous profligates*. On the fouler stains of antiquity, it will form no part of this publication to dilate. If one record or two has been allowed to remain in these pages, it is for the sake of pointing to the doom assigned to such crimes in that terrific register of human guilt and human punishment, the Inferno of Dante.

Aimè, che piaghe vidi ne' lor membri,
Recenti e vecchie dalle fiamme incese!
Ancor men' duol, pur ch' i' me ne rimembri. Canto XVI.

Ah me! what wounds I mark'd upon their limbs,
Recent and old, inflicted by the flames!
E'en the remembrance of them grieves me yet. Cary's Transl.

On such crimes this publication, if pursued, will, with perhaps one exception, observe in future a silence more guarded even than that of Dante.

Non ragionam di lor, ma guarda e passa. Canto III.

Speak not of them, but look, and pass them by.

80. ἔτει τετάρτῳ. This is of course a piece of comic exaggeration; but the important lesson concealed under it is easily supplied from other sources. ταῦτα γράψαντος ἐμοῦ τότε, καὶ τὸ τῇ πόλει συμφέρον, οὐ τὸ Φιλίππῳ ζητούντος, βραχὺ φροντίσαντες οἱ χρηστοὶ πρέσβεις οὗτοι καθήκον ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τρεῖς ὄλους μῆνας, ἕως ἦλθε Φίλιππος ἐκ Θράκης πάντα καταστρεψάμενος τάκει, ἐξὸν ἡμερῶν δέκα, μᾶλλον δὲ τριῶν ἢ τεττάρων, εἰς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἀφίχθαι καὶ τὰ χωρία σῶσαι, λαβόντας τοὺς ὄρκους πρὶν ἐκείνῳ ἐξελεῖν αὐτὰ, Dem. 235, 20. Hence the five accounts which every ambassador, according to the same authority, is bound to render to that power which issues his commission;—πρῶτον μὲν ὧν ἀπήγγειλε, δεύτερον δὲ ὧν ἔπεισε, τρίτον δὲ ὧν προσετάξατε αὐτῷ, μετὰ ταῦτα τῶν χρόνων, ἐφ' ἅπασι δὲ τούτοις, εἰ ἀδωροδοκῆτως ἢ μὴ πάντα ταῦτα πέπρακται, 342, 15.

81. εἴτ' ἐξένιζε. Whatever may be the court language of other monarchs, that of the people-king was not of the most choice or delicate description. A few omissions have accordingly been necessary here, but the reader's intelligence will easily supply a nominative case for the verb in this sentence.

Ib. ὄλους βούς. Herodot. in Clione: οἱ εὐδαίμονες αὐτῶν (Persarum) βούν καὶ ἵππον, καὶ κάμηλον καὶ ὄνον προτιθέαται, ὄλους ὅπου ἐν καμίνουσι. These prodigious entertainments afforded the comic poets many a laugh at the slender repasts of their own countrymen.

τί δ' ἂν Ἕλληνες μικροτράπεζοι,
φυλλοτρῶγες δράσειαν; ὅπου

x Compare Herodot. V. 51—53.

ἐκ κριβάνου βοῦς. ΔΙ. καὶ τίς εἶδε πώποτε
βοῦς κριβανίτας ; τῶν ἀλαζονευμάτων.

ΠΡ. καὶ, ναὶ μὰ Δί', ὄρνιν τριπλάσιον Κλεωνύμου
παρέθηκεν ἡμῖν· ὄνομα δ' ἦν αὐτῷ—φέναξ. 85

ΔΙ. ταῦτ' ἄρ' ἐφενάκιζες σὺ, δύο δραχμὰς φέρων.

ΠΡ. καὶ νῦν ἄγοντες ἤκομεν Ψευδαρτάβαν,

τέτταρα λήψει κρία μικρ' ὀβολοῦ.
παρὰ δ' ἡμετέροις προγόνοισιν ὄλους
βοῦς ὥπων, ὕς, ἐλάφους, ἄρνας·
τὸ τελευταῖον δ' ὁ μάγειρος ὄλον
τέρας ὀπήσας, μεγάλῳ βασιλεῖ
θερμὴν παρέθηκε κάμηλον.

Antiphanes, quoted Phil. Mus. I. 585.

82. κρίβανος and κλίβανος, an oven. The author is preparing for a play of words.

83. βοῦς κριβανίτας. 'Oxen baked in an oven' are a perfect surprise to the worthy citizen : ἄρτους κριβανίτας (a species of loaves so called) were more familiar to him.

α. τοῦτ' ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶγμα ; β. θερμούς ὧ τέκνον.

α. ἀλλ' ἢ παραφρονεῖς ; β. κριβανίτας ὧ τέκνον.

Fragn. Aristoph. Dind. Scen. Poet. p. 138.

1b. τῶν ἀλαζονευμάτων. Nub. 818, τῆς μωρίας | τὸ Δία νομίζειν, ὄντα τηλικονονί. Eccl. 787, τῆς μωρίας, | τὸ μὴδὲ περιμέναντα τοὺς ἀλλοὺς ὅ τι | δράσουσιν.

84. Κλεωνύμου. This person appears to have been one of the φαγεῖν μάλ' ἀνδρικοὶ (Porson's Advers. 116.) ridiculed in a preceding note. He was equally conspicuous for his corpulence and his cowardice, and, as the poet in his witty manner insinuates, ought to have derived the first part of his name from the word κόλαξ (a flatterer), and not from κλέος (glory). Av. 1476, Κλεώνυμος, | χρήσιμον μὲν οὐδὲν, ἀλ' ὥς δὲ δειλὸν καὶ μέγα. Vesp. 592, χῶ μέγας οὗτος Κολακώνυμος ἀσπιδαποβλήης.

85. φέναξ. Passow considers the Persian phoenix to be here alluded to. Wieland supposes the corpulent pelican to be intended. The play of words, such as it is, will be best preserved by translating mock-bird.

86. ταῦτ'—ἐφενάκιζες, practised these mockeries upon us. More commonly used with acc. of person. Pl. 271, φενάκισας ἡμᾶς. Pac. 1087, φενάκιζων ποτ' Ἀθηναίους.

ὁ μὲν ἄρτος ἦδὺν, τὸ δὲ φενάκιζειν προσὸν

ἔμβαμμα τοῖς ἄρτοις πονηρὸν γίγνεται.

Athen. IX. 368, d. (emend. Pors.)

87. Ψευδαρτάβαν. The composition of this name^v seems to imply

^v Compare Herodot. I. 139, 192.

τὸν Βασιλέως ὀφθαλμόν. ΔΙ. ἐκκόψει γέ
κόραξ πατάξας τὸν γε σὸν τοῦ πρέσβεως.

one of two things ; either that the poet believed the accounts of these envoys to be mere deceptions, got up for the purpose of deluding the assembly, and protracting the war ; or else it is a sneer at one of those *πρεσβέων ἀλαζονεῖαι*, similar to what the orator Æschines afterwards satirized as the *ἡγεμόνων ἀλαζονεῖαι* of his own day ; a parading of foreign names before the assembly, full of sound and fury, but as empty in reality as they were pompous in appearance. Such are the Deiares, Deipyrus, and Polyphontes in the following quotation : *χίλια δὲ καὶ πεντακόσια τάλαντα οὐκ εἰς στρατιώτας ἀλλ' εἰς ἡγεμόνων ἀλαζονείας ἀνηλωκέαι, Δηϊάρην τε καὶ Δηΐπυρον καὶ Πολυφόντην, δραπέτας ἀνθρώπους, ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος συνελεγμένους.* Æsch. 37, 17.

88. τὸν Βασιλέως ὀφθαλμόν. Hesychius : *ἐπέμπετό τις ὑπὸ βασιλέως ἐπίσκοπος, ὃς ἐφεωρᾶτο τὰ πράγματα, ὃν τοῦ βασιλέως ὀφθαλμόν ἐκάλουν.* There is something truly oriental and magnificent in this office, which, while it left the monarch secluded like a divinity, in his superb palaces and domains, (Herodot. I. 99, 100.) represented his eyes (for we are not, like Hesychius, to restrict the duty to a single person) as traversing the whole extent of his immense dominions, for the purposes of inspection and superintendence. The poetic mind of Milton has not lost sight of this idea.

. . . and straight was known
Th' archangel Uriel, one of the seven
Who in God's presence, nearest to his throne,
Stand ready to command, and are his eyes
That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth
Bear his swift errands, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land. Paradise Lost, III. 647.

To the illustrations from classic authors given on this subject by the learned editor of Æschylus, add Herodotus, I. 114. V. 24. Xenoph. Cyrop. VIII. 2. 10.

Ib. *ἐκκόψει γέ*. The particle *γε* concludes also the following verses : Vesp. 163. Eq. 1204. Pl. 20, 1117, 1157, 1168. Nub. 251, 253, 672, 1339, 1342. When the same proposition contains several words which require to be made emphatic, the particle *γε* is repeated. Hom. II. E. 287, 288. X. 266. Herodot. I. 187, *μὴ μέντοι γε μὴ σπανίστας γε, ἄλλως ἀνοίξῃ*. III. 80. Soph. Œd. Col. 977, *πῶς γ' ἂν τό γ' ἄκον πρᾶγμ' ἂν εἰκότως ψέγοι* ; Andoc. 11, 40, *ἤπου ἀγράφῃ γε ψηφίσματι παντάπασιν οὐ δεῖ γε χρῆσθαι*. Matt. Gr. Gr. §. 602. I am not aware of more than two other instances of *γε* thus occurring in Brunck's edition of Aristophanes, Nub. 550. Av. 1590. and both of these have been corrected by subsequent critics.

89. τὸν γε σὸν τοῦ πρέσβεως. Nub. 1201, *τί κάθησθ' ἀβέλτεροι, | ἡμέτερα κέρδη τῶν σοφῶν*. Pl. 33, *τὸν ἐμὸν μὲν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου σχεδὸν | ἥδη νομίζων ἐκτετοξεῦσθαι βίον*. Hence St. Paul's expression, when referring to the peculiar signature which he was obliged to

ΚΗ. ὁ Βασιλέως ὀφθαλμός. ΔΙ. ὄναξ Ἡράκλεις 90
 πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, ἄνθρωπε, ναυφρακτον βλέπεις,
 ἥ περὶ ἄκραν κάμπτων νεώσοικον σκοπεῖς ;

adopt, that his converts might not be misled by the spurious epistles circulated in his name. ὁ ἀσπασμός τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ Παύλου, ὃ ἐστὶ σημεῖον ἐν πάσῃ ἐπιστολῇ· αὐτῷ γράφω. 2 Thess. iii. 17.

90. ὁ βασιλέως ὀφθαλμός. Among the minor peculiarities of the old comedy may be reckoned one which W. Schlegel, I believe, has noticed ; that of seizing upon an abstract idea, and bringing it as it were corporeally and palpably before the spectator. In conformity with this practice, the Persian envoy appears on the stage with a prodigious eye, of itself sufficient to create amusement, but which to the nautic multitude, who formed so large a portion of the poet's audience, had a still further attraction. In the ancient ships of war the term *eyes* was applied to those apertures through which the oars projected : (Schol. μεγάλοι ταῖς τρήρεσι ὀφθαλμοὶ γίνονται, δι' ὧν τὰς κόπας ἐμβάλλοντες ἐκωπηλάτουν :) and hence allusions, of which the audience must have been far better judges than we can now pretend to be.

91. ναύφρακτον. Hesych. εἰς ναυμαχίαν παρεσκευασμένος. Eq. 567, πεζαῖς μάχαισιν, ἔν τε ναυφράκτῳ στρατῷ, *naval combat*.

Ib. ναύφρακτον βλέπεις. Hotibius understands these words in the same sense as βλέπειν κάρδαμα, Vesp. 454. σκύτη, 643. νάπυ, Eq. 631. ὀπὸν, Pac. 1183 ; a mode of expression familiar to all readers of Aristophanes. Translate, *Dost meditate a naval fight?* "Humeris, ni fallor," continues the same learned commentator, "servorum quasi remigatus, more procerum orientalium, homo magnæ molis, et qui variam vestem procul dubio indutus esset, haud inepte navis comparatur picto rostro."

92. κάμπτων, *doubling*. κάμπτων δὲ Ἀμπελον, τὴν Τορωναίην ἄκρην, Herodot. VII. 122. κάμπαντες δὲ τὴν ἄκρην τῆς Μαγνησίης, VII. 193. IV. 42, 43. μή μ', ὧ μάταιε ναῦτα, τὴν ἄκραν κάμπτων | χλευήν τε ποιεῖ, καὶ γέλωτα καὶ λάσθην, Æschrion ap. Athen. VIII. 335, c. See also Blomfield's Gloss. in Ag. p. 215.

Ib. νεώσοικον σκοπεῖς, *num navale circumspicis, ut requiescas, mole tuens tua*. Hotib. A distinction must be made between the νεώριον and the νεώσοικος of the Athenians. The first comprehended the entire dock-yard, the second detached buildings or portions of it. Hence the directions given by Demosthenes in his speech, περὶ τῶν συμμοριῶν. φημί τοὺς στρατηγούς δεῖν διανείμει τόπους δέκα τῶν νεωρίων, σκεψαμένους ὅπως ὡς ἐγγύτατ' ἀλλήλων κατὰ τριάκοντ' ὥσι νεώσοικοι. Dem. 184, 1. To a great naval power like Athens, her arsenals and dock-yards could not but be of the utmost importance : hence the frequent taunts and reproaches made by rival orators to each other, according as they neglected or not the construction of them. Dem. 329, 1. Dein. 102, 23. A noble application of this word, put into the mouth of Solon by the great imitator of Aristophanes, will be of

ἄσκωμ' ἔχεις που περὶ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν κάτω.

ΠΡ. ἄγε δὴ σὺ, Βασιλεὺς ἄττα σ' ἀπέπεμψεν, φράσον, λέξοντ' Ἀθηναίοισιν, ὦ Ψευδαρτάβα. 95

ΒΑ. ἱαρταμὰν ἔξαρχ' ἀναπισσόναι σάτρα.

ΠΡ. ξυνήκαθ' ὃ λέγει; ΔΙ. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, γὼ μὲν οὔ.

ΠΡ. πέμψειν Βασιλέα φησὶν ὑμῖν χρυσίον.

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ἄπιθ'· ἐγὼ δὲ βασανιῶ τοῦτον μόνος.

ἄγε δὴ σὺ φράσον ἐμοὶ σαφῶς, πρὸς τουτονὶ, 100
ἵνα μὴ σε βάψω βάμμα Σαρδιανικόν·

far more moral value than the recriminations of angry orators. πάλιν γὰρ ἡμεῖς οὐ τὰ οἰκοδομήματα ἡγούμεθα εἶναι, οἷον τείχη, καὶ ἱερὰ, καὶ νεωσοίκους, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ὥσπερ σῶμά τι ἐδραῖον, καὶ ἀκίνητον ὑπάρχειν ἐς ὑποδοχὴν καὶ ἀσφάλειαν τῶν πολιτευομένων, τὸ δὲ πᾶν κύρος ἐν τοῖς πολίταις τιθέμεθα. Luc. de Gymn. tom. VII. p. 175.

93. ἄσκωμα. Etym. Mag. 155, 17, ἄσκάματα καλοῦνται καὶ τὰ δέρματα τὰ ἐπιρραπτόμενα ταῖς κόπαις ἐν ταῖς τριήρεσι, διὰ τὸ μὴ εἰσφέρειν τὸ θαλάσσιον ὕδωρ. A learned correspondent, to whom this is by no means my only obligation, thus explains this passage. "I suppose the king's *εὔε* to have worn a mask, in which the upper half was one huge painted eye, with a piece of black leather hanging from it over the mouth and chin, so as to be, not, like a Cyclops, one-eyed, but all eye. Such a piece of leather seems to have hung down below the rowport of the ancient galleys, either fastened to it or to the oar, for the purpose assigned by you, that of keeping out the seawater." The ἄσκάματα of the Etym. Mag. appear to correspond with those oar-bags which Mr. Mitford observed in that curious marble fragment, descriptive of an ancient trireme, which is or was in the Vatican Museum at Rome.

96. Pseudartabas here speaks Persian, as the Turks in Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" speak Turkish. WIELAND.

100. πρὸς τουτονὶ, in the presence of this person; meaning, says Elmsley, either the Athenian ambassador, or the eunuch, who accompanied Pseudartabas. Πρὸς, *coram*, Ran. 1307. Av. 397. Vesp. 267.

101. Few of Dawes's canons appear to have given their ingenious inventor more satisfaction than that which announced under what circumstances such words as *ἵνα*, *ὅφρα*, and *μὴ* require a subjunctive mood, and when they demand an optative mood. After some preliminary notes of triumph, this most acute and sagacious scholar observes, "Nos primi monemus . . . formæ verborum optativæ, cum certis voculis, *ἵνα* puta, *ὅφρα*, et *μὴ*, conjunctæ eum esse usum, ut verbis de tempore non nisi præterito usurpatis subjungatur, istique adeo Latinorum temporum AMAREM respondeat: alteram contra verbis non nisi præsentis vel futuræ significationis subjungi, atque alteri

Βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας ἡμῶν ἀποπέμψει χρυσίον ;
 ἄλλως ἄρ' ἐξαπατώμεθ' ὑπὸ τῶν πρέσβειν ;
 Ἑλληνικὸν γ' ἐπένευσαν ἄνδρες οὐτοῖ,
 κοῦκ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐνθένδ' αὐτόθεν.

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isti apud Romanos tempore ΑΜΕΜ respondere." Mis. Crit. 82, 3. Mus. Crit. I. 524. The number of the following references, which relate only to the second branch of this canon, will shew the importance of it. *cum præs.* Pac. 424, πρῶτον δέ σοι | δῶρον δίδωμι τήνδ', ἵνα σπένδειν ἔχῃς. Th. 578, ἦκω φράσω τοῦτ' . . ἵνα σκοπῇτε. Vesp. 567, οἱ δὲ σκώπτουσ', ἵν' ἐγὼ γελᾶσω. *cum fut.* Eq. 710, ἔλξω σε πρὸς τὸν δῆμον, ἵνα δῶς μοι δίκην. 1028, λήψομαι λίθον, | ἵνα μὴ μ' ὁ χρησμὸς . . δάκῃ. Pl. 23, 70. Nub. 996. Pac. 30, 448, 928, 931, 1266. Av. 355, 396, 518, 560, 712, 848, 1004, 1427. Eccl. 371, 680, 687, 712, 720, 937. Thes. 495, 538, 579, 1007. Lys. 373. Vesp. 70, 377, 454, 567, 704, 846, 929, 1028. Eq. 801, 850. In the following instances an imperative mood occurs, as in the text. Nub. 19, 58, 196, 238, 479, 822. Pac. 544, 992. Av. 55, 92, 660, 663, 690, 1507, 1550, 1647, 1687. Eccl. 517, 726, 1177. Thes. 158, 236, 573, 579, 628, 755, 763, 941, 1115, 1183. Lys. 503, 688, 1243. Vesp. 704, 1156, 1252, 1362, 1517. Eq. 14, 96, 114, 118, 150, 491, 494, 548, 727, 747, 785, 970, 1160, 1227. Ran. 297, 571, 606, 854, 1007, 1210, 1228, 1480. Pl. 644, 724, 936, 959, 1170, 1194.

Ib. βάψω βάμμα. A well known Atticism, occurring under two forms. Th. 793, μανίας μαίνεσθαι. Pl. 10, μέμψιν μέφομαι. 419, τολμημα τολμᾶτον. 517, λήρον ληρείς. Av. 31, νόσον νοσοῦμεν. 42, βάδον βαδίσομεν. 508, ἥρχον ἀρχήν. 849, πέμπειν πομπήν. Pac. 150, πόνους πονῶ, and many others.

Ib. β. τ. βάμμα Σαρδιανικόν, to confer upon a person the scarlet-dye of Sardis; i. e. to beat him till the blood comes. Compare Pac. 1174.

102. 'The 'king's eye' at the end of this verse nods dissent. An Athenian application to the same quarter for money in a subsequent reign was treated very roughly. ὁ γὰρ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς . . κατέπεμψε τῷ δήμῳ καὶ μάλα ὕβριστικὴν καὶ βάρβαρον ἐπιστολήν, ἐν ᾗ τὰ τε δὴ ἄλλα καὶ μάλ' ἀπαιδευτῶς διελέχθη, καὶ ἐπὶ τελευτῆς ἐνέγραψεν ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ, "ἐγὼ" φησὶν "ὑμῶν χρυσίον οὐ δώσω· μή με οὔτεῖτε· οὐ γὰρ λήψεσθε," Æsch. 87, 42. For further accounts of these applications to the Persian king for money by Athens or Sparta, see Isoc. de Pac. 172, e. 179, a. Thucyd. II. 7, 67. IV. 50. Boeckh's Economy, II. 373, 4.

103. ἄλλως, omnino, non nisi. Nub. 1203, ἀριθμὸς, πρόβατ' ἄλλως, ἀμφορῆς νενησμένοι. Dem. 348, 24, οἱ δ' ἀντιλέγοντες ὄχλος ἄλλως καὶ βασκανία κατεφαίνετο. Eurip. Fragm. Lycurg. 161, 4, (Dindorf. 92. v. 25.) ἄλλ' ἐμοί γ' εἴη τέκνα, | ἅ καὶ μάχοιτο καὶ μετ' ἀνδράσιν πρέποι, | μὴ σχήματ' ἄλλως ἐν πόλει πεφυκότα.

105. αὐτόθεν. Herodot. I. 64, χρημάτων συνόδοισι, τῶν μὲν αὐτόθεν,

καὶ τοῖν μὲν εὐνούχοιν τὸν ἕτερον τουτουὶ
 ἐγὼ δ' ὅς ἐστι, Κλεισθένης ὁ Σιβυρτίου.
 τοῖόνδε δ', ὃ πίθηκε, τὸν πάγων' ἔχων,^π
 εὐνούχος ἡμῖν ἦλθες ἐσκευασμένος ;
 ὁδὶ δὲ τίς ποτ' ἐστίν ; οὐ δήπου Στράτων ;
 ΚΗ. σίγα· κάθιζε.

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τῶν δὲ, ἀπὸ Στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ συνιόντων. Xen. Mem. II. 8, 1, “ πόθεν, Εὐθύρε, φαίνη ; ” “ ὑπὸ μὲν τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου, ἐκ τῆς ἀποδημίας· νυνὶ μέντοι αὐτόθεν.” (from home here in the town. Seager.) In Pindar. Nem. 3, 113,

τηλαυγὲς ἄραρε φέγγος
 Αἰακιδᾶν αὐτόθεν,
 Ζεῦ·

the word αὐτόθεν appears to apply to Troy, as the place where the glory of the great family of the Æacidæ began. The following passages in Thucydides also deserve attention: I. 11. III. 7. IV. 52. VII. 71.

106. εὐνούχων. The dramatic dignity of the king's envoy is properly consulted by giving him for attendants two of that class of persons, who in oriental countries were held in particular estimation for their fidelity, &c. (Blomfield's Gloss. in Persas, p. 193.) The satire, which subsequently transfers the name from those, whose want of manhood was their misfortune, to two persons on whom the imputation rested from their effeminacy and vices, (Ran. 48, 57, 422. Vesp. 1187. Av. 831. Lys. 622, 1092. Eq. 1374.) is as pungent as just.

106, 7. Examples of that well known Atticism, where what ought to be the nominative of the following verb is made the accusative of the preceding verb, abound in the writings of Aristophanes.

Ib. Κλεισθένης ὁ Σιβυρτίου. The patronymic here given to Cleisthenes appears to be one of mere irony. Silyrtius, the keeper of a celebrated wrestling-school, must have been the very opposite in character to the soft and effeminate Cleisthenes. The hardest blow dealt this contemptible creature occurs in a laughable scene of our author's Thesmophorizusæ.

108. Parodied from Archilochus, τοῖόνδε δ', ὃ πίθηκε, τὴν πυγὴν ἔχων.

110. οὐ δήπου Στράτων. Elmsley prints these words, as also οὐτι που, without a note of interrogation, and considers them as equivalent to the English expression, Surely it cannot be Strato. He refers (indiscriminately) to Nub. 1260. Pac. 1211. Av. 269. Lys. 354. Ran. 522, 526. Eccl. 327, 329, 756.

111. κάθιζε. Vesp. 905, 940. Nub. 254, 972. Ecc. 130. Th. 221. Ran. 197. Κάθισον is applied to a person standing, and whom we wish to take a seat ; κάθησο to a person already seated, and

τὸν Βασιλέως ὀφθαλμὸν ἢ βουλὴ καλεῖ
εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον. ΔΙ. ταῦτα δὴτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνη;
κάπειτ' ἐγὼ δὴτ' ἐνθαδὶ στραγγεύομαι;
τοὺς δὲ ξενίζειν οὐδέποτ' ἴσχει γ' ἡ θύρα.
ἀλλ' ἐργάσομαί τι δεινὸν ἔργον καὶ μέγα.

115

whom we wish to keep his seat. Compare Lucian, T. IX. 234. Herodot. IV. 190.

113. τὸ πρυτανεῖον. The reader, who has been accustomed to the beautiful town-halls of the continent, will easily believe that no expense of architectural embellishment was spared in the construction of the town-hall of Athens. For the purpose of understanding the authors of antiquity, however, our business lies less with its exterior beauty, than two purposes to which its interior was dedicated; as the feasting place of the Prytanes, while in office, together with a few other distinguished individuals, and as the banquetting room, in which foreign ambassadors were entertained at the public expense. Frequent allusion to both these customs is to be found in Aristophanes and the Greek orators: the following will suffice for the present occasion. Dem. 414, 4, τὸ νόμιμον ἔθος ποιῶν, καὶ ἐπήνεσα τοὺτους, καὶ εἰς πρυτανεῖον ἐκάλεσα. 350, 24, οὗτ' εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον ἤξίωσε (senatus scil.) καλέσαι. καίτοι τοῦτ', ἀφ' οὗ γέγονεν ἡ πόλις, οὐδεὶς πώποτε φήσει παθεῖν οὐδένας πρέσβεις. Æsch. 34, 46, τοὺς πρέσβεις, . . . εἰ δοκοῦμεν ἄξιον εἶναι, ἐπαινέσαι καὶ καλέσαι ἐπὶ δαίπνον εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον.

Ib. ταῦτα δὴτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνη; A formula expressive of despair. Eurip. Herac. 247, καὶ τάδ' ἀγχόνῃς πέλας. Æsch. 33, 18, τοῦτο δ' ἄρ' ἦν ἀγχόνη καὶ λύπη τοῦτο. Luc. Timon. I. 113, ἀγχόνη γὰρ ἂν τὸ πρᾶγμα γένοιτο αὐτοῖς. Terent. Phorm. IV. 4, 5, Ad restim mi quidem res cecidit planissime.

114. κάπειτ', and yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐ ναντιῶς ἔτ', ὡς ξένη,
ὅστις γ' ἀκούσας ὅτι τέθηκε Πρωτέας
ἔπειτ' ἐρωτᾷς, ἔνδον ἔστ', ἢ ἑξώπιος.

Thes. 882.

ἔπειτα παῖδας χρὴ φυτεύειν καὶ τρέφειν. Vesp. 1133.

The addition of δὴτα seems only to add additional force to this meaning. Av. 911, ἔπειτα δὴτα δοῦλος ὦν κόμην ἔχεις; Ib. 1217, καίπειτα δὴθ' οὕτω σωπῇ διαπέτει | διὰ τῆς πόλεως τῆς ἀλλοτρίας. Eurip. in Alcest. 838, ἔπειτα δὴτά μ' ἐξενίζετε; where see Monk's remarks.

Ib. στραγγεύσθαι, to loiter, to delay. Nub. 131, τί ταῦτ' ἔχων στραγγεύομαι;

115. ἴσχει, hinders. Herodot. III. 77, ἴσχον τε βουλομένους τοὺς ἱπτάς ἐς τὸ πρόσω παρίναί. V. 92, καὶ τὸν, φρασθέντα τοῦτο, οἰκτός τις ἴσχει ἀποκτείνει. IX. 12, οὐ δυνατοὶ αὐτήν (τὴν νεότητά) ἴσχυν εἰσὶ Ἄργεῖοι μὴ οὐκ ἐξείναι. Eupolis ἐν φίλοις: νῆ τὸν Ποσειδῶ, κοῦδέποτ' ἴσχει γ' ἡ θύρα. Dindorf edits οὐδέποτε γ' ἴσχει θύρα.

116. ἐργάσομαι—ἔργον. Av. 1175, ὦ δεινὸν ἔργον καὶ σχέλιον

ἀλλ' Ἀμφίθεός μοι ποῦ 'στιν ; ΑΜ. οὔτοσ' ἰάρα.

ΔΙ. ἐμοὶ σὺν, ταυτασὶ λαβὼν ὀκτὼ δραχμαῖς,

σπονδὰς ποιῆσαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους μόνω,

καὶ τοῖσι παιδίοισι, καὶ τῇ πλατίδι·

120

ὕμεῖς δὲ πρεσβεύεσθε καὶ κεχήμετε.

ΚΗ. προσίτω Θέωρος ὁ παρὰ Σιτάλκους. ΘΕ. ὀδί.

εἰργασμένος. Pl. 445, δεινότατον ἔργον παραπολὺ | ἔργων ἀπάντων ἐργασόμεθ'. Homer of female occupations. Il. α. 733. Od. γ. 72. x. 422. Herodot. IV. 114. IX. 49, 73, 78. and elsewhere. The epithets δεινὸν καὶ μέγα are also coupled Thes. 581. Pac. 403.

117. ἰάρα for πάρεστι. Ran. 1484. Vesp. 316, 899. Thes. 1161. Lys. 58.

118. ταυτασὶ, *here they are*. The word is used δεικτικῶς, and the article in consequence omitted.

Ib. ὀκτὼ δραχμαῖς. These are given Amphitheus as travelling expenses, of the want of which he had previously complained.

120. πλατίδι, *uxori*. A word of Spartan origin, for the derivation of which see Blomfield's Prom. Vinct. p. 194.

121. πρεσβεύεσθε. The Athenian rage for sending ambassadors to different countries is admirably satirized by Demosthenes in his speech 'de Chersoneso:' but our limits confine us to the indignant interrogation of the allies, who saw Philip *doing*, and the Athenians merely *negotiating*: τί οὖν πρεσβεύεσθε καὶ κατηγορεῖτε καὶ πράγμαθ' ἡμῖν παρέχετε; Dem. 99, 5. The student will find in the following references (Dem. 302, 5. 377, 15. 400, 11. 428, pen. 432, 5.) something of more importance than mere illustrations of the word πρεσβεύειν: in reference to that legislative assembly, the functions of which we are now considering, the conclusion of a speech by the ambassador Andocides is well deserving of attention: τούτων δ' ἔστι τὸ τέλος παρ' ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν Λακεδαιμονίοις, δι' ἡμᾶς. πρεσβευτὰς οὖν πάντα ὑμᾶς ἡμεῖς οἱ πρέσβεις ποιούμεν· ὁ γὰρ τὴν χεῖρα μέλλων ὑμῶν αἰρεῖν, οὗτος ὁ πρεσβεύων ἐστίν, ὅπότερ' ἂν αὐτῷ δοκῇ, καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖν. μέμνησθε μὲν οὖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς ἡμετέρους λόγους, ψηφίσασθε δὲ τοιαῦτα ἐξ ὧν ὑμῖν μηδέποτε μεταμελήσει, Andoc. 28, 33.

Ib. κεχήμετε. From the intense passion of the Athenians for hearing news, (Dem. 43, 7. Acts Apost. xvii. 21.) and their habit of swallowing open-mouth'd the flying rumours of the day, the soubriquet of *gapers* appears to have been attached to the citizens of Athens, (Eq. 1115—1120, 1261.) in the same way as that of *cockneys* to natives of London among ourselves, or that of *badauds* to the citizens of Paris. If any period of their history was likely to open their mouths somewhat wider than usual, to hear in what posture their foreign relations stood, it must have been that under immediate consideration, when so much was at stake.

122. Σιτάλκους. Light and rapid as the sketches of Aristophanes

ΔΙ. ἕτερος ἀλαζών οὗτος εἰσκηρύττεται.

ΘΕ. χρόνον μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἦμεν ἐν Θράκῃ πολὺν,

are, it is no difficult matter to trace in them the stirring spirit of Athens, and her determination to stand or fall in the great contest which she had undertaken. We have just seen her ambassadors toiling through the scorching plains of Asia; we now find them traversing the snows of the north, and enlisting its inert and frozen powers in her favour. A new world, as it were, suddenly rises before us. Monarchs, whose very existence would perhaps have otherwise been unknown, and nations which hardly find a definite place on our maps, successively appear on the stage, to join the councils or aid the arms of that ambitious republic in wresting the supremacy of Greece from her noble, but less active and less intelligent rival. What the great contemporary historian (who must always be read hand in hand with Aristophanes) has left us concerning these distant nations and their concerns, serves rather to excite than gratify curiosity. Powerful autocrats, as transitory in their friendships as quick in their resentments; immense armies, raised by a breath, and at a breath again dissolving into nothing; these, with all that machinery of state intrigue and interested matrimonial connexions which belong to courts of every description, are among the most interesting pictures transmitted to us by Thucydides, and such as we have perhaps the only right to expect from a public historian. Had there been, however, among the numerous envoys and agents of Athens, one gifted with the spirit of our own immortal Scott, it is possible that a picture of mountain manners might have been elicited, as much in contrast with the comparative civilization and refinement of Grecian states, as those representations of Highland society, which but for his enchanting pen had been for ever lost, are with the progress of refinement in other European states. But let us not in vain regret for what is lost, be unthankful for what is left. Besides the interesting narrative of the great author of the Peloponnesian War, the character of Sitalces has come under the consideration of Diodorus Siculus; and if that writer's accounts be ²correct, the Thracian monarch was no ordinary person. It was perhaps by fixing his eyes on Sitalces as a model, as much as by his early education in Greece, that Philip of Macedon rose to be what he was.

123. ἀλαζών. The precise features of the braggart, a class of persons often referred to by Aristophanes, (Nub. 102, 449, 1492. Eq. 269, 903. Pac. 1045, 1120. Av. 983, 1016.) will be best collected from the masterly pen of Theophrastus.

1b. εἰσκηρύττεσθαι, to be summoned by the herald. εἰσεκήρυξαν Βραβῆς. Soph. Elect. 690.

124. ἐν Θράκῃ. The value of this country in a political point of

² Σιτάλκης δ' τῶν Θρακῶν βασιλεὺς παρὲλθει μὲν βασιλείαν ὀλίγης χώρας, διὰ δὲ τὴν ἰδίαν ἀνδρίαν καὶ σύνεσιν ἐπὶ πολλὰ τὴν δυναστείαν ἤβησεν, ἐπεικῶς μὲν ἔρχων τῶν ὑποταγμένων, ἀνδρεῖος δ' ὢν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις καὶ στρατηγικός, ἔτι δὲ τῶν προσδδων μεγάλην ποιούμενος ἐπιμέλειαν. Diod. Sic.

ΔΙ. μὰ Δι' οὐκ ἂν, εἰ μισθὸν γε μὴ ἔφες πολύν. 125/

ΘΕ. εἰ μὴ κατένυψε χιόνι τὴν Θράκην ὅλην,
καὶ τοὺς ποταμοὺς ἔπηξ', ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον
ὅτ' ἐνθαδὶ Θέογνις ἡγωνίζετο.

τοῦτον μετὰ Σιτάλκου εἶπον τὸν χρόνον·

view, by furnishing men and money to whoever was master of it, is frequently pointed out to the ecclesia by Demosthenes. ἵνα μὴ προλαβὼν ἐκείνος (Philippus) τοὺς ἐπικαίρους τῶν τόπων κύριος τῆς Θράκης κατασταίῃ, μηδὲ πολλῶν μὲν χρημάτων πολλῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν εὐπορήσας ἐκ τούτων ῥαδίως τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπιχειροίῃ πράγμασιν. Dem. 234, 14. οὐ γὰρ μόνον Φωκέας ἀλλὰ καὶ Θράκην προδέδωκε Φιλίππῳ. καίτοι δύο χρησιμώτερους τόπους τῆς οἰκουμένης οὐδ' ἂν εἰς ἐπιδείξαι τῇ πόλει, κατὰ μὲν γῆν Πυλῶν, ἐκ θαλάττης δὲ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου· ἃ συναμφότερα οὗτοι πεπράκασιν αἰσχροῦς καὶ καθ' ὧν ἔγκεχειρίκασιν Φιλίππῳ. 397, 21. Compare Herodot. V. 3, 23.

125. οὐκ ἂν. sub. ἦτε. Instances of this construction, where ἂν is found with a potential power in one member of a sentence, and accompanied by εἰ in the other member, abound in Aristophanes. Nub. 231, εἰ δ' ὦν χαμαὶ τάνω κάτωθεν ἐσκόπουν, | οὐκ ἂν ποθ' εὗρον. Av. 1222, δικαίωτα' ἂν ληθθεῖσα πασῶν Ἰρίδων | ἀπέθανες, εἰ τῆς ἀξίας ἐτύγχανες. Vesp. 706, εἰ γὰρ ἐβούλοντο βίον πορίσαι τῷ δήμῳ, ῥάδιον ἦν ἂν. Lys. 517, κὰν ὦμωξάς γ', εἰ μὴ σίγας. Vesp. 344, οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποθ' | οὗτος ἀνὴρ τοῦτ' ἐτόλμη | σεν λέγειν, εἰ | μὴ ξυνωμότης τις ἦν. Eq. 1276, εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄνθρωπος, . . . αὐτὸς ἦν ἐνδηλος, οὐκ ἂν ἀνδρὸς ἐμνήσθην φίλου. Thes. 595, ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἦλθον ἀγγελῶν, | εἰ μὴ πεπύσμην ταῦτα τῶν σάφ' εἰδόντων. Ecc. 422, εἰ δ' ἐκεῖνά γε | προσέθηκαν, οὐδεὶς ἀντεχειροτόνησεν ἂν.

126. κατένυψε. Nub. 965. καὶ κρινώδη κατανίφοι. The snows of Thrace afford a frequent subject of allusion to the ancient poets. Eurip. Cycl. 329. Androm. 215. Horat. Et nive candidam Thracen.

128. ὅτ' for ὅτε. The word ὅτι does not admit of elision.

Ib. ἡγωνίζετο, was contending with his dramas upon the stage. Vesp. 1479, τάρχαί ἐκεῖν' οἷς Θέοπις ἡγωνίζετο. The cold frosty compositions of Theognis have been already noticed. Elmsley quotes very appositely Thes. 170, ὁ δ' αὖ Θέογνις ψυχρὸς ὦν, ψυχρῶς ποιεί.

129. ἔπινον. At a subsequent period of his theatrical career, Aristophanes appears to have considered this as the only true mode of doing diplomatic business among his countrymen. Thus in his Lysistrata, when the Spartans and Athenians have made their arrangements for a general peace, and these arrangements are followed by a grand banquet, one of the guests observing that the Spartans had distinguished themselves by their agreeable manners, but that the Athenians had carried away the palm, as symposiasts at the entertainment, the Chorus answers:

Thou'rt right, my friend ; sobriety sits ill
On us, nor own we sense but in our cups.

καὶ δῆτα φιλαθήναιος ἦν ὑπερφνωῶς,
 ὑμῶν τ' ἐραστὴς ἦν ἀληθῆς, ὥστε καὶ
 ἐν τοῖσι τοίχοις ἔγραφ'· “Ἀθηναῖοι καλοί.”
 ὁ δ' υἱός, ὃν Ἀθηναῖον ἐπεποιήμεθα,
 ἦρα φαγεῖν ἀλλᾶντας ἐξ Ἀπατουρίων,

130

I give my voice (and Athens, if she's wise,
 Will straight subscribe to it) that our ambassadors
 Ne'er talk of business till they're half seas over.
 What follows when we go to Sparta sober?
 E'en this: our eyes are instant on the watch
 To start some subject for commotion—what
 We hear, we disregard—what we hear not,
 Awakes suspicion—we return and make
 Report, with so much variance in our tales,
 You'd swear each reason'd of a different matter.
 But make us high with wine, and all goes right.
 Were one to sing the 'song of Telamon'
 In such a moment, though good sense would call
 For 'Fair Clitagora,' we should applaud
 The strain, and swear 'twas not misplaced; and that
 Would be flat perjury at best. *Lysist.* 1228.

130. φιλαθήναιος. Vesp. 282, λέγων ὡς φιλαθήναιος ἦν. Dem. 439.
 25. Ἀθηναϊκώτατον ἀνθρώπων, φιλαθηναϊώτατον.

Ib. ὑπερφνωῶς, beyond measure. Eccl. 385, ὑπερφνωῶς ὡς λευκοπλη-
 θής. Blomfield, Gloss. in Pers. v. 825.

132. An Athenian custom (poetically perhaps) transferred to the
 Thracians.

καὶ νῆ Δί', ἣν ἔδη γέ που γεγραμμένον
 νῖδ' Πυριλάμπους ἐν θύρᾳ “Δῆμον καλόν,”
 ἰὼν παρέγραψε πηλσίον “Κημὸς καλός.” Vesp. 97.

See Mercer's note on this subject in Aristænetus, p. 64.

133. Ἀθηναῖον. This word, coupled with what follows in the
 next verse, seems to imply that the young prince had been admit-
 ted to all the privileges of Athenian citizenship, and not, like the
 δημοποιοῖτοί, merely to a partial participation of a citizen's rights.
 This explanation will serve to throw some light on a disputed pas-
 sage in Thucydides, II. 67. ὅπως μὴ διαβάντες ὡς βασιλείᾳ τὴν ἐκείνου
 πόλιν τὸ μέρος βλάπτωσιν. That the word μέρος belongs, as Dr.
 Arnold contends, to βλάψωσιν, and not to πόλιν, seems evident from
 the almost unqualified terms in which Athens is here spoken of as
 the young prince's country. To the examples adduced by Dr. A.
 add Herodot. I. 120. καὶ ἄρχομεν τὸ μέρος.

134. ἦρα φ. ἀ. ἐ. Ἀ. In other words, the Thracian prince de-
 sired to partake of that solemn feast, known by the name of

Apaturia^a, which was peculiar to the great^b Ionic race, and without having participated in which he could hardly be reckoned a member of that republic, to which he was so passionately attached. This feast lasted at Athens three days. The first day was termed *Δόρπεια*, in allusion to the evening meal, of which all those of the same *Phratría* then partook. The second was termed *Ἀνάρρυσις*, from the solemn sacrifice offered on the occasion to Jupiter Phratrius and Minerva. The third bore the name of *Κουρεώσις*, because on that day it was usual to enrol the names of young persons of both sexes on the registers of their respective *phratrīæ*: the enrolment of *δημοποιοῖτοι* proceeded no further than that of assignment to a tribe and a borough, and consequently precluded them from holding certain offices both in the state and priesthood. (Schömann, 338.) For further accounts of this important festival, the reader is referred to Suidas in v. and to Wachsmuth, I. 107, 237. IV. 137, 245. The time at which this high festival took place in Athens may be collected from some of the topics put into the mouth of Theophrastus's garrulous man: *καὶ ὡς Βοηδρομιώνος μὲν ἐστὶ τὰ μυστήρια, Πυανεψιώνος δὲ Ἀπατούρια, Ποσειδεῶνος δὲ τὰ κατ' ἀγροὺς Διονύσια.*

134. *ἀλλήντας*. The editors appear to hesitate between a genitive and an accusative; Brunck preferring the former, Elmsley and Dindorf the latter. For the genitive may be quoted the following examples: Eq. 1181, *φαγεῖν ἐλατήρος*. Ran. 988, *τῆς ἑλλάδος παρέτρα-γεν*. Nub. 121, *οὐκ ἄρα . . . τῶν γ' ἐμῶν ἔδει*. Od. I. 102. O. 372. In these cases the word *τόμον* is considered as^d understood. *Φαγεῖν* with an accusative is found Vesp. 194, *φαγεῖν ὑπογάστριον*. 511, *διδικίδιον*. 1367, *δίκην*. Eq. 806, *χίδρα*. Pl. 253, *θύμον*. Pac. 3, *μᾶζαν*.

^a "It is evident that the word *Ἀπατούρια*, which the ingenuity of etymologists has derived from *ἀπάτη*, is compounded of either *πατήρ* or *πάτρα*, which expression varies in its signification between *γένος* and *φρατρία*, and with the Ionians coincided rather with the latter word. Whether it was formed immediately from *πατήρ* or *πάτρα* is difficult to determine on etymological grounds, on account of the antiquity of the word: reasoning however from the analogy of *φρατήρ* or *φράτωρ*, *φρατορία*, and *φράτρα*, the most natural transition appears to be *πατήρ* (in composition *πατῶρ*), *πατόριος* (whence *πατοῦριος*, *ἀπατούρια*), *πάτρα*; and accordingly *Ἀπατούρια* is a festival of the paternal unions, of the *πατορίαί*, of the *πάτραί*." Müller's History of the Dorians, vol. I. p. 95.

^b "All," says the great father of history, "are Ionians, who are originally from Athens, and celebrate the feast of Apaturia: now they all celebrate it, except the Ephesians and Colophonians, who are excluded from it on account of a certain murder." Herodot. I. 147.

^c Part of this ceremony is preserved in Andocides' speech de Mysteriis. *λαβόντες δὲ οἱ προσήκοντες τῇ γυναικὶ τὸ παιδίον ἦκον ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν Ἀπατουρίοις, ἔχοντες ἱερεῖον, καὶ ἐκέλευον κατάρχεσθαι τὸν Καλλίαν. ὃ δ' ἡρώτα τίνας εἴη τὸ παιδίον ἕλεγον "Καλλίου τοῦ Ἰππολύκου." "ἐγὼ εἰμι οὗτος." "καὶ ἔστι γε σὺν τὸ παιδίον," 16, 31. The two last declarations had probably no reference to the ceremony, but grew out of some incestuous proceedings on the part of Callias, to which it is not further necessary to advert.*

^d In Hellenistic Greek the ellipsis is filled up by the preposition *ἐκ*. So in that most important text, 1 Cor. ii. 28, *δοκιμασέτω δὲ ἑαυτὸν ἄνθρωπος ἐαυτὸν, καὶ οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ ἔργου ἐσθιέτω, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ποτηρίου πινέτω*: with which compare Lucian, IX. 20, *οἶνον τοῦ αὐτοῦ πινὲν ἁπαντας*. Theoc. Idyl. XXII. 62, *δαμόνι, οὐδ' ἂν τοῦδε πινὲν ὕδατος σὺ γε δόλῃς*.

καὶ τὸν πατέρ' ἤντιβόλει βοηθεῖν τῇ πάτρᾳ· 135
 ὁ δ' ὤμοσε σπένδων βοηθήσειν, ἔχων
 στρατιὰν τοσαύτην, ὥστ' Ἀθηναίους ἐρεῖν,
 “ ὅσον τὸ χρῆμα παρνόπων προσέρχεται.”
 ΔΙ. κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην, εἴτι τούτων πείθομαι
 ὦν εἶπας ἐνταυθὶ σὺ, πλὴν τῶν παρνόπων. 140

853. ἄρτον. Lucian, IX. 28. τὴν κίνα δὲ παρειαυτοῦσαν τὸν τε ἀλλὰντα
 ἄλον καταφαγεῖν. If the reader has not already had enough of these
 minutiae, he may consult Blomfield in Ag. 299. Monk in Alcest.
 96. or solace himself with the following dialogue, in which both
 constructions occur within a very short space of each other:

καὶ μὴν ἐστιώσω τήμερον
 ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ· σὺ δ' ἀγοράσεις ἡμῖν λαβῶν,
 Πίστ', ἀργύριον B. ἄλλως γὰρ οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι
 χρηστῶς ἀγοράζειν. φράζε δὴ φιλοῦμενον
 δ' ἄνθρωπον τίνα χαίρεις; A. πᾶσι. B. καθ' ἕκαστον λέγε.
 ἔχθον τίν' ἡδέως φάγοις ἄν; A. εἰς ἀγρόν
 ἦλθεν φέρων ποτ' ἔχθου πώλης μαινίδας
 καὶ τριγλίδας, καὶ νῆ Δι' ἤρεσεν σφόδρα
 ἡμῖν ἅπασιν. A. εἴτα καὶ νῦν, εἰπέ μοι,
 τούτων φάγοις ἄν; A. κἄν τις ἄλλος μικρὸς ᾗ.

Antiphanes ap. Athen. VIII. 358, d. quoted Phil. Mus. I. 562.

Ib. ἀλλὰντας ἐξ Ἀπατουρίων, *Apatutian sausages*. Compare v. 658.
 ἱμάντας ἐκ λεπρῶν. Eccl. 1057. ἐξ αἵματος φλύκταιναν. Vesp. 1367. ἐξ
 ὄξους δίκην. Aesch. 9, 12. ἐμαστίγουν τὰς ἐξ ἀνθρώπων πληγὰς. Lysias,
 136, 35. γραφὰς τὰς ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἐγράφετο. (See Reiske on these
 passages.)

136. Compare Od. ε. 331. T. 288.

138. ὅσον τὸ χρῆμα παρνόπων. Χρῆμα, *a number, a quantity*. Ran.
 1278. ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὸ χρῆμα τῶν κόπων ὅσον. Pl. 894. πολὺ χρῆμα
 τεμαχῶν. Herodot. III. 109. πολλόν τι χρῆμα τῶν τέκνων. 130. χρυσοῦ.
 IV. 81. ἀρδίων. VI. 43. νεῶν. In the following instances, χρῆμα, *a*
thing of its kind, remarkable beyond others. Nub. 2. τὸ χρῆμα τῶν
 νύκτων ὅσον | ἀπέραντον. Fragm. Aristoph. in Babyl. ὦ Ζεῦ, τὸ χρῆμα
 τῆς νεολαίας ὡς καλόν. Herodot. I. 36. σὺς χρῆμα μέγα. VII. 188.
 χειμῶνος χρῆμα ἀφόρητον. The two following passages deserve con-
 sideration. Aristoph. Thes. 280. καομένων τῶν λαμπάδων | ὅσον τὸ
 χρῆμα ἀνέρχεθ' ὑπὸ τῆς λιγνύος. Pac. 1192. ὅσον τὸ χρῆμα ἐπὶ δειπνον ἦλθ'.

Ib. παρνόπων, *locusts*.

140. ἐνταυθί. An Attic form, like ἐνθαδί, ἐνθενδί, ἐντευθενί. ELMS.

Ib. πλὴν τῶν παρνόπων. For an account of the different tribes who
 followed Sitalces to the field, as also of the extent of this northern
 monarch's dominion, the nature of his revenues, and power of his
 empire, the reader is referred to the interesting chapters of the
 contemporary historian, (Thucyd. II. 95—100.) The account of
 the breaking up of this prodigious force will give the reader a

ΘΕ. καὶ νῦν ὅπερ μαχιμώτατον Θρακῶν ἔθνος
 ἔπεμψεν ὑμῖν. ΔΙ. τοῦτο μὲν γ' ἤδη σαφές.
 ΚΗ. οἱ Θράκες, ἴτε δεῦρ', οὓς Θέωρος ἤγαγεν.
 ΔΙ. τουτὶ τί ἐστι τὸ κακόν ; ΘΕ. Ὀδομάντων στρατός.
 τούτοις εἰάν τις δύο δραχμὰς μισθὸν διδῶ, 145
 καταπελτάσσονται τὴν Βοιωτίαν ὅλην.
 ΔΙ. τοισδὶ δύο δραχμὰς ;
 ὑποστένοι μέντ' αὖ ὁ θρανίτης λεῶς,

glance (§. 101.) at another people, whom also the poet presently brings upon the stage.

141. μαχιμώτατον. Av. 1368. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ μάχimos εἶ, | εἰς τὰπὶ Θράκης ἀποπέτον, κάχει μάχου. See also Herodot. V. 3, 23.

142. μὲν γε. Γε, when thus used, appears to confirm what has preceded, the particle μὲν relating to the thing spoken of with it. Yes: *this indeed*, &c. Compare Pl. 665. Nub. 1382. Vesp. 564. Av. 1136.

144. Ὀδομάντων. Herodot. VII. 112. Thucyd. II. 101. V. 6.

145. δύο δραχμὰς μισθόν. "In ancient times the troops received no pay, excepting such foreign soldiers as engaged themselves in the service of a state; a practice which the Carians were the first to introduce, and which among the Greeks the Arcadians, who resembled the Swiss in such mercenary habits, were particularly prone to. Pericles first introduced the pay of the citizens who served as soldiers. The payment was made under two different names; one being the wages (μισθός) paid for actual service, which the soldiers, when the cost of their arms and clothes had been deducted, were able to lay by; and, secondly, the allowance for provisions, (σιτηρέσιον, σιτάρκεια, σίτος,) they being seldom furnished in kind. . . . In the Acharneans of Aristophanes some Thracian soldiers are introduced demanding two drachmas for pay, including of course the provision money: the Thracians, who were sent back in the Sicilian war on account of a scarcity of money, were to have received a drachma each day." Boeckh's *Economy of Athens*, vol. I. p. 363.

146. καταπελτάσσονται, *they will, as light-armed troops, overrun and desolate*. The πέλτη was a small, light shield, without a border, (ἵνυς,) peculiar to the Thracians, and afterwards borrowed from them by the Greeks. (See Mitford, VI. 43. IV. 296.) Lysist. 563. ἕτερος δ' αὖ Θράξ πέλτην σείων κἀκόντιον, ὥσπερ ὁ Τήρευς. Eurip. Alcest. 514. ζαχρύσου Θρηκίας πέλτης ἀναξ. Thucyd. II. 29. πείσειν γὰρ Σιτάλκην πέμψειν στρατιὰν Θρακίαν Ἀθηναίοις ἱππέων τε καὶ πελταστῶν.

148. μέντ' αὖ. A crasis (of frequent occurrence in Aristoph.) for μέντοι αὖ. A diphthong occurring before a short vowel cannot be cut off, but by a crasis makes that vowel long.

Ib. ὁ θρανίτης λεῶς, *the nautic multitude*; a part put for the whole. Of the three sets of rowers occupied in propelling a Greek

ὁ σωσίπολις. οἴμοι τάλας, ἀπόλλυμαι,
 ὑπὸ τῶν Ὀδομάντων τὰ σκόροδα πορθούμενος. 150
 οὐ καταβαλεῖτε τὰ σκόροδ' ; ΘΕ. ὦ μόχθηρε σὺ,
 οὐ μὴ πρόσει τούτοιςιν ἐσκοροδισμένοις ;

trireme, those on the upper bench (*θρανῖται*) received the largest pay, because, using the oar farthest removed from the water, they necessarily underwent the hardest labour. The smallness of their pay is here sarcastically contrasted with that asked for foreign troops. For the terms *θράνος*, *ζυγός*, *θάλαμος*, from which the three sets of rowers respectively derived their names, see Passow in vv.

Ib. *λεώς*, Attice for *λαός*. Either form was used by the Tragedians. (Blomf. in Sept. c. Thebas, p. 112.) The word *λαῶν* occurs in the Aristophanic writings, Eq. 163. Ran. 219, 676: the two latter instances occur in choral songs.

149. ὁ σωσίπολις. This strong and emphatic epithet, whether applied to past events, or present circumstances, is equally true and appropriate. The salvation of Athens lay almost exclusively in her navy, and the numerous dependencies which that navy enabled her to command. With *σωσίπολις*, Markland, in his *Supplices* Eurip., compares *τιμόπολις*, *honorem adferens civitati*.

150. σκόροδα. The garlic here mentioned no doubt formed part of the contents of a wallet containing the worthy legislator's breakfast: the whole materials of this wallet are to be found in a little chorus of the *Ecclesiazusæ*. (Appendix, note H.) So necessary an article of Athenian food was garlic, that the extinction of life itself and the power of no longer eating garlic seem to have been considered as pretty nearly equivalent terms. *νῦν πρὸς ἔμ' ἴτω τις, ἵνα μὴ ποτε φάγη σκόροδα, μηδὲ κύνους μέλανας*. Lys. 688. It seems to have been sold at the same shops in concert with bread and wine: hence one of those long words in our author, which, as Mr. Moore somewhere wittily rhymes, ought never to be pronounced but on holidays, i. e. when people have abundance of leisure on their hands: ὦ σκοροδοπανδοκεντριαρτοπώλιδες. Lys. 458.

152. οὐ μὴ πρόσει. "Exigit sermonis ratio ut voculæ οὐ μὴ vel cum futuro indicativo vel cum aoristo altero formæ subjunctivæ construantur." Dawes, *Mis. Crit.* 222. Nub. 295. οὐ μὴ σκώψει, μηδὲ ποιήσεις, ἅπερ οἱ τρυγοδαίμονες οὗτοι ; Ib. 366. ποίος Ζεὺς ; οὐ μὴ ληρήσεις ; Ib. 505. οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί ; Vesp. 396. ὦ μάρ' ἀνδρῶν, τι ποιεῖς ; οὐ μὴ καταβήσῃ ; Thesm. 1107. οὐκὶ μὴ λαλήσῃ σὺ ; Ran. 300. οὐ μὴ καλεῖς μ', | ὦνθρωφ', ἱκετεύω, μηδὲ κατερεῖς τοβνομα ; Ib. 462. οὐ μὴ διατρίψῃς, ἀλλὰ γεύσῃ τῆς θύρας ; Ib. 524. οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσῃς ἔχων, . . . | ἀλλ' ἀράμενος οἴσεις πάλιν τὰ στρώματα ; For a more subtle elucidation of this construction, the reader is referred to Elmsley's *Medea*, p. 251.

Ib. ἐσκοροδισμένοις, *fed with garlic*. As fighting-cocks were thus fed, to make them more pugnacious, (Eq. 493. ἵν' ἄμεινον . . ἐσκοροδισμένος μάχη,) the friendly admonition of Theorus will be easily understood.

ΔΙ. ταυτὶ περιείδεθ' οἱ πρυτάνεις πάσχοντά με
ἐν τῇ πατρίδι, καὶ ταυτ' ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων ;
ἀλλ' ἀπαγορεύω μὴ ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν
τοῖς Θραξὶ περὶ μισθαῦ· λέγω δ' ὑμῖν ὅτι
διοσημία 'στὶ, καὶ ῥανὶς βέβληκέ με.

155

ΚΗ. τοὺς Θραῖκας ἀπιέναι, παρεῖναι δ' εἰς ἐννῆν.
οἱ γὰρ Πρυτάνεις λύουσι τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.

153. περιείδεθ', *overlook, neglect*. The frequent occurrence of the word περιεῖν in the comic poets is a proof, says Porson, that the tragic writers were not at liberty to make use of it. Pac. 10. εἰ μὴ με βούλεσθ' ἀποπνιγέντα περιεῖν. Eccl. 369. ὦ πότνι' Εὐλείθυια, μὴ με περιῖδης. Ibid. 1054, 1068. Herodot. I. 89. III. 65. IV. 118. VI. 106. IX. 6.

155. ἀπαγορεύω μὴ. Thes. 790. ἀπαγορεύετε μὴτ' ἐξελθεῖν. Herodot. I. 183. IV. 125. Æsch. 55, 20. 83, 4. νόμους . . ἀπαγορεύοντας τοὺς ὑπευθύνους μὴ στεφανοῦν. 58, 35. 40. ἀπαγορεύουσιν οἱ νόμοι τὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου στεφανούμενον μὴ κηρύττειν ἔξω τῆς ἐκκλησίας. 60, 38. Cf. Dem. 406, 26. 407, 11. Antiph. 123, 13.

Ib. ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν. Thes. 375. ἐκκλησίαν ποιεῖν ἔωθεν. Eq. 746. ποιήσας αὐτίκα μάλ' ἐκκλησίαν. Æsch. 59, 13. Dem. 399, 16. 517, 1. 706, 19. 25.

157. διοσημία. Literally, *a sign from Jupiter*. Under this title came thunder and lightning, earthquakes, sudden storms, and prodigies of any kind. On all such occurrences it was in the power of any member of the ecclesia to insist upon its being dissolved. See Schömann, p. 148. and compare Nub. 583. Eccl. 791. It was also customary, as Wachsmuth observes, to dissolve the assembly upon any words of ill omen being heard, Greek attention being particularly alive to all κληδόνες, φήμαι, φωναὶ, ὀμφαί. tom. IV. s. 277.

158. τοὺς Θραῖκας ἀπιέναι. An infinitive for an imperative, the word *jubeo* being understood. Vesp. 937. Δάβητι μάρτυρας παρεῖναι, τρυβλίον, | δοῖδουκα κ. τ. λ. Thes. 157. ὅταν Σατύρους τοῖνον ποιῆς, καλεῖν ἐμέ. Fragm. Aristoph. Dind. p. 143. τρέχ' εἰς τὸν οἶνον, . . . | κάπειτα μίσθον σαντὸν ἀμφορεαφορεῖν. Eccl. 1107, 1111, 1146, 1165.

Ib. εἰς ἐννῆν. Hesych. εἰς τρίτην, *the day after to-morrow*. Sed si maturius, necdum peractis negotiis neque facto plebiscito, comitia dimittenda erant, alio et quidem proximo nonnunquam die iterum convocabatur populus, ut de iisdem rebus consultaret. Schöm. 149.

159. λύουσι τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. Eccl. 376. ἀτὰρ πόθεν ἦκεις ἐτέον; Χρ. ἐξ ἐκκλησίας. Βλεπ. ἥδη λένται γάρ; Hom. Il. B. 808. Od. B. 69, 257. Æsch. 39, 24. ὥς δ' ἡ παρούσα ἐκκλησία διελύθη. Polyb. III. 34. διέλυσε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. Acta Apost. xix. 41. ἀπέλυσε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. As the present assembly has been broken up abruptly, a considerable extract from the author's "Ecclesiastusæ" will be found in the Appendix,

ΔΙ. οἶμοι τάλας, μυττωτὸν ὅσον ἀπώλεσα. 160
 ἀλλ' ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος γὰρ Ἀμφίθεος ὀδί.
 χαῖρ' Ἀμφίθεε. ΑΜ. μήπω, πρὶν ἂν γε στῶ τρέχων
 δεῖ γάρ με φεύγοντ' ἐκφυγεῖν Ἀχαρνέας.
 ΔΙ. τί δ' ἔστιν; ΑΜ. ἐγὼ μὲν δευρό σοι σπονδὰς φέρων

(note I.) for the purpose of enabling the student to pursue his investigations on this important subject.

160. μυττωτὸν. In the composition of an Attic *salad*, garlic, leeks, and cheese were principal ingredients. For a free version of that political salad, which is served up in the author's comedy of the Peace, the reader is referred to the Appendix, (note K.)

161. ὀδί, *here comes*. See Monk's *Alcest.* v. 137. Amphitheus thus dispatches a journey in a few minutes, the half of which the Lacedæmonians, with the utmost exertion, were unable to accomplish under somewhat more than two days. Herodot. VI. 120.

162. μήπω γε, πρὶν ἂν στῶ τρέχων. Dind. Is the spirit of the age descending even into Greek particles? The conjunction πρὶν, hitherto content to lean on γε as a crutch for all purposes of elongation, now claims it appears to be admitted as an *anceps quantitas*, like the enclitic νυν, and the final syllables of the datives ἡμῖν and ὑμῖν. See Phil. Mus. I. 242. Lysist. 1005. (Dind.)

Ib. πρὶν ἂν. "Sæpe πρὶν cum subjunctivo jungunt tragici, omisso ἂν, quod in sermone familiari semper requiritur." Porson ad Med. 222. See also Elmsley in Med. p. 119.

Ib. στῶ τρέχων. Dem. 134, 3. οὐ στήσεται πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἀδικῶν.

163. φεύγοντ' ἐκφυγεῖν. To the examples adduced by Porson of this mode of expression, add Il. ε. 81. βέλτερον, ὅς φεύγων προφύγη κακόν, ἤπερ ἄλῳ. Herodot. V. 95. αὐτὸς μὲν φεύγων ἀποφεύγει. Plato, Hip. Maj. 292, a. ἂν μὴ ἐκφύγω φεύγων αὐτόν. 6 Leg. 762, b. εἰς ἕτερον αἰεὶ τόπον φεύγοντες ἀποφευξείσθαι. In expressions of this kind, as the above scholar remarks, the simple verb serves to designate an attempt, the component verb an effect.

164. σπονδὰς φέρων. The life and animation which belong to this scene seem to have escaped the commentators. The Σπονδαὶ are here evidently introduced on the stage, as mutes, characteristically habited. The same stage-effect occurs in the Equites, 1387—1395. In the Lysistrata a similar allegorical personage is introduced.

ποῦ 'στιν ἡ Διαλλαγή;

πρόσαγε λαβοῦσα πρῶτα τοὺς Λακωνικοὺς,
 καὶ μὴ χαλεπῇ τῇ χειρὶ μηδ' αὐθαδικῇ,
 μηδ' ὥσπερ ἡμῶν ἄνδρες ἀμαθῶς τοῦτ' ἔδρων,
 ἀλλ' ὡς γυναῖκας εἰκὸς, οἰκείως πάνν. 1114—1118.

In the comedy of the Peace, which forms so excellent a commentary on the Acharnians, the goddess herself is introduced on the stage,

ἔσπευδον· οἱ δ' ὥσφροντο πρεσβυταί τινες 165
 Ἀχαρνικοὶ, στιπτοὶ γέροντες, πρίνινοι,
 ἀτεράμονες, Μαραθωνομάχαι, σφενδάμνινοι.

and reference made to a basket full of truces, which she had on one occasion brought.

ἐλθοῦσα, φησὶν, αὐτομάτῃ μετὰ τὰν Πύλφ
 σπονδῶν φέρουσα τῇ πόλει κίστην πλείαν,
 ἀποχειροτονηθῆναι τρις ἐν τῇ κλησίᾳ. 665.

165. ὥσφροντο. Ὅσφραίνεσθαι properly to smell, to get scent of. Vesp. 792. κῆρα βδελυχεῖς ὁσφρόμενος ἐξέπνυσα. Pac. 152. ὥς εἰ μετέωρος οὗτος ὦν ὁσφρήσεται. Hence, metaphorically, to perceive, to understand, as in the present instance.

166. Hesych. στιπτός· πυκνός, ἢ στερεός καὶ πεπιλημένος· ἀπὸ τοῦ στείβειν, τὸ πατεῖν: closely pressed together, firm, stout. There appears to have been a particular sort of coal, bearing this epithet (Schneider in v.); and hence perhaps its application to the Acharnians. In Lucian's Cataplus, III. 179. occurs the expression σὺ δὲ παραλαμβάνων στοίβαζε, which Bourdin explains by "πύκαζε, περίβαλλε, στέγαζε, σκίαζε, a στίβειν, unde στιπτοί, Arist. Ach."

Ib. πρίνινοι, *iligni*. The wood of the holly is frequently commended by Hesiod, as hard and fit for rustic instruments.

δρυὸς ἔλυμα, πρίνου δὲ γίνῃν, βόε δ' ἐνναετήρῳ
 ἄρσενε κεκτήσθαι. Opera et Dies, v. 434.

Hence, metaphorically, to express harshness of manner and temper. Vesp. 877. παῖσόν τ' αὐτοῦ τοῦτο τὸ λίαν στρυφνὸν καὶ πρίνινον ἦθος.

167. ἀτεράμονες, i. e. μὴ τεράμονες. Τεράμονες, according to Schneider, signifies, *that which cooks easily and soft, as pulse, legumes*. Vesp. 730. μηδ' ἀτενὴς ἄγαν ἀτεράμων τ' ἀνὴρ. Blomf. in Prom. Vinct. p. 127.

Ib. Μαραθωνομάχαι. As sixty-five years had elapsed since this splendid event in Athenian history, the survivors of the battle, if any, must have been very few; the epithet, however, as should appear from a following chorus, must be taken literally. The representative of the old manners in the Clouds observes with pride,

ἀλλ' οὖν ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐκεῖνα,
 ἐξ ὧν ἄνδρας Μαραθωνομάχας ἢ μὴ παιδευσὶς ἔθρεψεν. 985.

See further Pors. Aristophanica, (129.)

Ib. σφενδάμνινοι. Σφένδαμνος, a maple-tree. The best comment on the passage is a well known line of Virgil, and a fuller description from a writer whom Virgil had carefully studied.

Gensque virūm truncis et duro robore nata.
 Æn. VIII. 315.

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ τρίτον ἄλλο γένος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
 χάλκειον ποίησ', οὐκ ἀργυρῷ οὐδὲν ὁμοῖον,

ἔπειτ' ἀνέκραγον πάντες· “ὦ μιαιώτατε,
 σπονδὰς φέρεις, τῶν ἀμπέλων τετμημένων;”
 καὶ τοὺς τρίβωνας ξυνελέγοντο τῶν λίθων· 170
 ἐγὼ δ' ἔφευγον· οἱ δ' ἐδίωκον καβόων.
 ΔΙ. οἱ δ' οὖν βοώντων· ἀλλὰ τὰς σπονδὰς φέρεις;

ἐκ μελιῶν, δεινὸν τε καὶ ὄμβριμον· οἷσιν Ἄρτος

Ἔργ' ἔμελε σπονδύεντα καὶ ὕβριες. Opera et Dies, 142—148.

168. ὦ μιαιώτατε. [μιαίνειν, *to stain, to defile, to pollute.*] If we suppose the pursuers of Dicæopolis to have formed part of the recent assembly, the first term of reproach put into their mouths seems to be particularly appropriate; for none was more frequently bandied about by the orators in the deliberative and judicial meetings, which in some points of view may be considered as the same thing, being composed of the same description of persons. Dem. 272, 1. 794, 12. τῷ μαρῷ τούτῳ. 275, 1. τουτονὶ τὸν μαρὸν. 345, 1. ὅπως τὸν μαρὸν φυλάξομεν. 788, 9. μαρὸν, μαρὸν τὸ θηρίον. Æsch. 65, 6. ὁ μαρὸς ἄνθρωπος. 68, 11. ὁ μαρὸς καὶ ἀνόςσιος. Dein. 101, 46. τοῦ μαρῶ καὶ γότος. 102, 20. γότης οὗτος καὶ μαρὸς. So also the expression, which will occur for illustration presently, ἡ μαρὰ κεφαλῇ. Dem. 278, 15. 552, 21. 559, 7. 577, 12. To those who know Egyptian habits, the following passage from Herodotus will, with the derivation given above, shew the strong sense in which the word μαρὸς is to be taken: Ὑν δὲ Αἰγύπτιοι μαρὸν ἡγνεται θηρίον εἶναι. II. 47.

170. ξυνελέγοντο τῶν λίθων. Similar constructions occur, Nub. 59. ὅτι τῶν παχειῶν ἐνετίθεις θρυαλλίδων. Ran. 1263. καὶ μὴν λογιόμην ταῦτα, τῶν ψήφων λαβών. Eq. 420. οἱ δ' ἐβλεπον, αἰγὼ ὕψους τῶν κρεῶν ἐκλεπτον. Ach. 805. τῶν ισχάδων. Vesp. 554. ἐμβάλλει μοι τὴν χεῖρ' ἀπαλὴν, τῶν δημοσίων κεκλοφύϊαν. Pac. 962. καὶ τοῖς θεαταῖς ῥίπτει τῶν κριθῶν. 1102. ἔγχει δὴ σπονδὴν, καὶ τῶν σπλάγχχνων φέρε δευρί. 1203. ἀλλ', ὦ Τρυγαίε, τῶν δρεπάνων τε λίμβανε. Av. 357. ὅτι μένοντε δεῖ μάχεσθαι, λαμβάνειν τε τῶν χυτῶν. Thes. 726. ἀλλὰ τάσδε μὲν λαβεῖν χρὴν σ', ἐκφέρειν τε τῶν ξύλων. Dawes, Misc. Crit. p. 310.

172. βοώντων pro βοάτωσαν. Bergler compares Soph. Aj. οἱ δ' οὖν γελώντων. To which add, from the reviewer of Schœlefeld's Æschylus, (Phil. Mus. I. 243.) Æschyl. Eumen. 217, 848. Soph. Œd. R. 310, 669. Incert. Rhœs. 868. Eur. Herc. Fur. 726. Androm. 258. Aristoph. Nub. 39. σὺ δ' οὖν κάθευθε. Vesp. 6. σὺ δ' οὖν παρακυνδύνει. 764. σὺ δ' οὖν . . βάδιζε. Ran. 31. σὺ δ' οὖν . . ἐν τῷ μέρει σὺ τὸν ὄνον ἀρίμενος φέρε. Lysist. 491. οἱ δ' οὖν τοῦδ' οὐνεκα δρώντων ὅ τι βούλονται. Herodot. IX. 48. οἱ δ' ὦν μετέπειτα μαχέσθων ὕστεροι.

Ib. τὰς σπονδαῖς. Agreeably to the practice of the Old Comedy of placing abstract ideas corporeally before the eye, the truces would naturally be represented by mutes, characteristically dressed, and justifying the various remarks made upon them by Dicæopolis.

ΑΜ. ἔγωγε, φημί· τρία γε ταυτὶ γεύματα.

αὐται μὲν εἰσι πέντεταις. γεῦσαι λαβών.

ΔΙ. αἰβοῖ. ΑΜ. τί ἐστίν; ΔΙ. οὐκ ἀρέσκουσίν μ', ὅτι 175
ῥῶσσι πίττης καὶ παρασκευῆς νεῶν.

173. ἔγωγε. In dialogues the personal pronoun is often put without the verb, if it has occurred in the speech of another preceding. In this case it is mostly accompanied by γε. Plat. Gorg. καλεῖς τι, "πεπιστευκένας;" Gorg. ἔγωγε, i. e. yes. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 465.

Ib. ταυτί, *here they are*. To the other examples which will occur in the course of this play, add, with Elmsley, Eq. 1177. τουτὶ τέμαχος. 1181. τουτουὶ φαγεῖν ἐλατήρος. Vesp. 262. οὔτοι μύκτης. Thea. 1203. παιδάριον τουτί. Ran. 170. τουτονὶ νεκρόν.

Ib. γεύματα, *samples*. So in the well known story of the Athenian captives, whose lives were preserved in Sicily from their being able to repeat portions of the dramas of Euripides. ἔτιοι δὲ καὶ δι' Εὐριπίδην ἐσώθησαν. μάλιστα γὰρ, ὡς ἔοικε, τῶν ἐκτὸς Ἑλλήνων ἐπόθησαν αὐτοῦ τὴν Μοῦσαν οἱ περὶ Σικελίαν· καὶ μικρὰ τῶν ἀφικομένων ἐκάστοτε δείγματα καὶ γεύματα κομίζοντες ἐκμανθάνοντες ἀγαπητῶς μετεδίδουσιν ἀλλήλοις. Plutarch. Nic. 542, c.

174. γεῦσαι λαβών. The TRUCES are here successively offered to the lips of Dicæopolis, who expresses his disapprobation or favour, according as they please him.

175. αἰβοῖ. A word expressive of aversion and rejection: *anay with them!*

Ib. ἀρέσκουσιν μ'. Ἀρέσκειν with an accusative occurs Vesp. 733, 1339. Pl. 353. Ran. 103. Th. 406. Lysist. 509; with a dative, Vesp. 818. Eq. 1311. Pac. 1143; with an acc. in Plato, Theæt. §. 76. §. 141. de Rep. VIII. p. 557, b. de Legg. III. p. 702, c. VII. p. 811, e. Cratyl. §. 106. §. 107. See also note, Lucian. IV. 379. and Arnold's Thucydides, I. 175.

177. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ, *then, at least*. Infr. v. 943. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ μοι σταλαγμὸν εἰρήνης ἔνα | εἰς τὸν καλαμίσκον ἐνστάλαξον τουτονί. Nub. 1369. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ τούτων | λέξον τι τῶν νεωτέρων. Lys. 903. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ κατακλίνῃθι μετ' ἐμοῦ διὰ χρόνου.

176. ῥῶσσι πίττης. After verbs of smelling or breathing, it is almost unnecessary to say that a genitive case is required. Nub. 50. ῥῶσσι τρυγός, τρασιᾶς. 398. ὦ μῶρε σὺ καὶ Κρονίων ῥῶσσι. 1007. μίλακος ῥῶσσι καὶ ἀτραγμοσύνης. Ecc. 648. σὺ δὲ γ' ῥῶσσι ἂν καλαμίνθης. Eq. 1332. οὐ χοιρινῶν ῥῶσσι, ἀλλὰ σπονδῶν. Lys. 616. ἤδη γὰρ ῥῶσσι ταδί μειζόνων καὶ πλειόνων | πραγμάτων μοι δοκεῖ. The two rival choruses in this play use this construction to signify the duties incumbent on their respective sexes, when about to engage in mortal combat.

A. Χορ. ἀνδ. ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐξωμίδ' ἐκδυνάμεθ', ὡς τὸν ἄνδρα δεῖ
ἀνδρὸς ῥῶσσι εὐθύς, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐντεθριώσθαι πρέπει. 662.

Χορ. γυν. ἀλλὰ χῆμαις, ὧ γυναικες, θάπτον ἐκδυνάμεθα,
ὡς ἂν ῥῶσσι γυναικῶν αὐτοδὰξ ὠργισμένων. 686.

AM. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ τασδὶ τὰς δεκέτεις γεῦσαι λαβών.

ΔΙ. ὅζουσι χαῖται πρέσβειων εἰς τὰς πόλεις

ὀξύτατον, ὥσπερ διατριβῆς τῶν ξυμμάχων.

AM. ἀλλ' αὐταὶ γάρ σοι τριακοντούτιδες

180

κατὰ γῆν τε καὶ θάλατταν. ΔΙ. ὦ Διονύσια,

178. Let us first attend to the sense of these two verses, and next to the grammatical construction. Wieland translates the passage thus: *And these smell sour enough of ambassadors sent to confederate states, to complain of their delays.* (A ten years' truce, in short, was, in the worthy citizen's opinion, little more than space allowed for making new preparations for war.) Voss renders these verses more literally, *These also smell very sour of ambassadors sent to the neighbouring states, as they do of delays among the confederates.*

Pb. ὅζουσι—πρέσβειων ὀξύτατον. Besides the genitive expressing that of which any thing smells or breathes, there is frequently added a neuter adjective, expressing the quality of the smell. Vesp. 38. ὅζει κάκιστον τοῦνύπνιον βύρσης σαπρᾶς. Eq. 892. βύρσης κάκιστον ὅζων. Th. 254. It must be remembered, that the best writers, when using this construction, express themselves by ὅζειν ἢ δὲ, ἥδιστα, and not by ὅζειν ἡδέα, ἡδέως, ἥδιστα. See Dobree, Porson's Aristophanica, p. 128. Other varieties of this construction will come under notice hereafter.

180. τριακοντούτιδες. Ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον σπονδὰς ἐποίησαντο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τριακοντούτεις, ἀποδόντες Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα καὶ Ἀχαΐαν ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων. Thucyd. lib. I. §. 115. See also §. 87.

181. κατὰ γῆν τε καὶ θάλατταν. A common form in treaties. See Thucyd. V. 18, 47. In the same manner, but in different dialect, κῆ κατὰ γῶν κῆ κατὰ θάλατταν, Orchom. Insc. II. p. 279. Insc. Tanag. I. 303. Tanag. II. 306. καὶ κάγγῶν καὶ κάτ' θάλατταν, Insc. Thebana, 310. καὶ κατὰ γῶν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, Decretum Actiacum, 282. Rose's Inscript. Græcæ.

Pb. θάλατταν. To the other differences which have been remarked, as existing between the tragic and comic writers, must now be added that of dialect. The former writers, following the ancient pronunciation, said θάλασσα; the latter, conforming to the newer and softer sound, wrote and said θάλαττα. The same opposition is observable in the use of such words as ἄρσην and ἄρρην, πνέμων and πλείμων, the first belonging to the buskin, the latter to the sock.

181. Διονύσια. The Dionysiac festivals have not a little exercised of late years the time and ingenuity of German scholars. I believe they may now be considered as four in number. 1. The feast of the vintage, more commonly termed, the lesser or rural Dionysia (τὰ κατ' ἀγροῦς, or ἐν ἀγροῖς). This feast was celebrated in the month of December; a season apparently late, but not later,

αὐται μὲν ὄξουσ' ἀμβροσίας καὶ νέκταρος,

as a learned writer observes, than the vintage takes place in some of the vineyards which produce the Tokay wine, where the grapes are kept hanging till December, frozen and often covered with snow; and are then accounted to yield a wine very superior to that made in the preceding months of the same year. (Phil. Mus. I. 297.) 2. The feast of the wine-press. From the word ληνός, a wine-press, this festival derived the name of *Λήναια*; it was observed in the month *Ληναιών*, an old Ionic appellation, equivalent with the *Γαμηλιών* of the Attic, and the January of the English calendar. The place where the feast was celebrated in Athens, bore the name of *Λήναιον*, being part of that swampy ground which lay not far from the Acropolis, and which was commonly known by the name of the Marshes (*Λίμναι*). In this spot were found the oldest temple of Bacchus, and the theatre dedicated to him. 3. The feast of wine-broaching, or ^d wine-tasting. This festival was dedicated to the Nysean Bacchus; it was observed in February; and as flowers were then beginning to bloom, the three days appropriated to it bore collectively the name of Anthesteria. 4. The great spring festival, known severally by the names of *Διονύσια τὰ κατ' ἄστυ*, *ἐν ἄστει* or *ἀστικά*, *Διονύσια μεγάλα*, or simply *Διονύσια*. This splendid festival, in which all the pomp of Athens was displayed, was dedicated to the Eleutherian Bacchus, and took place in the month of March. The seas being then open, strangers from all parts flocked to the celebration of it; more particularly from a desire to witness the new dramatic performances, which were generally reserved for this festival. For further information on this subject, see Passow in v. *Διονύσια*. Wachsmuth, tom. IV. 254. Ruhnck. Hesych. tom. II. p. 999. Wytt. Bibl. Crit. 2, 3. p. 51. Spalding Abhandl. der Berl. Akad. d. Wiss. Hist. Philol. Cl. 1804—11. p. 74. Boeckh. Princ. Trag. Gr. p. 204. Ath. Staats. II. p. 170. Kanngießer Kom. Bühne in Athen. p. 207, 245. Boeckh in den Abhdl. der Berl. Akad. d. W. Hist. Philol. Cl. 1816, 17. p. 70. The general results of these inquiries have been communicated to the English reader in the Philological Museum.

182. *ὄξουσ' ἀμβροσίας*. The sense of smelling is still more powerfully affected in the bystanders, when, instead of a temporary truce, the goddess of Peace herself, with her two companions, *Opore* and *Theoria*,—the one the representative of those sacred spectacles which took place with so much pomp and festivity among the ancient Greeks, and the other of that fruitfulness and plenteousness which are the general accompaniments of peace—are brought upon the stage. The following lines will serve to convey the poet's general ideas; but they in no way assume to themselves the character of accuracy of translation, or even of arrangement.

TRYG.

Ever lovely, ever dear,
How may I salute thine ear!

^d Wachsmuth, IV. 254.

καὶ μὴ 'πιτηρεῖν σιτί' ἡμερῶν τριῶν,

O what size of words may tell
Half the charms that in thee dwell !
In thy sight is joy and pleasure,
Without stint and without measure.
In thy breath is all that flings
Sense and thought of choicest things ;
Dropping odours—racy wine—
Fragrant spike and nard divine.

CHOR.

Pipe and lute and dance are there,
Tragic pomp and stately air :
With the Sophoclean strain,
When he's in his noblest vein,
And the daintier lays that please,
Falling from Euripides.

TRYG. (*interrupting.*)

Out upon thee, fie for shame !
Vex me not with such a name !
Half a pleader—half a bard—
How may such win *her* regard !

CHOR.

O she's joy and recreation,
Vintage in full operation,
Vat and cask in requisition,
Strainer making inquisition
In the new-press'd grape and wine,
What is foul and what is fine !
Round meantime the fleecy brood
Clamour for their fragrant food ;
Which by village dame or maid—
Bosom-laden—is convey'd.
Thus without ;—while all within
Marks the harvest's jovial din :
Hand to hand the goblets flying,
Or in sweet disorder lying ;
Serf and master, slave and free, }
Joining in the gladsome glee }
Of a general jollity.
These and thousand blessings more
Peace hath ever yet in store.

Pax, 520—538.

183. σιτί' ἡμερῶν τριῶν. Grecian soldiers or seamen going on an expedition were commonly obliged to provide themselves with provisions for three days. Allusions to this custom, in its primary or in its metaphorical sense, are not unfrequent in our author. Pac. 312. ἔχοντας ἡγεῖν σιτί' ἡμερῶν τριῶν. 716. ὅσον ῥοφήσει ζωμὸν ἡμερῶν τριῶν. Eq. 1079. ἐγὼ ποριῶ καὶ τοῦτον (scil. μισθόν) ἡμερῶν τριῶν. Vesp. 243.

κάν τῷ στόματι λέγουσι· βαῖν' ὅποι θέλεις.

ταύτας δέχομαι καὶ σπένδομαι κάκπιομαι,

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χαίρειν κελεύων πολλὰ τοὺς Ἀχαρνέας.

ἐγὼ δὲ πολέμου καὶ κακῶν ἀπαλλαγεῖς,

ἄζω τὰ κατ' ἀγροὺς εἰσιὼν Διονύσια.

ἔχοντες ἡμερῶν ὀργὴν τριῶν. Thucyd. I. 48. Mitf. III. 31. So also the Jewish historian: ταῦτα τοῖς πεμπομένοις ἐντεϊλάμενοι, Γαλιλαίοις διήγγεिला κελεύων εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἀναλαβόντας τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τριῶν ἡμερῶν τροφὴν εἰς Γαβαρὼθ κώμην παραγενέσθαι πρὸς με. Vita Josephi, §. 47.

184. ἐν τῷ στόματι, *with the mouth*. Compare Epist. ad Rom. x. 9. xv. 6.

185. δέχομαι. Herodot. I. 70. τούτων τε ὦν εἵνεκεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν συμμαχίην ἐδέξαντο.

Ib. σπένδομαι, *I make a libation, in token that I admit the covenant*. Lucian, IV. 257. καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺ κήρυκας ἀποστείλαντες, νεκρούς τε ἀνηρῶντο, καὶ περὶ φιλίας διελέγοντο. ἡμῖν δὲ οὐκ ἐδόκει σπένδεσθαι. From this custom of libation made on an immolated victim, are derived two noble metaphorical applications in St. Paul, who had evidently surveyed the manners and the literature of the Greeks with no incurious eye: ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ σπένδομαι ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ καὶ λειτουργίᾳ τῆς πίστεως ὑμῶν, χαίρω, καὶ συγχαίρω πᾶσιν ὑμῖν. Philip. ii. 17. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἤδη σπένδομαι, καὶ ὁ καιρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς ἀναλύσεως ἐφέστηκε. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

Ib. ἐκπίομαι. Ἐκπίνειν, *to empty by drinking*, as was done after the libation had been made from the goblet. The language in the text is of course figurative. Pl. 737. Lys. 114. ἐκπιέιν. Nub. 712. ἐκπίνουσιν.

186. χαίρειν . . πολλά. Ran. 164. Pac. 718. Blomf. in Ag. v. 555. Monk in Hippol. 112. Lucian, III. 289. ἀλλ' ὁ θαυμαστός Πλάτων . . . τὸ μὲν χαίρειν (χαίρειν) κελεύει: where see the commentators.

187. πολέμου—ἀπαλλαγεῖς. Æsch. 29, 41. ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ πολέμου. Isoc. 163, b. ἀπαλλαγέντες πολέμων καὶ κινδύνων καὶ ταραχῆς.

188. ἄζω—Διονύσια. Pac. 418. καὶ σοὶ τὰ μέγαλ' ἡμεῖς Παναθήναι' ἄξομεν. Thes. 835. ἐν τε ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐορταῖς αἰὼν ἡμεῖς ἤγομεν. Nub. 615. ὑμᾶς δ' οὐκ ἄγειν τὰς ἡμέρας | οὐδὲν ὀρθῶς. (The meaning seems less directed to the general irregularity of the Athenian calendar, than to the disorder introduced into days of religious solemnity.) Herodot. I. 147. εἰσὶ δὲ πάντες Ἴωνες, ὅσοι ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν γεγόνασι, καὶ Ἀπατούρια ἄγουσι ὀρτήν. III. 97. καὶ τῷ Διονύσῳ ἀνάγουσι τὰς ὀρτάς. IV. 108. καὶ τῷ Διονύσῳ τριετηρίδας ἀνάγουσι, καὶ βακχεύουσι. Add I. 148. II. 40, 48, 61. III. 79. IV. 76. VI. 138. Isæus, 70, 26. Xen. de Rep. Athen.* III. §. 8.

* In Theophrastus's "Clown" is found the following trait of character: καὶ εἰς ἔστυ καταβαίνων, ἐρωτῆσαι τὸν ἀπαντῶντα, πόσου ἦσαν αἱ διφθέραι καὶ τὸ τάριχος· καὶ εἰ σήμερον ὁ ἀγὼν νομηνίαν ἔχει· καὶ εἰπεῖν εὐθὺς ὅτι βούλεται καταβὰς ἀποκλεῖσθαι. Translate, with Politian, *si hodie ludus novilunium celebrat: the*

AM. ἐγὼ δὲ φευξοῦμαι γε τοὺς Ἀχαρνεάς.

XO. τῇδε πᾶς ἔπου, δίωκε, καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα πυνθάνου 190
τῶν ὀδοιπόρων ἀπάντων· τῇ πόλει γὰρ ἄξιον
ξυλλαβεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον. ἀλλὰ μοι μηνύετε,
εἵ τις οἶδ' ὅποι τέτραπται γῆς ὁ τὰς σπονδὰς φέρων.
ἐκπέφευγ', οἴχεται φρουδος. οἴμοι τάλας τῶν ἐτῶν τῶν
ἐμῶν.

Ib. εἰσιών. "The word εἰσιών must refer to Dicæopolis's own house, where he means to make preparations for the festival. It must be supposed to be visible to the spectators; for there is no reason to imagine a change of scene: and the audience, who were not shocked at seeing Amphitheus return from Lacedæmon in the course of a few minutes after he had set out from Athens, would not be startled by the spectacle of the rural Dionysia celebrated on the same ground which had just been occupied by the popular assembly." Phil. Mus. II. 290.

190. In the structure of the comic trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the nice points of tragic verse are freely neglected. Neither the great division in the middle of the verse, as observed by the tragedians, nor the rules concerning those divisions which sometimes take place after the first dipodia, or before the final cretic, appear to have been regarded in the construction of the comic verse. Lines like the following occur in great abundance:

Nub. 599. πρῶτα μὲν χαίρειν Ἀθηναίοισι καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις.

Ib. 580. ἄττ' ἂν ὑμεῖς | ἐξαμάρτητ', ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον τρέπειν.

Ib. 568. πλείστα γὰρ θεῶν ἀπάντων ὠφελοῦσαις | τὴν πόλιν.

Tate, p. 428.

Ib. τὸν ἄνδρα πυνθάνου τῶν ὀδοιπόρων. The expression πυνθάνεσθαι τί τινος is far more common (Il. P. 408. Od. K. 537. Herodot. I. 111, 122.) than πυνθάνεσθαι τινά τινος. See Passow in v.

191. ὀδοιπόρων. Il. Ω. 375. ὅς μοι τοιόνδ' ἦκεν ὀδοιπόρον ἀντιβολῆσαι. Dem. 439, 7. αὐτὸς δὲ θανμάσας ἐρέσθαι τινὰ τῶν ὀδοιπόρων τίς ἄνθρωπος ἐστι.

Ib. τῇ πόλει γὰρ ἄξιον. Compare Sup. v. 8. Lysias, 196, 11. ὥστ' ἄξιον ἦν ἐπὶ τῷδε τῷ τάφῳ τότε κείρασθαι τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ πυνθῆσαι τοὺς ἐνθάδε κειμένους: and Od. Θ. 405. πολέος δὲ οἱ ἄξιον ἔσται.

193. ὅποι γῆς. Ran. 47. ποῖ γῆς ἀπεδήμεις; Id. 85. ποῖ γῆς ὁ τλήμων; Pl. 605. εἴμι δὲ ποῖ γῆς;

194. "Hexametros (Pæonicos) esse Aristoph. Acharn. 210.

ἐκπέφευγ', οἴχεται, κ. τ. λ.

arguit ultima vocis φορτίον ante sequentem ἠκολούθουν producta.

mark of rusticity consists in the clown divesting himself of his beard, not according to its growth, inconvenience, or unseemliness, but as it happens to be a holiday or otherwise. See Hottinger.

οὐκ ἂν ἐπ' ἐμῆς γε νεότητος, ὅτ' ἐγὼ φέρων ἀνθράκων φορτίον
ἡκολούθουν Φαύλλῳ τρέχων, ὥδε φαύλως ἂν ὁ 196

Sic etiam in antistropha ἐσπείσατο ante οἷον elisionem non patitur." Gaisford's Hephæst. 331. Dindorf and Bekker have both followed this arrangement. Schutz and Elmsley have arranged these verses in a different manner.

Ib. "Both the hyporchema and pæan were first indebted for their systematic improvement to the Doric musicians, Xenodamus of Sparta, and Thaletas of Elyrus in Crete, (about 620 B. C.) who first brought the cretic into general use; which names point out beyond doubt its Cretan origin, and its use in pæans. Cretics form a quick and lively, though a pleasing, and by no means inharmonious rhythm, being particularly adapted to rapid motion." Muller's Dorians, vol. I. p. 372.

Ib. οἶχεται φρούδος. This mode of expression, common enough in the tragedians, does not occur again in the writings of Aristophanes, as far as the editor is aware. The sophist, who forged the letters of Euripides, has not forgotten a mode of expression in which his author particularly delighted. (His frequent use of the word φρούδος singly is laughed at in the course of the following play.) οὐδὲ ἀνίστη, ὅτι οἶχεται ὁ καιρὸς, εἰς ἀνθρώπων εὐεργεσίαν ἀνεθεῖς, φρούδος ἤδη. In Bentley's version, (Dissert. on Phalaris, p. 425.) "You will not grieve that the time *is gone past recalling*, which was granted you by God to do good to mankind."

195. "Hexametrum autem (pæonicum) Aristophanes composuit tale, ut sint pæones primi tres, et insequantur totidem cretici, tanquam

Ver	agere		purpurea		te	Venus	a		moribus		diva	pol		lens	jubet.		
-	υ	υ	υ		-	υ	υ	υ		-	υ	υ	υ		-	υ	-

Marius Victorinus.

Ib. ἀνθράκων φορτίον. "The demus of Acharnæ was situated sixty stades to the northward of Athens, and consequently not far from the foot of mount Parnes. It was evidently to the vicinity of the woods of this mountain that the Acharnenses were indebted for the traffic in charcoal, for which they were noted among the ancient Athenians. . . . The modern village of Menídki, which stands in the midst of a long even slope, rising from the Cephissus to the steep of mount Parnes, has generally been supposed to occupy the site of Acharnæ. There are vestiges of a demus on a neighbouring eminence; it is the largest village in the district of Athens, except Khassiá; and its inhabitants, like those of Acharnæ, gain their livelihood in great measure by following the trade of charcoal-burners, in the forest of mount Parnes; from whence, like the Acharnenses of old, they convey it on asses to Athens for sale." Leake on the Demi of Attica, p. 21.

196. Phayllus, a runner, of whose speed and powers of leaping some remarkable accounts have been handed down by the Scholiast:

σπονδοφόρος οὗτος, ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τότε διωκόμενος
 ἐξέφυγεν οὐδ' ἂν ἐλαφρῶς ἂν ἀπεπλίζατο·
 νῦν δ' ἐπειδὴ στερρόν ἤδη τοῦμόν ἀντίκνημιον,
 καὶ παλαιῷ Λακρατίδῃ τὸ σκέλος βαρύνεται,
 οἴχεται. διωκτέος δέ· μὴ γὰρ ἐγχάνῃ ποτέ,
 μηδέ περ γέροντας ὄντας ἐκφυγῶν Ἀχαρνεάς.

200

πέντ' ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα πόδας πήδησε Φάυλλος,
 δίσκουσεν δ' ἑκατὸν πέντ' ἀπολειπομένων.

His name occurs again Vesp. 1206.

Ib. φαῦλως, easily. Lys. 566. Thes. 711. and elsewhere.

197. ὁ σπονδοφόρος. Æsch. 45, 38. 46, 2. Properly the person who brings the sacred libation or drink offering; but more commonly the person who brings proposals for reconciliation, cessation of hostilities, or peace.

198. ἂν ἀπεπλίζατο. *Ἄν, exerting a potential power over the first aorist, occurs also Eccl. 134. τοιαῦτ' ἂν ἡμᾶς εἰργάσω | κάκεϊ. Lys. 258. ἐπεὶ τίς ἂν ποτ' ἤλπισ', ὦ Στυμμόδωρ, ἀκοῦσαι. A double ἂν with a first aorist occurs Nub. 977. ἡλείψατο δ' ἂν τοῦμφαλοῦ οὐδεὶς παῖς ὑπένερθεν τόν' ἂν.

Ib. ἀπεπλίζατο, to step off. The poet, says Elmsley, refers to the Homeric word πλίσσοντο, which in the Odyssey (Z. 318.) is applied to the stepping of mules: εἰ δὲ πλίσσοντο πόδεσσιν.

199. νῦν—ἤδη. Νῦν and ποτέ are often joined with ἤδη, the first to denote a less distant, the second a more remote time. Pl. 316. ἀλλ' εἰα νῦν τῶν σκωμμάτων ἀπαλλαγέντες ἤδη | ὑμεῖς ἐπ' ἄλλ' εἶδος τρέπεσθ'. Nub. 295. καὶ θέμις ἐστίν, νυνὶ γ' ἤδη, καὶ μὴ θέμις ἐστί. Lysias, 113, 28. γινώσκω δὲ νῦν ἤδη καὶ πάσαι ζητοῦντας πρόφασιν.

Ib. στερρόν. Nub. 420. ψυχῆς στερρῆς. Eurip. Supp. 711. στερρόν δόρυ. Plat. in Phæd. §. 108. τὰ μὲν ὅσα ἐστὶ στερρᾶ. Theæt. §. 14. Protag. §. 31. de Rep. I. 348, e. VII. 528, a.

200. Δακράτιδῃ. Lacratides, a former Archon of Athens. The Chorus, by assuming his name to themselves, assume also his age. The insertion of a choriambus in the middle of a tetrameter trochaic verse, though viewed with an unfavourable eye by Bentley and Elmsley, appears to have been no absolute phenomenon in Greek metre. Aristoph. Pac. 1154. μυρρίνας τ' αἰτησον ἐξ Αἰσχινάδου τῶν καρπίμων. Add Archilochus: τοῖος ἀνθρώπουσι θυμὸς, Γλαῦκε, Λεπτίμεω παῖ. Stob. Ecl. ed. Heeren. I. p. 38. Solon: ἀσκέος ὕστερον δεδάρθαι, κάπυτερρίφθαι γένος. Græci Min. Gaisf. tom. I. p. 341. Examples occurring in a dimeter trochaic verse will be pointed out hereafter.

201. ἐγχαίνειν, to laugh with the mouth wide open. Nub. 1436. μάτην ἐμοὶ κεκλαύσεται, σὺ δ' ἐγχανὼν τεθνήξεις. Eq. 1313. οὐ γὰρ ἡμῶν γε στρατηγῶν ἐγχανεῖται τῇ πόλει. μὴ ἐγχάνῃ, (so the passage is read by Bekker, Dindorf, and Elmsley in Œd. Tyr. p. 56.) let him not boast. Passow.

οὔτις, ὦ Ζεῦ πάτερ καὶ θεοὶ, τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖσιν ἐσπείσατο,
οἷσι παρ' ἐμοῦ πόλεμος ἐχθοδοπὸς αὖξεται τῶν ἐμῶν
χωρίων·

κούκ ἀνήσω πρὶν ἂν σχοῖνος αὐτοῖσιν ἀντεμπαγῶ 205
ὀξύς, ὀδυνηρὸς, * * * ἐπίκωπος, ἵνα
μήποτε πατώσω ἔτι τὰς ἐμὰς ἀμπέλους.

ἀλλὰ δεῖ ζητεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ βλέπειν Βαλλήναδε,
καὶ διώκειν γῆν πρὸ γῆς, ἕως ἂν εὐρεθῇ ποτέ·

204. παρ' ἐμοῦ, on my part. Cf. Thes. 1170. Av. 692. Vesp. 56.

Ib. χωρίων, farms. Pac. 562, 1146. Eq. 1077. Nub. 1123. Vesp. 850. ἔνεκα is to be understood.

205. σχοῖνος. Of bulrushes there were various sorts; ὀλόσχοιμος, ὀξύσχοιμος, μελαγκρανὶς, ἀρωματικὴ, μυρσική, &c. The second, or sharp-pointed rush, (*schœnus mucronatus*, in Sibthorp's *Flora Græca*, tab. 43.) is the one here intended.

206. ὀδυνηρὸς. This adjective occurs in a fine passage of the Pindaric writings, where the poet describes the pains which assail the envious, who, weighing their own advantages with those of their neighbours, find the latter preponderate in the scale.

ἀλλ' οὐ-

δὲ ταῦτα νόον ἰαίνει φθονερῶν. στάθμας

δέ τινος ἐλκόμενος

περισσῶς, ἐνέπαξεν ἑλ-

κος ὀδυναρὸν ἑῷ πρόσθε καρδίᾳ,

πρὶν ὅσα φροντίδι μηχανῶνται τυχεῖν. Pyth. II. 165—170.

Ib. ἐπίκωπος, to the hilt, or through and through, like a sword. Schneider.

208. βλέπειν Βαλλήναδε, to look Ballene-wards. The expression appears to belong to a class of phrases in which Aristophanes is fond of indulging. Such are βλέπειν τὸ δεινόν, Ran. 593. ταυρηδόν, 804. μανικόν, Pl. 424. κλέπτειν, Vesp. 900. ὀρέγανον, Ran. 603. ὑπό-τριμμα, Eccl. 291. πυρρίχην, Av. 1169. αἰκίαν, 1671. κάρδαμα, Vesp. 455. σκύθη, 643. νᾶπν, Eq. 631. ὀστρακίνδα, 855. ὄπον, Pac. 1184.

Ib. Βαλλήναδε for Παλλήναδε. By this change of a letter, the punster gains an allusion to the verb βάλλειν, to pelt with stones. Pallene itself was a burgh not far from Acharnæ, (Kruse's *Hellas*, II. 290.) probably occupying, as Col. Leake observes, some part of the opening between the Pentelic mountain and the northern end of Hy-mettus. Pallene is known in history from a circumstance related by Herodotus, I. 62, 63. See also Leake's *Demi of Attica*, p. 29.

209. γῆν πρὸ γῆς. Æsch. *Prom. Vinc.* 703. γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνομαι. (see Blomfield.) Luc. V. 106. γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνεσθαι. The preposition πρὸ in these instances seems to imply for, in place of. Herodot. VII. 3. οὔτε δίκαιον ἄλλον τινὰ τὸ γέρας ἔχειν πρὸ ἑωυτοῦ.

ὥς ἐγὼ βάλλων ἐκείνουν οὐκ ἂν ἐμπλήμην λίθοις. 210

ΔΙ. εὐφημεῖτε, εὐφημεῖτε.

ΧΟ. σίγα πᾶς. ἡκούσατ', ἄνδρες, ἄρα τῆς εὐφημίας ;
οὗτος αὐτός ἐστιν ὃν ζητοῦμεν· ἀλλὰ δεῦρο πᾶς
ἐκποδὼν· θύσων γὰρ ἀνὴρ, ὥς ἔοικ', ἐξέρχεται.

ΔΙ. εὐφημεῖτε, εὐφημεῖτε. 215

προϊτῶς τὸ πρόσθεν ὀλίγον ἢ κανηφόρος·

ΜΗ. κατάθου τὸ κανοῦν, ὃ θύγατερ, ἵν' ἀπαρξώμεθα.

210. βάλλων—ἐμπλήμην. Vesp. 601. ἐμπλήσο λέγων. Eurip. Hippol. 660. μισῶν δ' οὐποτ' ἐμπλησθήσομαι | γυναῖκας.

211. εὐφημεῖν, to utter words of good omen, and (that words of ill omen may not escape) to observe a reverential silence. Passow. εὐφημεῖτε, silence! attention! Cf. Ran. 356. Eq. 1317. Pac. 96, 433. Thes. 301.

212. εὐφημίας, the order for silence. Passow.

214. ἐκποδὼν, out of the way. Pac. 1264. χωρῶμεν, ὃ ταν, ἐκποδὼν. Vesp. 1340. οὐκ ἄπιτε γάρ; ποῦ 'σθ' Ἠλιαστής; ἐκποδὼν. See also Blomfield's Gloss. in Prom. Vinc. p. 145. in Choeph. 112.

Ib. ἀνὴρ, crasis for ὁ ἀνὴρ. The same crasis occurs, or rather ought to occur, (referring to Brunck's edition,) Lys. 221, 222, 514. Thes. 446, 495. Nub. 1031. Ecc. 62, 204. Eq. 758. Vesp. 207, 269, 918. To this crasis, which often has so much effect on the metres of Aristophanes, belong also such words as ἄρχων, Vesp. 304. ἀγών, 532. ἀναξ, 820. ἀλετρίβανος, Pac. 269, 282. ἀθμονεύς, 919. ἀνθρωπος, Thes. 2. ἀδελφός, 405. ἀναφλύστιος, Ran. 427. ἡν-θρῶπος, Lys. 936. ἀχραδούσιος, Ecc. 362. So in the Sigeian Inscription occur the words *ἡαισοπος καὶ ἡαδελφοί*, (articulus sub. cum sua voce in unam syllabam coalescit. ROSE,) and in the Inscriptio Deliaca, οὐ (leg. τοῦ) αὐτοῦ λίθου εἰμι ἀνδρίας (sc. ὁ ἀνδρίας) καὶ τὸ σφέλας. Rose, p. 52.

Ib. ὥς ἔοικε. Compare Pl. 1017, 1048. Av. 265. Vesp. 1415. Eccl. 146. Pl. 826. τῶν χρηστῶν τις, ὥς ἔοικας, εἰ. Eurip. Med. ὄχλον παρέξεις, ὥς ἔοικας, ὃ γύναι. Soph. Electr. 516. ἀνεμίμη μὲν, ὥς ἔοικας, αὐ στρέφει. Eurip. Heracl. 681. ὥς ἔοιμεν. (where see Elmsley.) Herodot. I. 155. οὐ παύσονται Λυδοὶ, ὥς οἴκασι, πρήγματα παρήχοντες. III. 143.

216. ἡ κανηφόρος. At the feasts of Minerva, Juno, Bacchus, &c. it was customary for the young women of Athens to walk in solemn procession, bearing on their heads baskets, filled with things pertaining to the sacrifices. To keep them from the heat, an umbrella (Av. 1550.) was held over their heads. These processionists were favourite subjects for representation with the Greek sculptors. See Müller's Handbuch der Archäol. der Kunst. 590—592.

217. κανοῦν. A basket made of reed, earth, or more costly ma-

ΘΥ. ὦ μήτερ, ἀνάδος δεῦρο τὴν ἐτήρησιν,
 ἵν' ἔτνος καταχέω τοῦλατῆρος τουτουί.

ΔΙ. καὶ μὴν καλόν γ' ἔστ', ὦ Διόνυσε δέσποτα, 220
 κεχαρισμένως σοι τήνδε τὴν πομπήν ἐμέ

terials, and containing various articles used for sacrificial purposes, such as certain cakes, fruits, the holy fillet, and the sacrificial knife. Hence the phrase ἐνήρκεται τὰ κανᾶ is equivalent to *the sacrifice is begun*. In the comedy of the Birds, the two citizens, who have expatriated themselves, religiously include the sacred basket in their small inventory. Av. 42. κανοῦν δ' ἔχοντε καὶ χύτραν καὶ μυρρίνας | πλανώμεθα ζητούντες τόπον ἀπράγμονα, | ὅπου καθιδρυθέντε διαγανοίμεθ' ἅν. Pac. 947. τὸ κανοῦν πάρεστ' ὅλως ἔχον καὶ στέμμα καὶ μάχαιραν. Ib. 956. ἄγε δὴ, τὸ κανοῦν λαβὼν σὺ καὶ τὴν χέρνιβα | περὶ τοὺς βωμὸν ταχέως ἐπιδέξια. Compare Od. Γ. 442. Δ. 761.

Ib. ἀπάρχεσθαι, *to make a beginning*. In sacrificial rites, to offer the firstlings of any thing, or a part of the whole. In Homer, animal sacrifice is always begun by cutting off the hair on the victim's forehead, and throwing it into the fire. Il. Τ. 254. Od. Γ. 446. Ξ. 421. Aristoph. Pac. 1056. ἄγε νῦν ἀπάρχον, κᾶτα δὸς τὰ πάργματα. 218. ἐτήρησις (ἀρύω, ἔτνος), a spoon for stirring and ladling out the ἔτνος.

219. ἔτνος, any thing boiled into a thick half liquid substance, and more particularly peas and beans; *brenvis*. The ἔτνος seems to have been poured on a long cake, called ἐλάτηρ, which was then laid upon the altar.

Ib. καταχέω τοῦλατῆρος. Thes. 487. καταχέασα τοῦ στροφέως ὕδωρ. Eq. 1091. τοῦ δήμου καταχεῖν . . πλουθυγίαν.

Ib. τοῦλατῆρος. Eq. 1181. ἡ Γοργολόφα σ' ἐκέλευε τουτουί φαγεῖν ἐλατῆρος.

220. καὶ μὴν, *and truly, and moreover*. Homer. Od. Α. 581. καὶ μὴν Τάνταλον εἰσεῖδον. Vesp. 737. καὶ μὴν θρέψω γ' αὐτὸν παρέχων | ὅσα πρεσβύτη ξύμφορα. 548. καὶ μὴν εὐθύς γ' ἀπὸ βαλβίδων περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀποδείξω | τῆς ἡμετέρας ὡς οὐδεμιᾶς ἦττων ἐστὶν βασιλείας. Nub. 1036. καὶ μὴν πάλαι γ' ἐπιγύμνην τὰ σπλάγχνα. The γε found in connexion with these particles, but separated from them by another word, has no influence on the signification of the particles themselves, but only serves to give emphasis to the word after which it stands. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 605. To the present instance of καὶ μὴν—γε, add Eq. 624. Nub. 4, 1036, 1186, 1414, 1441. Pl. 93, 380. Eccl. 523. Lys. 131, 355. Pac. 369. Ran. 106, 907, 1249.

Ib. καλόν. On the quantity of this word some remarks will be made hereafter.

Ib. ἔστ'. After this word Brunck and Elmsley place a full stop; Bekker and Dindorf a comma.

221. πομπήν. The Dionysiac festivals could not to the lively Greek be otherwise than full of the most joyous reminiscences. The merry trial of skill on the oiled leather bags (ἀσκήλια), the

πέμψαντα, καὶ θύσαντα μετὰ τῶν οἰκετῶν,
ἀγαγεῖν τυχηρῶς τὰ κατ' ἀγροῦς Διονύσια,
στρατιᾶς ἀπαλλαχθέντα τὰς σπονδάς δέ μοι

privileged taunt and 'banter, the wild shout, the dithyrambic hymn, the revelry by day, and serenade by night (*κῶμος*), all rose in succession to his remembrance. But to either sex the processions to and from the place of sacrifice or banquet, must have been among the first of their attractions. The seclusion to which the Athenian females were in general so strictly doomed was now for a moment broken, and an opportunity allowed of displaying the attractions of their wardrobes and their persons. Young and old had apparently a part in these proceedings. To the first were entrusted the sacred baskets, which were borne upon the head, and contained the mystic or sacrificial appurtenances of the ceremony: others were seen with strings of figs around their necks, or baskets of the same fruit in their hands. The older females figured as Thyades or Bacchantes; their dress the skins of ^εpanthers or of fawns, the sacred thyrsus in their hands, and their hair and persons profusely ornamented with ivy. In some part of the procession was exhibited the mystic fan, an oblong basket borne upon the back, and containing, besides the earliest fruits of the season, an image of Bacchus. Whether the state or the separate burgh provided the entertainment, a rich display of gold and silver ornamented vessels (*πομπεία*) formed a conspicuous part of the ceremony. If to all this we add masked groups of Satyrs and Sileni, with the god Pan at their head, and men drest in female garb, imitating the actions of drunkards, and bearing aloft the peculiar emblems of the Phallic worship, we shall have a general idea of the gaiety, the splendour, the tumult, and licentiousness of a Dionysiac festival.

222. πομπήν—πέμψαντα. Av. 849. τὸν ἱερέα πέμψοντα τὴν πομπήν καλῶ. Eccl. 756. Ἱέρωνι τῷ κήρυκι πομπήν πέμπετε. Herodot. V. 56. Dem. 522, 4. πομπεῦσαι τὴν τοῦ Διονύσου πομπήν. 47, 9. οὐχ ἐχειρο-

† That much mirth of this kind should have taken place during a Dionysiac festival, is not only in the nature of things, but is countenanced by an interesting extract in Villosion's *Anecd. Gr.* p. 178. Wachsmuth, (IV. 253.) by terming these sallies *ἐξ ἀμύξης σκώμματα*, appears to have confounded them with what took place during the Eleusinian mysteries. The same writer, if I remember rightly, compares one of these processions with that which takes place in the Roman catholic church in honour of the Corpus Christi. These latter are characterized, I have reason to believe, by no external licentiousness; but if the 'Historia del famoso Predicador Fray Gerundio de Campazos' be not a highly coloured satire, the sermon which takes place in *Spanish* pulpits on such occasions must be as prodigal of personal allusion, and as provocative of mirth, as any of the *σκώμματα ἐξ ἀμύξης* which Wachsmuth supposes to have taken place at the Dionysiac festivals. See the fourth volume of that amusing novel, only inferior to Don Quixote in wit and pungent satire.

‡ These skins served to remind the wearers of the wild and uncivilized life from which religious ceremonies and mysteries had reclaimed them: hence the formula so often in the mouths of the initiated: *ἐφυγον κακὸν, εἶρον ἄμεινον*.

καλῶς ξυνενεγκεῖν τὰς τριακοντούτιδας.

225

ΜΗ. ἄγ', ὦ θύγατερ, ὅπως τὸ κανοῦν καλὴ καλῶς
οἷσεις, βλέπουσα θυμβροφάγον.

τονεῖτε δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν δέκα ταξιάρχους καὶ στρατηγούς καὶ φυλάρχους καὶ ἱππάρχους δύο; τί οὖν οὗτοι ποιοῦσιν; πλὴν ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς, ὃν ἂν ἐκπέμψῃτε ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον, οἱ λοιποὶ τὰς πομπὰς πέμπουσιν ὑμῖν μετὰ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν. *Lysias*, 137, 22.

223. τυχηρῶς. *Thes.* 304. πολυωφελῶς μὲν πόλει τῇ Ἀθηναίων, τυχηρῶς δ' ἡμῖν αὐταῖς.

225. ξυνενεγκεῖν, *to be of service to*. *Herodot.* VIII. 87. τὸ καὶ συνήνεικε ποιησάση. *IX.* 37. οὐ μέντοι γὰρ ἐς τέλος οἱ συνήνεικε τὸ ἔχθος τὸ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους συγκεκυρημένον. *Eurip.* *Iph. Aul.* 724. συνενέγκαυ δ' ὅμως. (see *Markland.*) *Dem.* 130, 20. ὃ τι δ' ὑμῖν δόξει, τοῦτ', ὃ πάντες θεοὶ, συνενέγκοι.

Ib. For the infinitive supply *εὔχομαι* or *δός*. To the examples which will occur in the course of this play, add *Ran.* 886. Δήμητερ, ἡ θρέψασα τὴν ἐμὴν φρένα, | εἶναι με τῶν σῶν ἄξιον μυστηρίων. 892. Αἰθὴρ, ἐμὸν βόσκημα, καὶ γλώσσης στρόφιγξ, | καὶ ξύνεσι καὶ μυκτῆρες δσφραντήριοι, | ὀρθῶς μ' ἐλέγχων, ὧν ἂν ἅπτωμαι λόγων. *Th.* 286. δέσπουνα πολυτίμητε Δήμητερ φίλη, | καὶ Περσέφαττα, πολλὰ πολλάκις μέ σοι | θύειν ἔχουσιν. *Pac.* 441. ὅστις δὲ πόλεμον μᾶλλον εἶναι βούλεται | μηδέποτε παύσασθ' αὐτὸν, ὃ Διόνυσ' ἀναξ, | ἐκ τῶν ὀλεκράνων ἀκίδας ἐξαιρούμενον.

226. ἄγ'—ὅπως—οἷσεις. *Nub.* 489. ἄγε νῦν, ὅπως, . . . εὐθὺς ὑφάρπασεις. *Eccl.* 149. ἄγε νῦν ὅπως καλῶς ἔρεῖς. *Eq.* 1011. ἄγε νῦν, ὅπως αὐτοὺς ἀναγνώσεσθέ μοι.

Ib. κανοῦν. The nature of this vessel having been already explained and illustrated from Aristophanes, the editor may be permitted to refer to two passages in ancient oratory, in which this word bears a conspicuous part. The first is in that striking address which Æschines makes to the Amphyctionic council, when denouncing the impious Amphisæans; the second, in a noble reflection with which Demosthenes closes a strain of the most powerful and indignant eloquence, directed against certain persons, who in the management of this and other sacred vessels, which when belonging to the state were equally distinguished for the costliness of the material, and the beauty of the workmanship, had contrived to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. *Æsch.* c. *Ctes.* 70, 30. *Dem.* c. *Tim.* 758, 11. *Androt.* 618, 7.

Ib. καλὴ καλῶς. *Eccl.* 730. See also *Elmsley's Med.* p. 203.

227. βλέπουσα θυμβροφάγον. This formula having been already illustrated from Aristophanes himself, a few instances are added from the tragic writers. *Æsch.* *Sept. c. Theb.* φόβον βλέπων. *Eurip.* *Ion.* 1282. ἀναβλέπων φονίαν φλόγα. *Alcest.* 789. σεμνὸν καὶ πεφροντιστὸς βλέπειν. *Cycl.* 554. καλὸν βλέπω. The origin of the phrase is to be found in *Homer* and *Hesiod.* *Il.* B. 269. *Γ.* 342. *Clyp.* *Herc.* vv. 160, 236, 243, 426, 430, 445. A fragment of *Pherecrates* will shew the excess to which this kind of language was carried:

πρόβαινε, κὰν τῷχλῳ φυλάττεσθαι σφόδρα,
μή τις λαθὼν σου περιτράγῃ τὰ χρυσία.

ὦ μαλάχας μὲν ἐξερῶν
ἀναπνέων δ' ὑάκινθον,
καὶ μελιώτινον λαλῶν,
καὶ ῥόδα προσσεσηρῶς·
ὦ φίλων μὲν ἀμάρακον,
προσκινῶν δὲ σέλινα,
[γελῶν δ' ἵπποσέλινα]
καὶ κοσμοσάνδαλα βαίνων.

Athen. lib. XV. 685. Gaisford's Heph. 354.

Ib. *θυμβροφάγον*. Like an eater of the herb *savoury*. For an account of this bitter herb, (the *satureia hortensis* of Linnaeus,) Schneider refers to Dioscor. III. 45. Pliny, XIX. 8. How the eaters of *savoury* were accustomed to look, the Scholiast leaves very largely to the discretion of his readers, as his explanations run through the opposite extremes of *mild* and *soft*, *stern* and *cheerful*. On many accounts the serious epithet seems here the most appropriate.

229. μή τις—περιτράγῃ. *Περιτρώγειν*, to *gnaw all round*; metaph. to *filch*. Depredations were very likely to occur in the crowds which these religious processions naturally brought together: but I rather suspect, with Schutz, that a side blow is also intended for those culprits who it appears used to haunt about the stage. Pac. 730. ὡς εἰώθασι μάλιστα | περὶ τὰς σκηνὰς πλείστοι κλέπται κυπτάζειν καὶ κακοποιεῖν.

Ib. τὰ χρυσία. The multiplicity of golden ornaments worn by young females in ancient times, has been illustrated by Porson (Hecub. 150.) from Homer, II. B. 872. *ὅς καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχων πολέμονδ' ἶεν, ἥντε κούρη*. Arist. Av. 571. *ὅσον δ' ἔχει τὸν χρυσὸν, ὥσπερ παρθένος*. See also a lively narrative in Plautus's *Curculio*, act. II. sc. 3. That the bearers of the sacred baskets were more than usually profuse of finery and golden decorations, may be inferred from one or two other passages of Aristophanes. Thus in the mock procession in the *Ecclesiazusæ*:

χάρει σὺ δεῦρο, κινὰχῦρα καλὴ καλῶς,
τῶν χρημάτων θύραζε πρῶτῃ τῶν ἐμῶν,
ὅπως ἂν ἐντετριμμένη κνηφορῆς. Eccl. 730.

Χορὸς Γυναικῶν.
στρωμάτων δὲ ποικίλων, καὶ
χλανιδίων, καὶ ξυστίδων καὶ
χρυσίων, ὅσ' ἐστὶν ἐμοί,
οὐ φθόνος ἔνεστί μοι
πᾶσι παρέχειν φέρειν
τοῖς παισίν, ὅπότεν τε θυγά-
τηρ τανὶ κνηφορῇ. Lysistr. 1189—1194.

ἐγὰ δ' ἀκολουθῶν ἄσομαι τὸ φαλλικόν·

230

230. ἄσομαι. For examples of Attic verbs, wanting a future active, see Monk's *Alcest.* p. 21.

Ib. τὸ φαλλικόν, *the phallic hymn*. This is not the place to enter into long details on a branch of Grecian and Egyptian worship, which, however, whether considered in its antiquity or its prevalence, cannot be viewed with indifference by those who wish to trace the current of the human mind in the most important of all its relations, that which it holds with the supreme Being himself. That the Phallic worship, revolting and degrading as it appears to us, originated in views of external nature, there can be little doubt. Under all the varieties and modifications of ancient mythologies, arising from a number of causes, still in the greatest of them, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Hellenic, and perhaps the Indian, three leading ideas are found too predominant to be ever mistaken. What is the first of these? It is Earth, under the image of maternity, and containing within its bosom that precious grain, and those metals scarcely less precious, the discovery or application of which seems to have been the great benefit for which the inventors of ancient mysteries claimed the attention and gratitude of their adepts. Above this mother earth (Isis, ^hCeres, Venus-Urania) was seen stretched the superincumbent heaven, embracing as it were the smiling plains below, and from its prolific showers and genial heat claiming to itself the name and characteristics of manhood, lordship, and pater-nity (Uranus, Adonis, Osiris). Out of this mysterious union arose a third principle, joyous or gloomy according to circumstances. Sometimes it is exhibited as a single person, (Horus,-Adonis,-Iacchus,) combining in himself the compound ideas of dissolution and reproduction; at other times it resolves itself, now into the organic representation of general fruitfulness, now into the furious Typhon or gloomy Pluto, images of storm, violence, desolation, death. That the joyous feeling should have exhibited itself in imagery, from which the dignity and purity of modern ideas alike recoil, will be no surprise to those who know how deeply the principle of cautious fear (δεισιδαιμονία) entered into the ancient religions, and the consequent dread that prevailed lest any of those gifts should appear to pass unacknowledged, (Il. Γ. 65.) of which the gods were indeed the dispensers, but the enjoyments arising from which seemed occasionally to awaken a sensation of envy (Herodotus, III. 40.) even in those who bestowed them. Out of mixed feelings like these most probably arose that species of worship among the ancients, which at first sight appears so strange to modern eyes. But, plausible, and even satisfactory, as such explanations might appear to superficial minds, were they such as could justify those on whom fell the responsibility of public morals—the legislator and the magistrate—in admitting these exhibitions as a portion of the national worship? They must have been indeed unfit for their high offices,

^h Δημήτηρ or Γημήτηρ.

σὺ δ', ὦ γύναι, θεῶ μ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τέγους. πρόβα.

if they did not recognise in them, sooner or later, the necessary causes of a deep depravation of the public manners, and consequently offer a strong and determined resistance to their observance. That such an opposition was offered to the introduction of the Bacchic rites among the Romans, we know from historic evidence; and, from traditionary and scenic tales (Eurip. in *Bacchis*), it is most probable that a similar resistance was made by better minds in Greece to these fanatic orgies, on their first introduction from the polluted shores of Egypt or Phœnicia. (Herodot. II. 49. Diod. Sic. lib. I. §. 22, 88, &c.) The worse opinion, however, prevailed; and in the popular triumph over their rulers may perhaps be found the origin of those epithets of Bacchus, Ἐλευθέριος, Ἐλευθερεὺς, Λύσιος, Δυσεὺς, in which Welcker, I believe, was the first to trace, not the common idea of a release from care and grief, but emancipation from some political restraint and control. To perpetuate a religious or political triumph by the establishment of a national song or ^khymn, was one of those means of securing an object, the wisdom of which it has not been left for modern statesmen to discover. Those who wish to prosecute this subject further, may consult M. Ouvaroff's *Treatise on the Eleusinian Mysteries*, Saint Croix's "*Mystères du Paganisme*" (lately re-edited, with much accuracy of erudition, by M. de Sacy), and Creuzer's "*Symbolik und Mythologie der alten Völker*."

231. ἀπὸ τοῦ τέγους. To keep the public streets as clear as possible during these interesting, and often magnificent processions, a great part of the spectators, and more particularly females, resorted to the upper parts of their houses. Some religious observances of the women appear to have been celebrated entirely on the roofs of houses. (Hence Aristophanes, in his *Lysistrata*, takes an opportunity of adverting to the ill omens under which the expedition to Sicily in subsequent years took place, and of holding up to indignation the author of that fatal measure.

ΠΡΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ.

ἄρ' ἐξέλαμψε τῶν γυναικῶν ἡ τρυφή
χῶ τυμπανισμὸς χοῖ πικνοὶ Σαβάζιοι,

ⁱ See the vigorous and indignant speech of Posthumus, in Tit. Liv. lib. XXXIX. c. 15, 16. See also some noble reflections on the subject by M. de St. Croix (*Myst. du Pagan.* II. 67, 70); by M. de Sacy (ib. I. 372); and by the author of the *Ezour-Védam.* t. II. l. 6. c. 5.

^k So in Nonnus, when the third Bacchus is consigned to the priestesses of Eleusis—in other words, when some portion of the Bacchic worship was united with that of Ceres—a new hymn is composed for the occasion:

θυηπολλὰς δὲ Ἀναίφ
διψιγόνῃς στήσαντο καὶ ἀρχηγόνῃ Διονύσῳ,
καὶ τριτάτῃ νέον ὕμνον ἐπεσμαράγησαν Ἰάκχῳ. Dionys. lib. 48.

^l The public, however, wanted no stimulant on the occasion; χαλεποὶ γὰρ ἦσαν τοῖς ἐμπροσθυμηθείσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἐκπλοῦν, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτοὶ ψηφισάμενοι. Thueyd. VIII. 1.

Φαλῆς, ἐταῖρε Βακχίου,
 ἐκτῷ σ' ἔτει προσεῖπον, ἐς
 τὸν δῆμον ἑλθὼν ἄσμενος,
 σπονδὰς ποιησάμενος ἐμαυ-
 τῷ, πραγμάτων τε καὶ μαχῶν

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ὁ τ' Ἀδωνιασμός οὔτος οὐπὶ τῶν τεγῶν,
 οὐ γὰρ ποτ' ὦν ἤκουον ἐν τῇ κκλησίᾳ;
 ἔλεγεν δ' ὁ μὴ ὥραισι μὲν Δημόστρατος
 ἔλεγεν ὀπλίτας καταλέγειν Ζακυνθίων
 ἢ δ' ὑποπεπωκυῖ, ἢ γυνὴ πρὶ τοῦ τέγου,
 "κόπτεσθ' Ἀδωνιν," φησὶν· ὁ δ' ἐβιάζετο
 ὁ θεοῖσιν ἐχθρὸς καὶ μιὰρὸς Χολοζύγης.
 τοιαῦτ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἀκολαστάσματα. Lysistr. 387—398.)

232. Φαλῆς. The name of Phanes, as connected with the Phallic worship is well known (Damascius de Princip. fragm. 13. ap. Jo. Christ. Wolf, Anecd. t. IV. p. 252. Nonn. ad Greg. Naz. Orat. I. in Julian. §. 78. p. 154. Eschenbach, not. ad v. 15. Orph. Argon. p. 258. Auson. Epig. 29): that of Phales has eluded the inquiries of the commentators. Considering how much of impurity must have flowed into Greece from Phœnicia as well as Egypt, (Herodot. II. 49.) it is not wholly impossible that the name (see Gesenius in v. πῶς) legitimately brings us to that solemn denunciation, which ought to be the practical conclusion of all modern speculation on such subjects: "And ye shall not walk in the manners of the nations which I cast out before you; for they committed all these things, and therefore I abhorred them." Levit. xx. 23.

233. ἔκτῳ—ἔτει. Matthiæ, §. 405.

234. ἑλθὼν. Schutz, that the unity of place may not be disturbed, considers this procession, and celebration of the rural Dionysia, as taking place in Athens. He accordingly translates ἐλθὼν *revertens*, not *reversus*. The author of the article in the Philological Museum, to which reference has been more than once already made, considers the festival as taking place in the demus or burgh of Dicæopolis. After the achievement of Amphitheus in the first scene, we certainly need not be fastidious as to any observation of time or space in the present drama. The author appears determined on annihilating both; and if he made his auditors happy thereby, it will be the wisest course not to damp our enjoyment of the piece by unnecessary scruples on the matter. One thing only seems clear, that the exhibition of the Acharnenses took place at the Lenæan festival: to gratify an audience long 'in crowded city pent,' the poet appears to have forestalled one Dionysiac festival, and to have gone back in point of time to represent another.

236. πραγμάτων, *martial troubles*. Pac. 293, 353. ἀπαλλαγῆσι πραγμάτων τε καὶ μαχῶν. 347. πολλὰ γὰρ ἀνείσχονην | πράγματά τε καὶ σιμβάδας. 1297. οὐ πράγματ' ἄσει. *Legal troubles*: Pac. 191. Vesp.

καὶ Λαμάχων ἀπαλλαγείς.

Φαλῆς, Φαλῆς,

εἴν μεθ' ἡμῶν ξυμπίης, ἐκ κραιπάλης

ἔωθεν εἰρήνης ῥοφήσει τρύβλιον·

240

ἢ δ' ἀσπίς ἐν τῷ φεψάλῳ κρεμήσεται.

1426. Nub. 471. Eq. 266. *Troubles generally*: Ran. 185. Nub. 695. Th. 651, 767. Pac. 1345. Vesp. 1475. Pl. 652.

239. ἐκ κραιπάλης, *after the debauch*. Vesp. 863. γενναίως ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοῦ νείκους ξυνέβητον. Aesch. Ag. 873. κάλλιστον ἡμᾶρ εἰσιδεῖν ἐκ χείματος. Eurip. Orest. 272. ἐκ κυμάτων γὰρ αὐθις αὐτὸν γαλήν' ὄρω. The following fragments of ancient poetry will serve to vary these minutiae of criticism.

εἰ τοῦ μεθύσκεσθαι πρότερον τὸ κραιπαλῶν
παρεγένεθ' ἡμῖν, οὐδ' ἂν εἰς οἶνον ποτε
προσίετο πλείον τοῦ μετρίου· νυνὶ δὲ τὴν
τιμωρίαν οὐ προσδοκῶντες τῆς μέθης
ἤξευν, προχείρως τοὺς ἀκράτους πίνομεν.

Alexis in Excerpt. Grotii, p. 593.

εἰ τοῖς μεθυσκομένοις ἐκύστης ἡμέρας
ἀλγεῖν συνέβαινε τὴν κεφαλὴν πρὸ τοῦ πιεῖν
τὸν ἄκρατον, ἡμῶν οὐδὲ εἰς ἔπινεν ἄν·
νῦν δὲ πρότερόν γε τοῦ πόνου τὴν ἡδονὴν
προλαμβάνοντες ὑστεροῦμεν τὰ γαστῆρ.

Clearchus in Excerpt. p. 827.

240. ῥοφήσει. Vesp. 814. αὐτοῦ μένων γὰρ τὴν φακὴν ῥοφήσομαι. From this passage it is clear that the legitimate future of the verb ῥοφεῖν is in the middle voice. Hence Elmsley, besides the present passage, has corrected two other verses in Brunck's edition, where an active future had been substituted for the middle. Eq. 359. ἐν δ' οὐ προσίεται με | τῶν πραγμάτων, ὅτι μόνος τὸν ζωμὸν ἐκροφήσει (ἐκροφήσεις Br.) Pac. 715. ὦ μακαρία βουλὴ σὺ τῆς Θεωρίας, | ὅσον ῥοφήσει (ῥοφήσεις Br.) ζωμὸν ἡμερῶν τριῶν. For a similar reason this eminent scholar writes γρύξει, Eq. 294. διώξει, Eq. 969. Thes. 1224. ἀποδιώξει, Nub. 1296. σκώψει, Nub. 296. ὑφαρπάσει, 490. In all which passages Brunck had given an active future.

241. φεψάλῳ. Φέψαλος, *smoke, steam, and flying sparks from a burning fire*. Schneider. The transition from *smoke* to a *smoky* place is very easy; and in this latter sense the word seems proper to be understood here; such a position being most proper to preserve a shield from rust. That seamen were in the habit of thus depositing their rudders, for the purpose of preserving them from that rottenness which humidity naturally engenders, see Hesiod. Opera et Dies, vv. 45, 627. with the respective annotations of Proclus and Tzetzes. What is here done for a shield, we find in our author's "Aves" done for a complete suit of armour:

ΧΟ. οὗτος αὐτός ἐστιν, οὗτος·

βάλλε, βάλλε, βάλλε, βάλλε,

παῖε, παῖε τὸν μιάρων·

οὐ βαλεῖς ; οὐ βαλεῖς ;

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ΔΙ. Ἡράκλεις, τουτὶ τί ἐστι ; τὴν χύτραν ξυντρίψετε.

ΧΟ. σὲ μὲν οὖν καταλεύσομεν, ὦ μιάρὰ κεφαλῇ.

ἄγε δὴ σὺ καὶ σὺ τὴν πανοπλίαν μὲν πάλιν

ταύτην λαβόντε κρεμάσατον τύχ' ἀγαθῇ

εἰς τὸν ἵππυον εἴσω, πλησίον τοῦπιστάτου.

Av. 434.

Ib. κρεμήσεται. On the four forms of future verbs with a passive signification, which occur in Greek writers, see Monk's Hippol. p. 177.

243. For numerous instances of repetitions of this kind in ancient authors, see Kidd's Dawes, p. 527.

244. τὸν μιάρων. Compare the metre in Vesp. 411. ὡς ἐπ' ἄνδρα μισόπολιν.

246. τὴν χύτραν. The jar containing the pulse (τὸ ἔντος) which formed part of the sacrifice, and consequently considered as an object of much religious veneration.

Ib. ξυντρίψετε. Reisig, who has considered at great length the substitution by Attic writers of ξ for σ, considers this as one of the legitimate places of such substitution: "Post ὅν ubique σ illud in ξ mutasse Atticos poetas existimo, ut voces aptius componerentur: . . . huiusmodi sunt Nub. 1128. τῶν ξυγγενῶν. 1317. οἷσπερ ἂν ξυγγένηται. Plut. 214. κάκεινος οὖν ξύνοιδε. 218. νῶν ξύμμαχοι. Conjectanea, p. 300, 2. Dindorf edits συντρίψετε, σύνοιδε. In the other instances he conforms with Reisig.

247. μὲν οὖν, nay, yea rather. Vesp. 953. κλέπτῃς μὲν οὖν οὗτός γε καὶ ξυνωμότης. 1421. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν αὐτῷ διαλλαχθήσομαι | ἐκῶν. Eq. 910. Cl. ἀπομυξάμενος ὃ Δῆμέ μου πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποψῶ. | Isic. ἐμοῦ μὲν οὖν. Cl. ἐμοῦ μὲν οὖν. Vesp. 516. Ecc. 376.

Ib. ὦ—κεφαλῇ. The origin of this expression (common to most languages) may be found in Homer: Τεῦκρε, φίλῃ κεφαλῇ. Il. Θ. 281. Il. 77. Σ. 114. Ψ. 94. Od. A. 343. Herodot. III. 29. εἶπε (Cambyses) πρὸς τοὺς ἱρέας· ὦ κακαὶ κεφαλὰι, τοιοῦτοι θεοὶ, κ. τ. λ. IX. 99. πεντακοσίας κεφαλὰς τῶν Ξέρξεω πολεμίων λυσάμενοι. In Pindar, (Pyth. IX. 51.) where Apollo calls on Chiron to admire the courage of Cyrene, the translators render κεφαλᾷ by *sibi*. Add Plato, Phædr. 234, d. Athen. II. 66. Plutarch, Sympos. VI. 692, d. Alciphron, I. II. Ep. 4. Phalaris, Ep. 76. Synesius, Ep. 56. That the tragedians used the word *kára* in a nearly similar manner, see Soph. Œd. Col. 526, 783, 1702, 1728. Eurip. Troad. 1031. Orest. 1374. Nowhere however does the use of the word κεφαλῇ for the whole person occur in a more remarkable form than in a passage of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, (ii. 19.) where the inspired writer, describing the utter inability of a Jewish rabbi to grasp the doctrine of the Mes-

ΔΙ. ἀντὶ ποίας αἰτίας, ὥχαρνέων γεραίτατοι ;

ΧΟ. τοῦτ' ἐρωτᾷς ; ἀναίσχυντος εἶ καὶ βδελυρὸς,

ὃ προδότα τῆς πατρίδος, ὅστις ἡμῶν μόνος 250
σπεισάμενος, εἶτα δύνασαι πρὸς ἐμὲ ἀποβλέπειν.

ΔΙ. ἀντὶ δ' ὧν ἐσπεισάμην οὐκ οἶδατ'· ἀλλ' ἀκούσατε.

ΧΟ. σοῦ γ' ἀκούσωμεν ; ἀπολεῖ κατά σε χῶσομεν τοῖς
λίθοις.

siahship, substitutes the word κεφαλὴν for the Messiah, and then changes the gender, as he had done in a preceding verse (15.) καὶ οὐ κρατῶν τὴν κεφαλὴν, ἐξ οὗ πᾶν τὸ σῶμα, κ. τ. λ. Compare Dem. 552, 21. καὶ ταῦτ' ἔλεγεν ἡ μιὰ καὶ ἀναιδὴς αὕτη κεφαλὴ ἐξεληλυθὼς τῇ προτεραίᾳ παρ' Ἀριστάρχου.

248. ἀντὶ, in return for. Eq. 470, 1404. Thes. 722. Nub. 668. Eccl. 1047. Pac. 579, 1251.

249. ἀναίσχυντος καὶ βδελυρὸς. These epithets are again coupled Ran. 465. ὃ βδελυρὲ, κἀναίσχυντε, καὶ τολμηρὲ σύ. If instead of the last epithet had been found the word ἀπονενοημένε, we should have had what Theophrastus evidently intended for a trilogy of characters, each belonging to the same genus, and each rising above the other in want of shame and an absence of decency. For two of these lively sketches fit places of insertion may be found hereafter ; the word βδελυρὸς, implying as it does a person whose words, actions, and modes of thinking excite loathing and disgust, may be partially illustrated from a passage of Demosthenes. τί ποτ' οὖν ἐστὶ τὸ αἴτιον ὅτι οἱ βδελυρώτατοι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ μέγιστον φβεγγόμενοι τοῦ καὶ ἀτολμοτάτου πάντων ἐμοῦ καὶ οὐδενὸς μείζον φβεγγόμενου τοσοῦτον ἡττῶνται ; ὅτι τᾶλθές ἰσχυρόν, καὶ τοῖναντίον ἀσθενές τὸ συνειδέναι πεπρακόσιν αὐτοῖς τὰ πράγματα. τοῦτο παραιρεῖται τὴν θρασύτητα τὴν τούτων, τοῦτ' ἀποστρέφει τὴν γλῶτταν, ἐμφράττει τὸ στόμα, ἄγχει, σιωπᾶν ποιεῖ. Dem. 405, 12. 26.

251. σπεισάμενος, εἶτα δύνασαι. Nub. 386. ἤδη ζῶμου Παναθηναίους ἐμπλησθεῖς εἰτ' ἐταράχης | τὴν γαστέρα ; Vesp. 379. ἀλλ' ἐξάψας . . εἶτα καθίμα. 423. κἀξείρας τὸ κέντρον εἰτ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἴεσο. Add Nub. 376, 592. Ran. 367. For examples of εἶτα thus occurring between the verb and a participle in the tragic writers, see Monk's Hippol. v. 700. Porson's Advers. p. 275. Kidd's Dawes, 525.

Ib. πρὸς ἐμὲ ἀποβλέπειν. So the flatterer in Theophrastus : ἐνθυμῇ ὡς ἀποβλέπουσι πρὸς σε οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

252. οὐκ οἶδατ', Dind. οὐκ ἴστ' ἔτ', Elms. οὐκ ἴστε γ', Br. Bek. Seh. οὐκ ἴσατ', Rav.

253. σοῦ γ' ἀκούσωμεν ; The subjunctive thus used without ἂν has an interrogative and future signification : Shall we hear you ? So infr. πόσον πρίωμαί σοι τὰ χοιρίδια ; Nub. 87. ὃ παῖ, πῖθου. τί οὖν πῖθωμαι δῆτά σοι ; Av. 164. τί σοι πῖθωμέσθ' ; ὃ τι πῖθησθε ; πρῶτα μὲν, κ. τ. λ. Eq. 142. εἴπ', ἀντιβολῶ, τίς ἐστιν ; εἴπω ; νῆ Δία.

Ib. κατά σε χῶσομεν. Reisig has pointed out similar instances of

ΔΙ. μηδαμῶς, πρὶν ἂν γ' ἀκούσῃτ'. ἀλλ' ἀνάσχεσθ', ὦγαθοί.

ΧΟ. οὐκ ἀνασχῆσομαι· μηδὲ λέγε μοι σὺ λόγον· 255

ὥς μεμίσηκά σε Κλέωνος ἔτι μᾶλλον, ὃν

κατατεμῶ τοῖσιν ἵππεῦσι καττύματα.

σοῦ δ' ἐγὼ λόγους λέγοντος οὐκ ἀκούσομαι μακροὺς,

ὅστις ἐσπείσω Λάκωσιν, ἀλλὰ τιμωρήσομαι.

ΔΙ. ὦγαθοί, τοὺς μὲν Λάκωνας ἐκποδὼν ἐάσατε, 260

τῶν δ' ἐμῶν σπονδῶν ἀκούσατ', εἰ καλῶς ἐσπεισάμην.

ΧΟ. πῶς δ' ἔτ' ἂν καλῶς λέγοις ἂν, εἴπερ ἐσπείσω γ' ἅπαξ

tmesis in Pl. 65. ἀπό σ' ὁλῶ. Ran. 1047. ὥστε γε καὶ τὸν σε κατ' οὖν ἔβαλεν. Vesp. 784. ἀνά τοί με πείθεις. Lys. 262. κατὰ μὲν ἄγιον ἔχειν βρέτας | κατὰ τ' ἀκρόπολιν ἐμὴν λαβεῖν.

255. λέγε—λόγον. Pl. 523. Th. 382. Lys. 747. Ecc. 411. Vesp. 1174, 1258, 1399. Dem. 329, 19. λόγον ἐκ λόγου λέγων.

257. καττύματα, Att. for κασσύματα: *sometimes leather for making shoes, sometimes the shoe itself.* Eq. 869. ἔδωκας ἤδη τουτοῖ καττύμα παρὰ σεαυτοῦ | ταῖς ἐμβάσιν; Vesp. 1159. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἂν τλαίην ὑποδύσασθαι ποτε | ἐχθρῶν παρ' ἀνδρῶν δυσμενῇ καττύματα.

258. λόγους—μακρούς.

τὸν μὴ λέγοντα τῶν δεόντων μηδὲ ἐν
μακρὸν νόμιζε, κὰν δὴ εἴπῃ συλλαβάς.
τὸν δ' εὖ λέγοντα, μὴ νόμιζ' εἶναι μακρὸν,
μηδ' ἂν σφόδρ' εἴπῃ πολλὰ, καὶ πολλὸν χρόνον.

τεκμήριον δὲ τοῦδε τὸν Ὀμηρον λάβε.

οὗτος γὰρ ἡμῖν μυριάδας ἐπῶν γράφει,

ἀλλ' οὐδὲ εἰς Ὀμηρον εἴρηκεν μακρόν. Phil. Fragm. p. 346.

262. πῶς ἂν | λέγοις ἂν. This repetition of ἂν after πῶς ἂν frequently occurs in the dramatic poets; (Eurip. Iph. T. 98. πῶς ἂν οὖν μάθοιμεν ἂν; Elect. 538. πῶς ἂν, τότε ἂν παῖς, νῦν ἔχοι ταῦτ' ἂν φάρη; Arist. Av. 829. καὶ πῶς ἂν ἔτι γένοιτ' ἂν εὐτακτος πόλις;) but no legitimate instance of it, according to Stalbaum, (Plato, tom. V. p. 422.) is to be found in Plato and Xenophon. For general examples of ἂν geminatum with an optative in Aristophanes, the student is referred to Eccl. 118. Th. 195, 830. Lys. 147, 191, 252. Pl. 137, 485. Nub. 118, 840, 1250. Ran. 96, 573, 581. Eq. 17, 856. Vesp. 171, 509, 510, 928. Pac. 68, 1223. Av. 127, 829, 1129, 1147.

Ib. εἴπερ γε, Ran. 77, 1368. Lys. 992. Nub. 696, 930. Vesp. 1263. Av. 1359. εἴπερ . . . γε, Nub. 251, 341. Eq. 1310.

Ib. ἅπαξ, omniino. Av. 342. πῶς κλαύσει γὰρ, ἣν ἅπαξ γε τῷ φθαλμῷ ἔκκοπῃς; Vesp. 1129. ἐπειδὴ περ γ' ἅπαξ | ἐμοὶ σεαυτὸν παραδέδωκας εὖ ποιεῖν. Xen. Exped. Cyri, lib. IV. c. 7. ὥς γὰρ ἅπαξ εἰσέδραμον, οὐδεὶς ἔτι πέτρος ἀνωθεν ἠνέχθη.

οἷσιν οὔτε βωμὸς οὔτε πίστις οὔθ' ὄρκος μένει ;

ΔΙ. οἶδ' ἐγὼ καὶ τοὺς Λάκωνας, οἷς ἄγαν ἐγκείμεθα,

οὐχ ἀπάντων ὄντας ἡμῖν αἰτίους τῶν πραγμάτων. 265

ΧΟ. οὐχ ἀπάντων, ὦ πανούργε ; ταῦτα δὴ τολμᾷς λέγειν

263. "βωμὸς est iusjurandum per victimas, ὄρκος per verba, πίστις per dextras." Pors. in Med. v. 21. The popular feeling of ill-will towards the Lacedæmonians is again consulted, seriously or ludicrously, Pac. 622. οἱ δ' αὖτ' ὄντες αἰσχροκερδεῖς καὶ διεφθαρμένοι. Lys. 629. οἷσι πιστὸν οὐδὲν, εἰ μὴ περ^ω λύκῳ κεχρηότι. See also the Andromache and Orestes of Euripides, and more particularly the writings of Isocrates, for the nature of the reproaches usually thrown upon the Spartan character by their eloquent opponents. That these reproaches were not wholly undeserved, and that the Doric character generally was undergoing a most important change for the worse at this period, is admitted by their eloquent and general eulogist. "Demostratus the son of Phæax said with great truth that the Spartans were better as members of a state, the Athenians as members of society : the latter indeed were more left to their individual care and exertions, whilst the former were guided by national customs. Hence, when they once deserted this guide, they deviated not partially, but wholly and widely from the right path." Müller's Dorians, vol. II. p. 411. The bitterest reproof on the Lacedæmonian want of faith was that made by Philocrates, and recorded by Demosthenes, 659, 5—14.

264. οἶδα—Λάκωνας—ὄντας. Vesp. 193. οὐ μὰ Δι', ἀλλ' οὐκ οἶσθα σὺ | νῦν μ' ὄντ' ἄριστον. Nub. 329. ταύτας μέντοι σὺ θεῖας οὔσας οὐκ ᾔδης, οὐδ' ἐνόμizes. Eq. 438. σέ δ' ἐκ Ποιδαίας ἔχοντ' εὐ οἶδα δέκα τάλαντα.

Ib. ἄγαν. Such adverbs as ἄγαν, μάκραν, πέραν, λίαν have the last syllable long: ὅταν and πάνπαν are exceptions to the rule.

Ib. ἐγκείμεθα. Ἐγκεῖσθαι, to be under the influence of strong feelings. Of love: Theoc. οὐνεκ' ἐγὼ μὲν | τιν ὄλος ἐγκειμαι. Parthenius, 23. πᾶσα ἐνέκειτο Ἀκροτάτῳ. Of hatred and hostility ; as in the present passage and Thucyd. II. 59. πανταχόθεν δὲ τῇ γνώμῃ ἀποροι καθεστῶτες ἐνέκειντο τῷ Περικλεῖ.

266. For the word πανούργος, see Blomfield's Gloss. in Sept. c. Theb. 161.

Ib. δῆ—ᾔδῃ. "Attigit hunc modum loquendi in Euripidis Supplicibus Hermannus, v. 1005. Xenoph. Œconomic. cap. VIII. §. 6. ἵπαι δὲ ταῦτα διήλθομεν, ἔφη, οὕτω δὲ ᾔδῃ κατὰ φυλὰς διεκρίνομεν τὰ ἐπιπλά." Reisig. 232.

^m In the [supposed] division of the Peloponnese among the three brothers, Temenus, Cresphontes, and Aristodemus or his sons, 'it is related,' says Müller, 'that upon the altars, whereon the brothers sacrificed to their grandfather Jupiter, there was found a frog for Argos, a snake for Sparta, and a fox for Messenia.' 'It seems, however, probable,' continues the historian, 'that these are mere symbols, by which the inventors (perhaps the hostile Athenians) attempted to represent the character of those nations.' Müller, I. p. 73.

ἐμφανῶς ἤδη πρὸς ἡμᾶς ; εἴτ' ἐγὼ σου φείσομαι ;

ΔΙ. οὐ' ἀπάντων, οὐχ' ἀπάντων· ἀλλ' ἐγὼ λέγων ὁδὶ
πόλλ' ἂν ἀποφῆναιμ' ἐκείνους ἔσθ' ἃ κἀδικουμένους.

ΧΟ. τοῦτο τοῦπος δεινὸν ἤδη, καὶ ταραξικάρδιον, 170
εἰ σὺ τολμήσεις ὑπὲρ τῶν πολεμίων ἡμῖν λέγειν.

ΔΙ. κἄν γε μὴ λέγω δίκαια, μηδὲ τῷ πλήθει δοκῶ,

Ib. λέγειν—πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Pl. 252. τί γὰρ ἂν τις οὐχὶ πρὸς σὲ τἀληθὴ λέγοι ; Nub. 1352. λέγειν πρὸς χόρον. Isoc. 359, b. λέγω πρὸς Πασίωνα τὰς ἐμαντοῦ συμφοράς.

267. εἴτα, and yet, notwithstanding. Pl. 79. εἴτ' ἐσίγας Πλούτος ὦν ; Nub. 1216. εἴτ' ἄνδρα τῶν αὐτοῦ τι χρὴ προΐεναι. Isoc. p. 513. εἴτα σὺ κηδεστής μὲν ὦν ἐκείνου, βεβουλευκῶς δ' ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα, τολμᾷς ἐτέροις μνησικακεῖν ;

269. ἔσθ' ἄ. To the examples given by Matthiæ, (§. 482.) add Dem. 267, 6. ταῦτ' ἔσθ' ἃ διώκεις. 596, 9. πρὸς τοίνυν τοῖσι, ἔστιν ἃ Μειδίον κατηγοροῦντος τῆς βουλῆς καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν, ἀναπηδῶντες οἱ βουλευταὶ ἐδέοντο μὴ σφᾶς ἀφελέσθαι τὴν δωρεάν. 614, 26. ἄλλα δ' ἔσθ' ἃ καλῶς διώκηκεν. Isoc. 226, d. ὅστις καὶ τῶν ζώων τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν καταφρονουμένων ἔστιν ἃ σέβεσθαι καὶ τιμᾶν ἐνομοθέτησεν. Thucyd. I. 65. καὶ ἔστιν ἃ καὶ πολίσματα εἶλεν. II. 89. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ στρατόπεδα ἤδη ἔπесεν ὑπ' ἐλασσόνων τῇ ἀπειρίᾳ, ἔστι δὲ ἃ καὶ τῇ ἀτολμίᾳ.

270. Elmsley compares Vesp. 426. τοῦτο μέντοι δεινὸν ἤδη, νῆ Δί', εἰ μαχοῦμεθα. Eccl. 645. τοῦτ' ἤδη δεινὸν ἀκούσαι.

272. κἄν γε. Γε is especially used in a proposition which begins with καὶ, and declares something stronger than the preceding, where we should use 'and indeed,' 'and—too.' Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 602. Pl. 216. Chrem. ἐγὼ γὰρ, εὖ τοῦτ' ἴσθι, κἄν δὴ μ' ἀποθανεῖν, | αὐτὸς διαπράξω ταῦτα. Car. κἄν βούλῃ γ', ἐγώ. Vesp. 581. κἄν αὐλητῆς γε δίκην νικᾷ, κ. τ. λ. Ran. 623. κἄν τι πηρώσω γέ σοι | τὸν παῖδα τύπτων, τὰργύριόν σοι κείσεται.

Ib. τῷ πλήθει. Wachsmuth considers the word πλήθει here as synonymous with the ecclesia ; and in that sense it certainly occurs in Thucydides IV. 22. But whether implying here the general assembly, or the assembled spectators, it was a word addressed as strongly to the political feelings of the times, as the words *servile*, *liberal*, *radical*, and the like, are to modern party spirit. The old oligarchy, (ὀλίγοι,) and with it the names which the splendour, the rank, or the virtues of the ancient nobility had attached to it, (ἄνδρες ἐπιφανεῖς, ὑπείροχοι, δυνατοὶ, καλοικαγαθοὶ, ἀριστοὶ, βέλτιστοι,) were now disappearing, and instead of them were coming into vogue such names as implied number and fulness, οἱ πολλοὶ, τὸ πλεόν, τὸ πλήθος. Hence the occasional application of the word in Aristophanes, and a far more frequent use of it among the ancient orators. Vesp. 666. οὐχὶ προδώσω τὸν Ἀθηναίων κολοσυρτὸν | ἀλλὰ μαχοῦμαι περὶ

ὑπὲρ ἐπιξήνου θελήσω τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔχων, λέγειν.

ΧΟ. εἰπέ μοι, τί φειδόμεσθα τῶν λίθων, ὧ δημόται,
μὴ οὐ καταξάινειν τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐς φοινικίδα; 275

τοῦ πλήθους αἰεί. Pl. 570. ἐπιβουλεύουσί τε τῷ πλήθει, καὶ τῷ δήμῳ πολεμοῦσιν. Eccl. 769. φυλάξομαι, | πρὶν ἂν γ' ἴδω τὸ πλήθος ὃ τι βουλεύεται. 1132. πολιτῶν πλείον ἢ τρισμυρίων | ὄντων τὸ πλήθος. Æsch. 63, 3. ἴν' εἴ τινες προσέχοιεν τῷ πλήθει τῷ ὑμετέρῳ. 42, 2. εἶπε διαρρήδην ἐν τῷ πλήθει τῶν Θηβαίων. Antiph. 130, 11. 138, 31. 43. φεύγων τὸ πλήθος τὸ ὑμέτερον. Andoc. 17, 37. εἰσάξει εἰς τὸ πλήθος τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀπολεί. 19, 29. οὔτινες ἀρετῆς τῆς μεγίστης εἰς τὸ πλήθος τὸ ὑμέτερον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν. 29, 4. πολίτου δὲ ἀγαθοῦ νομίζω προκινδυνεύειν ἐθέλειν τοῦ πλήθους. To transcribe passages from Lysias, the great democratical pleader, would be endless. In one speech alone, and that a short one, (Orat. 18.) this favourite appellation occurs no less than nine times: 149, 20. 29. 38. 40. 42. 150, 3. 4. 41. 151, 20. For further information on this subject, see Wachsmuth, vol. I. pp. 21, 99—102, 439—441.

273. Hesych. ἐπίξηνον. ξυλὸν ἐφ' οὗ τὰ κρέα τιθέντες ἔκοπτον. A chopping-block. Blomf. Ag. p. 288.

Ib. τὴν κεφαλὴν. So Elms. Bekk. Dind. Brunck, to avoid the dactyl, reads τὴν δέρην.

274. εἰπέ μοι, where more than one person is addressed, occurs presently again. Also Pac. 383. Av. 366. Add Plato's Euthyd. §. 29. εἰπέ μοι, ὦ Σώκρατες τε καὶ ὑμεῖς οἱ ἄλλοι. Protag. 211, d. εἰπέ μοι, ὦ Σώκρατες τε καὶ Ἱππόκρατες. Dem. 43, 7. ἡ βούλεσθε, εἰπέ μοι, περιιώντες αὐτῶν πυρθάνεσθαι λέγεται τι καινόν; 656, 2. See also Reisig's Conject. p. 35.

275. μὴ οὐ καταξάινειν, κ.τ.λ. so as (ὥστε sub.) not to card this man into a scarlet robe. The practice of stoning even to death among the ancients was not less frequent (see Wachsmuth, vol. III. p. 437.) than the expressions were numerous for denoting the practice. In Homer it assumed the well known appellation of a stone-jacket: λάινον ἔσσο χιτῶνα, Il. Γ. 57. In the tragic writers it meets us under such forms as λευσίμους ἀράς, Æsch. Ag. 1608. λευστήρ μόρος, Theb. 182. λιθόλευστος ἄρης, Soph. Aj. 245, 719. λευσίμῳ πετρώματι, Eurip. Orest. 59, 436. λευσίμῳ χερὶ, Ib. 865. Besides Wachsmuth's remarks, already referred to, see Blomfield's Ag. 311. Sept. c. Theb. 125. and Kidd's Dawes, p. 567. Dobree thinks that our poet had in his eye a passage in Soph. Aj. 728. ὥς οὐκ ἀρκέσοι τὸ μὴ οὐ πέτροισι πᾶς καταξανθεὶς θανεῖν. But why not Euripides? Suppl. 503. πέτροις καταξανθέντες. Phoen. 1145. κατεξάνθαι βολαῖς.

Ib. μὴ οὐ. These two particles form in the scanning only a monosyllable. Ran. 68. κοῦδεῖς γέ μ' ἂν πείσειεν ἀνθρώπων τὸ μὴ οὐκ | ἔλθειν ἐπ' ἐκείνον. Id. 695. κοῦδὲ ταῦτ' ἔγωγ' ἔχοιμ' ἂν μὴ οὐ καλῶς φάσκειν ἔχειν. Æsch. Prom. 648. τί δῆτα μέλλεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν; Id. 954. οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ταῦτ' ἐπαρκέσει τὸ μὴ οὐ | πεσεῖν ἀτίμως πτώματ' οὐκ

ΔΙ. οἶος αὖ μέλας τις ὑμῖν θυμάλωνψ ἐπέζεσεν·
 οὐκ ἀκούσεσθ' οὐκ ἀκούσεσθ' ἑτέον, ὦ χαρνηίδαι ;
 ΧΟ. οὐκ ἀκουσόμεσθα δῆτα. ΔΙ. δεινὰ τᾶρα πείσομαι.
 ΧΟ. ἐξολοίμην ἦν ἀκούσω. ΔΙ. μηδαμῶς, ὦ χαρνηικοί.
 ΧΟ. ὥς τεθνήξων ἴσθι νυνί. ΔΙ. δῆξομ' ἄρ' ὑμᾶς ἐγώ·

ἀνασχετά. Eurip. Hippol. 654. οὐκ ἂν ποτ' ἔσχον μὴ σὺ τάδ' ἐξεπέω πατρί. See also Elmsley ad Med. 1209.

Ib. φοινικίδα. Lysistr. 1140. ὥχρος ἐν φοινικίδι: in allusion to the scarlet uniform worn by the Spartan soldiers. (Mitford, vol. I. p. 324.)

276. θυμάλωνψ. Pollux, VII. 110. οἱ δὲ ἡμίκαντοι ἄνθρακες, θυμάλωπες. Thes. 729. καὶ γὰρ σ' ἀποδείξω θυμάλωπα τήμερον. Schutz, alluding to the manner in which these half-burnt coals often burst up into a flame, quotes the well known expression of Horace: "Ignes suppositos cineri."

Ib. ἐπέζεσεν. Thes. 468. ἐπιζεῖν τὴν χολήν: but most commonly, as in the text, with a dative. Herodot. VII. 13. ἀκούσαντι μέντοι μοι . . ἡ νεότης ἐπέζεσε.

277. ἑτέον, interrogatively, *I pray you*. Eq. 733. σὺ δ' εἰ τις ἑτέον; Nub. 93. τί οὖν τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἑτέον, ὦ πάτερ; Ecc. 376. ἀτὰρ πόθεν ἡκεις ἑτέον;

278. δεινὰ τᾶρα πείσομαι. The occurrence of τοι in formulæ of this nature is illustrated by Elmsley from An. 1225. δεινότατα γὰρ τοι πεισόμεσθ'. Eccl. 650. δεινὸν μὲν τὰν ἐπεπόνθη. Thucyd. III. 13. πάθοιμεν τὰν δεινότερα. Plato in Gorg. 315, c. δεινὰ μὲν τὰν πάθοις. Tára, as the same learned writer observes, occurs Vesp. 299, 1262. Nub. 1154. An. 895, 1017, 1308, 1358, 1446, 1542. Lys. 20, 435, 439, 443, 447, 798. Ran. 656. Eccl. 711.

280. τεθνήξων. See Dawes's Misc. Crit. p. 96. and Blomfield's Ag. p. 117.

Ib. τεθνήξων ἴσθι. The editor is not aware of any other instance in Aristophanes of a future part. thus joined with the verb ἴσθι. Examples from the tragic writers, Æschylus and Sophocles, have been furnished by Blomfield in Agam. p. 314: Ag. 1660. ἴσθι δώσω. Soph. Elect. 298. ἴσθι . . τίσουσα. Antig. 1065. κάτισθι . . τελῶν. Aj. 1174. ἴσθι πημανούμενος.

Ib. δῆξομ'. The word δάκνειν in its metaphorical sense, *to pain*, *to grieve*, occurs in almost innumerable places of the ancient poets and prose writers. (Hom. Il. E. 493. Hes. Theog. 567. Op. et Dies, 449. Simon. Fr. 101. Theogn. 906. Æsch. Pers. 577, 851. Herodot. VII. 517. Xen. Cyrop. I. 4, 13. IV. 3. 2.) If the comic poet intended to throw a ridicule on this mode of expression, as inconsistent with the gravity of epic, elegiac, and tragic composition, (which from several passages in his writings seems not improbable,) the attempt was not altogether successful. The expression δακέθυμος ἄρα occurs in the Philoctetes of Sophocles, which was

ἀνταποκτενῶ γὰρ ὑμῶν τῶν φίλων τοὺς φιλάτους· 281
ὥς ἔχω γ' ὑμῶν ὀμήρους, οὓς ἀποσφάξω λαβών.

ΧΟ. εἰπέ μοι, τί τοῦτ' ἀπειλεῖ τοῦπος, ἄνδρες δημόται,
τοῖς Ἀχαρνικοῖσιν ἡμῖν ; μὲν ἔχει του παιδίον
τῶν παρόντων ἔνδον εἶρξας ; ἢ πὶ τῷ θρασύνεται ; 285

ΔΙ. βάλλετ', εἰ βούλεσθ'· ἐγὼ γὰρ τουτονὶ διαφθερῶ.
εἴσομαι δ' ὑμῶν τάχ' ὅστις ἀνθρώπων τι κήδεται.

ΧΟ. ὥς ἀπωλόμεσθ'. ὁ λάρκος δημότης ὃδ' ἔστ' ἐμός.
ἀλλὰ μὴ δράσης ὃ μέλλεις· μηδαμῶς, ὦ μηδαμῶς.

ΔΙ. ὥς ἀποκτενῶ, κέκραχθ'· ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἀκούσομαι. 290

brought upon the stage fifteen years after the exhibition of the Acharnians. It does not, I believe, occur in the *Œd. Col.* of the same author, or in the *Troades* or *Orestes* of Euripides, which are also known to have been posterior in point of time to the Acharnenses. See the *Fasti Hellenici*.

284, 285. ἔχει εἶρξας, *tenet conclusum*. Βη. Hesiod, *Op.* 42. κρίψαντες γὰρ ἔχουσι θεοὶ βίον ἀνθρώποισι. Herodot. I. 27. τοὺς σὶ δουλώσας ἔχεις. 37. ἀποκλήϊσας. 73, 75. καταστρεφάμενος. III. 65. κτησάμενοι. 87. κρίψας. Examples abound in the tragedians.

Ib. εἶρξας. On the accentuation of this word, see Hemsterh. ad Plut. p. 229. and Rose's *Inscriptions*, p. 382.

287. Dicæopolis here produces a coal-basket (λάρκος), which he facetiously describes as the fellow-burgher of the Acharnians. A similar scene occurs in the *Thesmophoriazuszæ* of our author, where Mnesilochus, being in danger of his life from the irritated females engaged in the worship of Ceres, snatches up a wine-skin, which he affects to consider as the infant of one of the parties present, and whose life he threatens to make responsible for his own. In the present play, some parody on the lost drama of Euripides (*Telephus*) appears to have been intended. If we had not known that the *Orestes* of the same author was produced at a later period than the Acharnians, the present scene might have passed for a parody on a very ridiculous scene (and not the only one) in that tragedy.

289. μὴ δράσης ὃ μέλλεις. A grammatical canon requires that the particle μὴ be joined with a present tense in the imperative, with an aorist in the subjunctive. Thus it may be said, μὴ μέμφου, μὴ μεμφῇ, but not μὴ μεμφῇ. Plut. 598. καὶ μὴ γρύξῃς. Lys. 1036. μὴ φίλησῃς. Av. 654. μηδὲν φοβηθῇς. Hence the occasional occurrence of this particle with two verbs of different tenses and different moods. Lys. 733. μὴ διαπεράννῃ, μηδ' ἀπέλθῃς. Nub. 1478. μηδαμῶς θύμαινέ μοι, | μηδέ μ' ἐπιτρίψῃς.

290. *Omnino occidam ; clamate quantum libet ; non enim audiam*. KUST. Elmsley observes, that ὥς, thus used, gives force and

ΧΟ. ἀπολείς ῥα τὸν ἡλικά τόνδε φιλανθρακέα;

ΔΙ. οὐδ' ἐμοῦ λέγοντος ὑμεῖς ἀρτίως ἡκούσατε.

ΧΟ. ἀλλὰ νυνὶ λέγ', εἴ σοι δοκεῖ, τὸν Λακε-
δαιμόνιον αὐτὸν ὅτι τῷ τρόπῳ σουστί φίλος·
ὥς τόδε τὸ λαρκίδιον οὐ προδώσω ποτέ.

295

ΔΙ. τοὺς λίθους νῦν μοι χαμᾶζε πρῶτον ἐξεράσατε.

ΧΟ. οὐτοί σοι χαμαί· καὶ σὺ κατάθου πάλιν τὸ ξίφος.

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ 'ν τοῖς τρίβωσιν ἐγκάθηνται πονοί λίθοι.

confirmation to what has preceded: he refers to Nub. 209. Lys.
32. 499.

291. The epic particle ῥα, which Dindorf has adopted, seems not unsuitable to the occasion.

Ib. ἡλικά τόνδε φιλανθρακέα, *this my coeval, the coal-loving*. The application of these terms to the 'corbis carbonarius' hardly needs explanation. The occupation from earliest infancy justified the term *coeval*; a nice inflexion of voice, substituting φιλανθρ-ακέα for φιλάνθρ-ωπον, the word expected, served to promote a harmless laugh; the intercourse and friendship between man and basket being thus put on a level with the usual intercourse between man and man.

293. λέγε—τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον αὐτὸν, *say of the Lacedaemonian him-
self*. Nub. 1206. χοῖον τὸν νῖον τρίφεις, | φήσουσι δὴ μ' οἱ φίλοι.
Plato, Hipp. Maj. 304, c. λέγετε γάρ με . . . ὥς ἡλίδιά τε καὶ σμικρὰ
. . . πραγματεύομαι. Phaedon. 94, d. οὗ λέγει τὸν Ὀδυσσεύα, "στῆθος δὲ
πλήξας κραδίην ἠνίπαπε μύθῳ." Add Dem. 376, 3. 558, 24. 572, 16.
The origin of this mode of expression may be traced in Homer,

καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησι, "Πατρός δ' ὄγε πολλὸν ἀμείνων,"
ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα. II. Z. 479.

294. σουστί, crasis for σοι ἐστί.

Ib. φίλος. A party friendly to Sparta, and its manners and institutions, generally prevailed at Athens; but none carried this disposition further than Cymon. "His partiality had gone so far as to induce him to name his eldest son Lacedaemonius; and the more completely to prove that he did not esteem the Athenian character a model of perfection, he named his two other sons Thessalus and Eleius." Mitford, II. 377.

296. ἐξεράσατε. For the medical meaning of this word, see Hippocrates. Here it signifies to *throw away*: in Vesp. 993, to empty the votes out of the vessel, into which they had been thrown, for the purpose of counting them.

298. ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ—ἐγκάθηνται. This construction has been suspected by Hoogeveen, de Partic. 855; but, as Wyttenbach thinks, without reason. The latter compares Plato, in Phaedon. §. 58. ἀλλ' εἴτι ἐνέστηκεν . . . ὅπως μὴ . . . διασκεδάννυνται ἡ ψυχὴ. See also Heindorf's note on the passage.

ΧΟ. ἐκσέσεισται χαμᾶς. οὐχ ὄρας σειόμενον ;
ἀλλὰ μή μοι πρόφασιν, ἀλλὰ κατάθου τὸ βέλος. 300

ὥς ὅδε γε σειστὸς ἅμα τῇ στροφῇ γίγνεται.

ΔΙ. ἐμέλλετ' ἄρ' ἅπαντες ἀνασειείν βοήν,
ὀλίγου τ' ἀπέθανον ἄνθρακες Παρνήσιοι,
καὶ ταῦτα διὰ τὴν ἀτοπίαν τῶν δημοτῶν.

δεινὸν γὰρ οὕτως ὀμφακίαν πεφυκέναι 305

τὸν θυμὸν ἀνδρῶν, ὥστε βάλλειν καὶ βοᾶν,

ἐθέλειν τ' ἀκοῦσαι μηδὲν ἴσον ἴσω φέρον,

300. μή μοι πρόφασιν. Vesp. 1179. μή μοί γε μύθους. Nub. 85. μή μοί γε τοῦτον μηδαμῶς τὸν ἵππιον. 433. μή μοί γε λέγειν γνώμας μεγάλας. Compare Soph. Antig. 583. Eurip. Med. 960. Dem. 45, 12.

302. ἐμέλλετε. The verb μέλλειν in this and a few other passages appears to imply something gained after much toil spent in effecting the object, or much obstinacy shewn in resisting. *So then you could all of you at last stop your clamour!* Compare Vesp. 460. ἄρ' ἐμύλλομέν ποθ' ὑμᾶς ἀποσοβήσιν τῷ χρόνῳ. Nub. 1301. φεύγεις ; ἔμελλον σ' ἄρα κινήσειν ἐγώ. Ran. 268. ἔμελλον ἄρα παύσειν ποθ' ὑμᾶς τοῦ κόσξ. See Brunck and Elmsley on the passage.

1b. ἀνασειείν βοήν : i. e. ἰστάναι βοήν. DIND.

303. Παρνήσιοι adj. referring to mount Parnes ; Παρνάσιοι to Parnassus.

304. ἀτοπίαν. Ran. 1372. ἀτοπίας πλείων.

305. ὀμφακίαν, resembling a sour grape. The original word occurs in the well known fable ὀμφαξ ὁ βότρυς, οὐ πέπειρος, ὡς ὄμην. (Phil. Mus. I. 301.) The epithet ὀμφακίας belongs, as Elmsley remarks, to the same class of words as ἀνθοσμίας, καπνίας, σαπρίας, τροπίας, τρυγίας, &c. Lucian. Catapl. III. 179. βαβαὶ τῆς εὐαγρίας, ὀμφακίας ἡμῖν νεκροὺς ἤκειν ἄγων. On the word ὀμφαξ, see Blomf. Ag. 266 ; and to the examples there adduced add the delicious description in Aristænet. p. 18.

307. ἴσον ἴσω φέρον, mixed up in fair proportions. A metaphor derived from wine mixed with an equal quantity of water. Pl.

1133. κύλικος ἴσον ἴσω κεκραμένης.

Τοῖς μὲν μέτριον πίνουσι καὶ κεκραμένον

εὐθυμῖαν· εἰάν δ' ὑπερβάλῃς, ὕβριν·

εἰάν δ' ἴσον ἴσω προσφέρῃς, μανίαν ποιεῖ.

εἰάν δ' ἄκρατον, παράλυσιν τῶν σωμάτων.

Porson's Advers. p. 53. and Aristophanica, p. 126.

ἀπνευστί τ' ἐκπιῶν,

ὡς ἂν τις ἥδιστ', ἴσον ἴσω κεκραμένου,

καὶ τῆς ὁμοιοῦς, διὰ τὴν νῦν μὴ κωμάσω

ἀνευ λυχνούχου πρὸς τὸ τηλικούτο φῶς.

Advers. p. 119.

ἐμοῦ θέλοντος ὑπὲρ ἐπιξήνου λέγειν,
ὑπὲρ Λακεδαιμονίων ἅπανθ' ὅσ' ἂν λέγω·
καίτοι φιλω̄ γε τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν ἐγώ.

310

ΧΟ. τί οὖν οὐ λέγεις, ἐπίξηνον ἐξευεγκὼν θύραζ',
ὃ τι ποτ', ὦ σχέτλιε, τὸ μέγα τοῦτ' ἔχεις;
πάνυ γὰρ ἔμεγε πόθος, ὃ τι φρονεῖς, ἔχει.
ἀλλ', ἥπερ αὐτὸς τὴν δίκην διωρίσω,
θεὸς δεῦρο τοῦ ἐπίξηνον ἐγχείρει λέγειν.

315

ΔΙ. ἰδοὺ θέασαι, τὸ μὲν ἐπίξηνον τοδί·
ὃ δ' ἀνὴρ ὁ λέξων οὔτοσὶ τυννουτοσί.
ἀμέλει, μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐκ ἐνασπιδώσομαι,

Ib. φέρων. Wine, as Bergler observes, is said φέρειν, to bear or admit so or so many portions of water.

Ἄλλ. ἔχε καὶ πιεῖν κεκραμένον τρία καὶ δύο.

Δη. ὡς ἡδύς, ὦ Ζεῦ, καὶ τὰ τρία φέρων καλῶς.

Eq. 1187.

Νῦν δ' ἦν ἴδῃ Μενδαῖον ἡβῶντ' ἀρτίως
οἴνισκον, ἔπεται, ἀκόλουθεῖ, καὶ λέγει·

οἴμ', ὡς ἀπαλὸς καὶ λευκός. ἀρ' οἶσει τρία;

Cratinus apud Athen. p. 29. d.

308. ὑπὲρ ἐπιξήνου. Od. P. 91. χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολος προχόῳ ἐπέχενε
φέρουσα | καλῇ, χρυσείῃ, ὑπὲρ ἀργυρείῳ λέβητος, | νίψασθαι.

310. καίτοι—γε. Pl. 337. καίτοι λόγος γ' ἦν νῆ τὸν Ἡρακλῆα πολὺς.
Nub. 400. καίτοι σφόδρα γ' εἶσ' ἐπίορκοι. Av. 264. καὶ τοὶ κέχηνά γ' εἰς
τὸν οὐρανὸν βλέπων. Lys. 905. καίτοι σ' οὐκ ἔρω γ' ὡς οὐ φιλω̄.

313. ἔμεγε πόθος—ἔχει. Th. 484. στρόφος μ' ἔχει τὴν γαστέρα.
904. ἀφασία τίς τοί μ' ἔχει. Lys. 845. οἶος ὁ σπασμός μ' ἔχει; Vesp. 9.
ὕπνος μ' ἔχει τις. The phrase is Homeric in its origin; in whose
poems it is found coupled with the words ὕπνος, οἶνος, τρόμος, φύζα,
λύσσα, γέλως, ἀδαημονία, ἀμηχανία, θράσος, χόλος, ἀγη, θάμβος, θαῦμα,
σέβας, κλέος, φῆμις, κακὸν, αἶσσι. See Passow in v. Examples,
scarcely less numerous, are to be found in the writings of Herodotus. Pind. Isth. VIII. 64. ἔρως γὰρ ἔχεν. Pyth. IV. 140. ἐσθὰς
δ' ἀμφότερόν μιν ἔχεν.

316. ἰδοὺ θέασαι. The same expression occurs, Eq. 997. ἰδού,
σκόπει. Ran. 644. ἰδού. θεῶ τὸ σχῆμα. Vesp. 1170.

317. τυννουτοσί, tantillus. Compare Th. 744. Nub. 878.

318. ἀμέλει. No matter, make yourself easy, do not disturb your-
self. Nub. 488. πῶς οὖν δυνήσῃ μανθάνειν; ἀμέλει, καλῶς. Plato,
5 Rep. 450. a. ἀμέλει, ἔφη ὁ Θρασύμαχος, πᾶσι ταῦτα δεδογμένα ἡμῖν
νόμιζε.

Ib. ἐνασπιδώσομαι. The poet, or Dicaeopolis, by refusing the
protection of a shield in a case of so much danger, implies the con-
fidence which he felt, or affected to feel, in the better judgment of

λέξω δ' ὑπὲρ Λακεδαιμονίων ἃ μοι δοκεῖ.

καίτοι δέδοικα πολλά· τοὺς τε γὰρ τρόπους

320

τοὺς τῶν ἀγροίκων οἶδα χαίροντας σφόδρα,

his audience. How usual and necessary these deprecatory preliminaries were, before a compliment was paid to the hateful Spartans, the readers of Isocrates need not be informed. In a fine passage in *Æschines' speech c. Timarch. 25, 32.* where the orator introduces a panegyric of a Spartan ecclesia, instant compensation is made for it in the following manner: *ἵνα δὲ μὴ δοκῶ Λακεδαιμονίου θέραιπειν, καὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων προγόνων μνησθήσομαι.*

321. *ἀγροίκων.* The leaning of Aristophanes to what in modern language would be termed the landed interest, was as decided as that of Aristotle, and precisely for similar reasons: in the simple and comparatively virtuous manners of country people he saw the best corrective of the vices of towns, and some counteraction to the evil tendencies of democracy. (*Polit. IV. 12. VI. 4.*) Hence the constant care evinced for them in the Aristophanic writings; in the present instance, that their ears should not be abused by the leaders of the war party; in others, that their persons should not suffer through the interested machinations of their subalterns. To some of the tricks practised by these latter, is applied a significant portion of a Chorus of husbandmen or vine-dressers in his Comedy of "Peace:"

But save me from the sight of captain triple-crested,
Who wraps him in a mantle of bright scarlet,
And bids you mark the dye of Sardis on it.
The dye of Sardis, say'st? God wot—'twill bear
Another dye, and of less noble hue,
If he but chance to share a battle in it.
None then shews nimbler feet than he: wide floats
His crest: the tapstried Persian monster,—horse
And cockⁿ compounded,—floats not such a comb.
But not my ground shift I: my only care
To watch the nets, and mark what game's found in them.
At home—no deed which Patience blenches at,
But these same captains will enact among us.
Look to the muster-roll! fie! what a vile
Confusion's there! at will these names inscrib'd,
And those at will expung'd—and that, Heav'n knows,
Not once nor twice. "To-morrow we must march"—
"But here is one hath not made due provision"—
Marry how should he? When the man left home,

ⁿ *ἱππαλεκτρύων.* That the Greeks had derived this and other monstrous combinations (the delight of modern heraldry) from the Persian tapestry, see our author's *Ran. 937.* This oriental imagery is strikingly conspicuous in the prophet Daniel's selection of beasts as representatives of the four great kingdoms, connected with the history of the Church: the lion with eagle's wings, the bear with three ribs in the mouth of it, the leopard with four wings and four heads, and the nameless beast with ten horns.

εάν τις αὐτοὺς εὐλογῇ καὶ τὴν πόλιν
 ἀνὴρ ἀλαζῶν, καὶ δίκαια κᾶδικα·
 κἀνταῦθα λανθάνουσ' ἀπεμπολῶμενοι·
 τῶν τ' αὖ γερόντων οἶδα τὰς ψυχὰς, ὅτι
 οὐδὲν βλέπουσιν ἄλλο πλὴν ψήφῳ δακεῖν·
 αὐτὸς τ' ἐμαντὸν ὑπὸ Κλέωνος ἄπαθον

325

It had not reach'd his knowledge that his name
 Was on the roll. 'Twas by Pandion's statue
 Standing, that he first saw the register,
 And found himself inscrib'd upon the list.
 Look to my young recruit—the sight hath scar'd
 His very senses, and away he runs,
 The fig-tree's juices in his streaming eyes.
 These are the tricks they play on us poor country-men.
 Your town-blades find them easier to the hand.
 Dastards! shield-droppers! foes to God and man!
 But let Heav'n side with me, and they shall yet
 Pay large account for all these injuries.
 Lions they are at home, but in the field
 They bear a port less stately, and at best
 Are very foxes.

Pac. 1172—1190.

323. καὶ δίκαια κᾶδικα. Eq. 256. κεκραγὼς καὶ δίκαια κᾶδικα. Nub. 99. λέγοντα νικᾶν καὶ δίκαια κᾶδικα.

324. λανθάνουσ' ἀπεμπολῶμενοι, *are betrayed, or deceived, without being aware of it.* Cf. Lys. 293. Ecc. 23.

Ib. ἀπεμπολᾶν, *to sell*, Luc. III. 145. 242, 3, 4. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 3, 46. hence, metaphorically, *to betray*. Eurip. Troad. 973. ὥσθ' ἢ μὲν Ἄργος βαρβάρους ἀπημπούλα. Joseph. de Antiq. Jud. lib. II. c. 2. οἱ δὲ καὶ χρήμασι διεφθαρέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἀπημπούλησαν τοῖς Χουθαίοις τὸ περὶ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους ἀμελὲς καὶ ῥάθυμον τῆς οἰκοδομίας.

326. οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν. Vesp. 1508. οὐδὲν γ' ἄλλο, πλὴν γε καρκίνους. Pac. 504. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο δρᾶτε πλὴν δικάζετε. For numerous examples of this formula in the tragedians and other writers, see Kidd's Dawes, p. 417.

Ib. βλέπουσιν, *covel*; the eyes being the inlet for such feelings.

Ib. ψήφῳ δακεῖν, *calculo mordere*, i. e. *reum condemnare*. The allusion is to the extreme love of the Athenians for litigation, and to the continual condemnations passed in their courts of justice. To enter fully into this subject, it is necessary that the student should be fully acquainted with the author's comedy of the Wasps.

327. ἐμαντὸν—ἐπίσταμαι. Eq. 715. ἐπίσταμαι γὰρ αὐτὸν, οἷς ψωμίζεται. Isoc. Archid. 29, 1. ἐπίσταμαι γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν Ἀθηναίους, εἰ καὶ μὴ πάντα μεθ' ἡμῶν εἰσὶν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ γε τῆς σωτηρίας τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁτιοῦν ἂν ποιήσοντας.

Ib. ὑπὸ, *by reason of*. Cf. Nub. 164, 213, 855. Av. 296, 577. Eq. 630.

ἐπίσταμαι, διὰ τὴν πέρυσι κωμωδίαν.
 εἰσελκύσας γὰρ μ' εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον
 διέβαλλε, καὶ ψευδῇ κατεγλώττιζέ μου,
 κάκυκλοβόρει, κάπλυνεν ὥστ' ὀλίγου πάνυ
 ἀπωλόμην μολυνοπραγμονούμενος.

330

328. διὰ τὴν πέρυσι κωμωδίαν. Ran. 485. εἰς τὴν κάτω μου κοιλίαν. Pl. 50. ἐν τῷ νῦν βίῳ. Vesp. 954. ἀριστὸς ἐστὶ τῶν νυνὶ κυνῶν. Ecc. 985. ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον ἀρχῆς γε ταῦτ' ἦν. Av. 489. ὑπὸ τῆς ῥώμης τῆς τότε ἐκείνης.

Ib. The reader is to remember that this is said in the character of Callistratus the actor, through whom the earlier pieces of Aristophanes were brought upon the stage. This bye-play between the poet and his audience adds considerably to the difficulties of this drama to a modern reader, as Dicæopolis sometimes speaks in his own person, sometimes in that of Callistratus, and sometimes in that of Aristophanes; and on some occasions it is difficult to say which of the two latter is intended.

329. Pollux, VIII. 51. περὶ ὧν οὐκ εἰσὶ νόμοι, ἀδικῶν δέ τις ἀλίσκεται, ἢ ἀρχων, ἢ ῥήτωρ, εἰς τὴν βουλὴν εἰσαγγελία δίδεται κατ' αὐτοῦ· κἄν μὲν μέτρια ἀδικεῖν δοκῇ, ἢ βουλὴ ποιέται ζημίας ἐπιβολήν· ἢν δὲ μείζω, παραδίδωσι δικαστηρίῳ· τὸ δὲ τίμημα, ὅτι χρὴ παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτίσσει.

330. κατεγλώττιζε. Διέβαλλε, κατηγορεῖ. Hesych. ψευδ. κατεγ. τοῦτ' ὑπερβαλεῖν ἀγαν. Equit. 352. κατεγλωττισμένην (talked down) σιωπᾶν; "Favorinum ego audiavi dicere versus istos Euripidis, Ἀχαλίνων στομάτων, ἀνόμου τε ἀφροσύνας, τὸ τέλος δυστυχία, non de iis tantum factos accipi debere, qui impia aut illicita dicerent; sed vel maxime de hominibus quoque posse dici stulta et immodica blaterantibus; quorum lingua tam prodiga infrenisque sit, ut fluat semper et æstuet colluvie verborum teterrima; quod genus homines a Græcis significantissimo vocabulo κατάγλωσσοι appellantur." Anl. Gell. I. 15.

331. κάκυκλοβόρει. Κυκλοβορεῖν, to roar, to bluster. This verb, an evident creation of the poet's brain, is formed from the Cycloborus, one of those noisy, brawling mountain-torrents which abounded in Greece. Hence, Eq. 137, Cleon is again characterised as ἀρπαξ, κεκράκτης, Κυκλοβόρου φωνὴν ἔχων.

Ib. κάπλυνεν. Πλύνειν, to wash, to rinse foul linen; metaph. to insult, to abuse. Elmsley ingeniously refers to it the French expression, *laver la tête à quelqu'un*, i. e. lui faire des réprimandes sévères. This mode of expression, however, is not peculiar to the French language. Witness the German, *den Kopf einem waschen*; and the Dutch, *die Ohren waschen*. Compare Pollux, VII. 38. and Schneid. in v. πλύνειν.

332. μολυνοπραγμονούμενος. The poet's mind seems to be hovering between the verbs μολύνεσθαι and πολυπραγμαίνειν. Translate, *insulted after his busy and dirty fashion*. Isoc. 98; c. μολύνεσθαι καὶ λοιδορεῖσθαι τοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος κυλινδουμένοις.

νῦν οὖν με πρῶτον, πρὶν λέγειν, ἑάσατε
ἐνσκευάσασθαι μ' οἷον ἀθλιώτατον.

ΧΟ. τί ταῦτα στρέφει τεχνάζεις τε καὶ πορίζεις τριβάς ;
λαβὲ δ' ἐμοῦ γ' ἔνεκα παρ' Ἱερωνύμου 336
σκοτοδασυνπυκνότηριχά τιν' Ἀἶδος κυνῆν·

335. This and the four following verses are antistrophic to 311—315. They consist of three dochmiac verses, followed by two senarii.

Ib. τί ταῦτα στρέφει; Eurip. Hec. 750. τί στρέφω τάδε; Plat. Phædr. 236, e. τί δῆτα ἔχων στρέφει; where Heindorf refers to Tim. Lex. p. 257.

Ib. τεχνάζειν. Th. 94. Herodot. III. 130. VI. 1. στρέφειν and τεχνάζειν are coupled again in Ran. 957. νοεῖν, ὀράν, ξυνιέναι, στρέφειν, ἐράν, τεχνάζειν.

Ib. τριβάς. Av. 156. οὐκ ἄχαρις ἐς τὴν τριβήν. Add Soph. CEd. Tyr. 1160. Antig. 1078. The word occurs in a more memorable form in Demosthenes' speech de Fals. Leg. The orator asserting that Philip had made a tool of Æschines, adds also his reasons for so doing; viz. that the Athenians being thus blinded as to his favourable intentions towards the Thebans, he might avoid a long and tedious warfare, and accomplish his designs without putting his fortunes to the risk of a combat: τοῦτον αὖ προκαθήκεν ἐξαπατᾶν ὑμᾶς, ἵνα μὴ πάλιν ὑμῶν αἰσθομένων ὅτι Θηβαίοις τὰ πράγματα πράττει, εἰς χρόνους καὶ πόλεμον καὶ τριβὴν ἐμπέσῃ, . . . ἀλλ' ἀκονιτὶ πάνθ' ὑφ' ἐαυτῷ ποιήσεται· ὅπερ καὶ γέγονεν. 365, 14. For the difference between τριβος and τριβή, see Blomf. Ag. 193.

336. ἐμοῦ γ' ἔνεκα, as far as I am concerned. Nub. 420. ἀλλ' ἔνεκεν γε ψυχῆς στερρᾶς . . . ἀμείλει θαρρῶν. Lys. 74. ἀλλ' ἐπαναμείνωμεν ὀλίγου γ' οὐνεκα | τὰς τ' ἐκ Βοιωτῶν. See also Vesp. 886. Eccl. 367. Ran. 189, 1024, 1118.

Ib. It will be observed from the above quotations, that the particle γε sometimes precedes, and sometimes follows, the preposition ἔνεκα. Instances of the former example occur in Lysistr. 74. Ran. 189, 1024, 1118. Of the latter, Nub. 420. Vesp. 886. Eccl. 367.

Ib. Hieronymus, an inflated and bombastic writer of tragedies or dithyrambics, who seemed to serve the same purpose for the wits of Aristophanes' time, as the play called Jeronymo did for those of Ben Jonson. He is ridiculed also in our poet's Eccles. 201. and in his Nub. 349. as the son of Xenophantus.

337. σκοτοδασυνπυκνότηριχα, dark, thick, and dense-behair'd. This compound is easily resolved into its elements.

Ib. Ἀἶδος. Ἀἶς, Orcus. ἐν ᾧ οὐδέν ἐστιν ὄραν· καὶ ἡ γενικὴ Ἀἶδος. Etym. M. p. 42. idem quod Ἀἶδης, sed spiritum habet unum. Attici Ἀἶς dicebant solute, sed Ἀἶδης, ut αἰσσω, οἰστός, et similia, Blomf. in Prom. p. 155.

Ib. Ἀἶδος κυνῆν—words proverbially implying invisibility. Il. E. 844. αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη | δύν' Ἀἶδος κυνῆν, μὴ μιν ἴδοι δβριμος Ἀρης. He-

εἴτ' ἐξάνοιγε μηχανὰς τὰς Σισύφου,
ὡς σκῆψιν ἄγων οὗτος οὐκ εἰσδέξεται.

ΔΙ. ὦρα 'στὶν ἄρα μοι καρτερὰν ψυχὴν λαβεῖν, 340

siod. Scut. Herc. 226. δεινὴ δὲ περὶ κρατύφοισιν ἄνακτος | κεῖτ' Ἀΐδος
κυρή, ρυκτὸς ζύφον αἰνὸν ἔχουσα. Plat. 10 Rep. 612, b. εἰάν τ' ἔχη τὸν
Γύγου δακτύλιον εἴαν τε μὴ, καὶ πρὸς τοιούτῳ δακτυλίῳ τὴν Ἀΐδος κυρὴν
(where see AST). Lucian. Bis Acc. VII. 80. εἰ γοῦν τις αὐτοῖς τὸν
τοῦ Γύγου δακτύλιον ἔδωκεν, ὡς περιθεμένους μὴ ὁρᾶσθαι, ἢ τὴν τοῦ Ἀΐδος
κυρὴν, εἰ οἷδ' ὅτι, κ. τ. λ. Those acquainted with the earlier poetry
of the Germans, will not fail to recognise the *Orci galea* of anti-
quity in the *Tarnkappe* of those delightful romances, &c. Our own
early legends appear to have substituted another portion of dress
for conferring this power of invisibility.

His shoes of swiftness on his feet he plac'd,
His coat of darkness on his loins he brac'd,
His sword of sharpness in his hand he took.

Crabbe's Parish Register.

The sense of the poet upon the whole seems to be this: *Assume
what disguise you please; as far as I am concerned, you shall be
as much concealed as if you wore the cap of invisibility; and this
cap you may borrow from Hieronymus, in whose inflated and bom-
bastic productions common sense is as difficult to be detected, as you
will be with this cap upon your head.*

338. μηχανὰς τὰς Σισύφου. In the Olympic Odes (XIII. 72.) the
name of Sisyphus is mentioned with great respect: but his name is
more commonly used as a proverbial expression for craft and decep-
tion. Thus Æschines of his great rival: ἀνακροτήσας ὁ Σίσυφος ὅδε τὰς
Χείρας. 33, 36. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 3. The most remarkable of the
real Sisyphus's feats must have been that mentioned by Theognis:

οὐδ' εἰ σωφροσύνην μὲν ἔχοις Ῥαδαμάνθους αὐτοῦ,
πλείονα δ' εἰδείης Σισύφου Αἰολίδεω

ὅς τε καὶ ἐξ' Αἰδέω πολυτρεῖσιν ἀνῆλθεν
πέσας Περσεφόνην αἰμυλίοισι λόγοις.

Poet. Min. I. 250.

339. σκῆψιν. Elmsley understands this word in its legal sense,
where it implied the excuses made by defendants for putting off
the day of trial. Commercial engagements and pursuits were an
ordinary plea of this kind. Eccl. 1027. ἀλλ' ἔμπορος εἶναι σκήψομαι.
Plut. 904. ἀλλ' ἔμπορος; ναί, σκήπτομαι γ', ὅταν τύχω. Döbree (Pors.
Aristoph. 112.) refers to the commencement of Demosth. speech
c. Apat. Add more generally Dem. c. Mid. 540, 25. τοσαύτας
τέχνας καὶ σκήψεις οὗτος εὕρισκων ἐκκρούει.

340. ὦρα 'στὶν. Compare Thes. 1189. Av. 638. Eccl. 285.

Ib. καρτερὰν ψυχὴν ἔχειν. A visit to Euripides, as Schutz ob-
serves, seems to the imagination of Dicæopolis like a visit to some
terrible monster, a Chimæra or a Minotaur. But does not Dicæo-
polis here represent Aristophanes himself? And in the respective
position of the two parties—the assailant almost new in his drama—

καὶ μοι βαδιστέ' ἐστὶν ὡς Εὐριπίδην.

παῖ, παῖ. ΚΗ. τίς οὗτος ; ΔΙ. ἔνδον ἔστ' Εὐριπίδης ;

ΚΗ. οὐκ ἔνδον ἔνδον ἐστὶν, εἰ γνῶμην ἔχεις.

tic career, the assailed with its thickest honours gathered round him—is there not something exceedingly well-timed and conciliatory in this affected timidity on the part of his young antagonist?

341. βαδιστέα. Lys. 412. ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν ἔστ' ἐς Σαλαμίνα πλευστέα. 450. ἀτὰρ οὐ γυναικῶν οὐδέποθ' ἔσθ' ἡττητέα | ἡμῖν. Nub. 727. οὐ μαλθακιστέ', ἀλλὰ περικαλυπτέα. Add Pl. 1085. Ran. 1180.

Ib. ὡς Εὐριπίδην. Dicæopolis, thrown upon his trial for the friendly relations which he has established with Sparta, determines, after his country's fashion, to appear before his judges in the humblest garb of a suppliant. For this purpose nothing seems so well adapted to him as a suit borrowed from the tragic wardrobe of Euripides, whose dramas had of late become a very Lazar-house, comprehending the lame, the halt, the maimed, the blind, tricked out in every variety of wretchedness, to draw the compassionate tears of the soft-hearted and the simple, but exciting the bitter scorn of those who witnessed their country's noblest branch of literature brought down from its proud eminence, and prostituted to the degraded conceptions of this powerful, but self-conceited writer. An elegant critic and scholar has somewhere asserted, that the animosity between Euripides and Aristophanes arose from their having embraced opposite sides of politics, at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war; Euripides siding with Alcibiades and the war-party; his assailant with that favourable to peace. Whence Mr. Tyrwhitt derived this ⁿ opinion, I cannot take upon myself to say; but I remember nothing in the few surviving comedies of Aristophanes to justify such an opinion. That Euripides often made the stage subservient to the expression of his opinion on passing matters, there can be no doubt^o; but his politics were of so shifting and miscellaneous a character, that they could have been of little use to any party; and in the eyes of a partizan so strictly consistent as Aristophanes, they could have excited no feeling but that of the most profound contempt. *His* opposition to the tragedian was founded on feelings of a deeper and less temporary nature: and whether tried by the principles of general criticism, or those of a purely local nature, his attacks on his great contemporary will, I think, be found uniformly honourable to himself, and entitled to the respect and gratitude of posterity. But of these hereafter, as they severally occur.

343. οὐκ ἔνδον ἔνδον ἐστίν. The satire is directed at that figure of speech which the grammarians term *ὀξύμωρον*, and which consists in combining two ideas which at first sight appear to be opposed to

ⁿ Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on the subject is before me; but I have unfortunately no reference to it.

^o See Boeckh's "*Græcæ Tragœdiæ Principum &c.*" c. 14.

ΔΙ. πῶς ἔνδον, εἴτ' οὐκ ἔνδον; ΚΗ. ὀρθῶς, ὦ γέρον.
 ὁ νοῦς μὲν, ἔξω ξυλλέγων ἐπύλλια, 345
 οὐκ ἔνδον· αὐτὸς δ' ἔνδον ἀναβάδην ποιεῖ
 τραγωδίαν. ΔΙ. ὦ τρισμακάρι' Εὐριπίδην,
 ὅθ' ὁ δοῦλος οὕτωςι σοφῶς ὑποκρίνεται.
 ἐκκάλεσον αὐτόν. ΚΗ. ἀλλ' ἀδύνατον. ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ὅμως.

each other; thus the *insaniens sapientia* and *strenna inertia* of Horace. Few writers more delighted in this mode of expression than Euripides. To the examples given by Bergler (*Hippol.* 1034. *ἔσω φρόνησεν, οὐκ ἔχουσα σωφρονεῖν*. *Phœn.* 297. *πέποιθα μέντοι ματρὶ κοῦ πέποιθ' ἅμα*. *Alcest.* 521. *ἔστιν τε κοῦκ ἔτ' ἔστιν*. 139. *καὶ ζῶσαν εἰπεῖν καὶ θανούσαν ἔστι σοι*) add *Hee.* 431. *τέθνηκ' ἔγωγε, πρὶν θανεῖν, κακῶν ὕπο*. 564. *ὁ δ' οὐ θέλων τε καὶ θέλων*. *Orest.* 809. *τὸ καλὸν οὐ καλόν, τοκέων | πυριγενεῖ τεμείν παλάμα χροῖα*. *Phœn.* 368. *μητὲρ, φρονῶν εὖ κοῦ φρονῶν, ἀφικόμην | ἐχθροὺς ἐς ἄνδρας*. 1510. *σὰ δ' ἔρις, οὐκ ἔρις*. 1520. *τὰς ἀγρίας ὅτε | δυσξύνετον ξυνετὸς μέλος ἔγνω*. *Troad.* 1222. *θανεῖ γάρ, οὐ θανοῦσα, σὺν νεκρῷ*.

Ib. γνώμην ἔχεις. *Vesp.* 64. *λογίδιον γνώμην ἔχον*. *Eccle.* 623. *τὸ μὲν ἡμέτερον γνώμην τιν' ἔχει*.

345. *ξυλλέγων*. *Ran.* 849. *ὦ Κρητικὰς μὲν ξυλλέγων μονοψόδιαις*. *Pac.* 830. *ξυνελέγοντ' ἀναβολὰς ποτῶμεναι*. *ELMS.*

Ib. ἐπύλλια, dim. of ἔπος; *small songs or verses*.

346. ἀναβάδην, *up-aloft*. Ἀναβάδην (*Plut.* 1123.) implies, with the legs stretched out, like an idle person. *Toup* and *Elmsley* have confounded the two.

348. The satire is directed, first, at the clever speeches which, contrary to dramatic propriety, Euripides was apt to put into the mouths of slaves, and other inferior persons; and, secondly, at his extreme love of a word which his intercourse with the sophists of the day made ever uppermost in his mind. On the first of these subjects, see *Markland's* notes to the *Supplices*, 639. (649.)

Ib. σοφῶς. For the tragedians' frequent use or abuse of the word *σοφός*, see, among other passages, *Orest.* 207, 391. *Phœn.* 84, 405, 481, 885. *Cycl.* 316. *Electr.* 297. *Med.* 580, 300. (and *Porson's* remarks on the passage.) *Bacch.* 393. *Herren's Stobæus*, I. 118. *Florilegium*, 31, 371. The comic poet seems in the following passages also to make satirical allusions to the same subject: *Nub.* 1377. *οἴκον δικαίως, ὅστις οὐκ Εὐριπίδην ἐπαινέις | σοφώτατον*; *Lys.* 368. *οὐκ ἔστ' ἀνὴρ Εὐριπίδου σοφώτερος ποιητής*; more particularly in *Ran.* 1413. where the distinction is made between *Æschylus* and *Euripides*: *τὸν μὲν (Æsch. scil.) γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι-σοφόν, τῷ δ'—ἡδομαι*.

Ib. ὑποκρίνεται, *explains, interprets*. *Vesp.* 53. *οὕτως ὑποκρινόμενον σοφῶς ἀνείρατα*.

349. ἀλλ' ὅμως, *yet nevertheless*. A frequent conclusion of the senarii of Euripides. See, among other instances, *Orest.* 224. *Alcest.* 363. *Hippol.* 358. *Phœn.* 448, 1460. *Hee.* 831. *Elect.* 758.

οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἀπέλθοιμ', ἀλλὰ κόψω τὴν θύραν. 350

Εὐριπίδη, Εὐριπίδιον,

ὑπάκουσον, εἴπερ πώποτ' ἀνθρώπων τινί·

Δικαιοπόλις καλεῖ σε Χολλίδης, ἐγώ.

ΕΥ. ἀλλ' οὐ σχολή. 354

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήθητ'. ΕΥ. ἀλλ' ἀδύνατον. ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ὅμως.

Troad. 374. Iph. in Aul. 904. (where the punctuation of the old copies has been rectified by Blomfield.)

350. κόπτειν τὴν θύραν. So Ran. 463. Nub. 132. Pl. 1101. Eumæris MS. κόπτει τὴν θύραν, ἔξωθεν· ψοφεῖ δὲ ὁ ἔνδοθεν, Ἀττικῶς. κροτεῖ δὲ Ἑλληνικῶς.

351. Εὐριπίδιον. The feelings of respect and awe, with which the great man was to have been approached, are already giving way: *My little Euripides!*

352. εἴπερ πώποτ'. Eq. 594. πορίσαι . . νίκην εἴπερ ποτὲ καὶ νῦν. Pac. 302. ὦ πανέλληνες, βοηθήσωμεν, εἴπερ πώποτε.

353. Δικαιοπόλις. In the Odes of Pindar this word occurs as an epithet for the island of Ægina, the theme of so much panegyric in those immortal strains:

Ἔπεσε δ' οὐ Χαρίτων ἐκὰς

ἀ δικαιοπόλις,

ἀρεταῖς κλειναῖσιν Αἰακιδᾶν

βίγοισα, νᾶσος· τε-

λέαν δ' ἔχει δόξαν ἀπ' ἀρχᾶς. Pyth. VIII. 30.

Ib. Χολλίδης of the deme or burgh of Χολλίδαι. Wachsmuth, tom. III. Beilage, I. Leake's Demi of Attica, p. 165. Elmsley edits, Δικ. καλ. σε· Χολλείδης ἐγώ.

355. ἐκκυκλήθητ'. Translate, *exhibit yourself*: literally, *be wheeled out in the encyclema*. This appears to have been a semicircular machine, moving upon wheels, which could be pushed forward, and drawn back again, from an opening in the back part of the stage, and which served to give an idea of what was passing in the interior of houses. In this machine the poet seems to have been exhibited on a lofty throne, or else in a sort of swing, (κράδη, Poll. IV. 129.) something like Socrates in his κρέμαθα, in the comedy of the Clouds; and this for two purposes; the one, to justify the nature of the lame and rickety dramas which *fell* from the poet; and the other,

p In a machine of this sort the poet Agathon, the mischievous successor of Euripides, makes his entrance and his exit, in our poet's play of the Thesmophorizansæ:

Μνησ. καὶ ποῖός ἐστιν οὗτος; Εὐριπ. οὐκκυκλούμενος. Thes. 96.

Ἄγαθ. εἴσω τις ὡς τάχιστα μ' εἰσκυκλήσάτω. Ib. 265.

From this stage-practice Elmsley justly explains a metaphorical expression in the Wasps, 1474:

νῆ τὸν Διόνυσον, ἔπορά γ' ἡμῖν πράγματα
δαίμων τις εἰσκεικύληκεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν.

ΕΥ. ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήσομαι· καταβαίνειν δ' οὐ σχολή.

ΔΙ. Εὐριπίδη. ΕΥ. τί λέλακας; ΔΙ. ἀναβάδην ποιεῖς, ἐξὸν καταβάδην· οὐκ ἐτὸς χωλοὺς ποιεῖς.

ἀτὰρ τί τὰ ράκι' ἐκ τραγωδίας ἔχεις,

to bring him as close as possible to that element from which he affected to derive his subtle ideas, and refined modes of thinking.

Ib. ἀλλ' ὅμως. The exquisite buffoonery, of which this allusion, and the repeated ἀλλὰ were susceptible in the intonations of a clever actor, is easily imagined.

356. ἀλλ' ἐκκυκ. The encyclema is pushed forward, and exhibits Euripides in an elevated position: below, his servant and a profuse display of tattered garments.

357. λέλακας, perfect, of λάσκω, a word originally applied to the sounds emitted by inanimate objects, when thrown down, or when receiving a blow; thence to the cries of animals; and lastly, to the louder tones of the human voice. In this sense it is often used by the tragedians, (see Blomf. Sept. c. Theb. p. 121.) and more particularly applied to the enunciation of oracles. Pl. 39. τί δῆτα Φοῖβος ἔλακεν ἐκ τῶν στεμμάτων;

358. καταβάδην, *down below*.

Ib. ἐτὸς, *without reason*. The word appears in a fragment of Aristophanes, composed in a favourite metre of the poet's; viz. a choriambus and a bacchius:

οὐκ ἐτὸς, ὦ γυναῖκες,
πᾶσι κακοῖσιν ἡμῶς
φλώσιν ἐκάστοτ' ἄνδρες.
δεῖνὰ γὰρ ἔργα δρῶσαι
λαμβανόμεσθ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν.

Arist. Fragm. Dind. p. 135.

359. τὰ ράκι'. Similar metrical appearances occur in the Aristophanic plays:

Ach. 1145. (Br.) σοι δὲ ῥιγῶντι προφυλάττειν.

Eq. 546. αἶρεσθ' αὐτῷ πολὺ τῷ ῥόθιον.

Nub. 344. αὐται δὲ ῥίνας ἔχουσιν.

416. μητ' ῥιγῶν ἄχθει λίαν.

Pac. 699. κέρδους ἑκατὶ κἂν ἐπὶ ῥίπῃς πλείοι.

740. εἰς τὰ ράκια σκώπτοντας αἶ.

Ran. 1059. μεγάλων γνώμων καὶ διανοιῶν ἴσα καὶ τὰ ῥήματα τίττειν.

Pl. 1065. ὅψει κατὰδῆλα τοῦ προσώπου τῶ ράκη.

For reasonings on this subject, the reader is referred to Dawes's

q Hence when Æschylus and Euripides offer up their prayers before the commencement of their dramatic contest in the Frogs, Æschylus, with great propriety, is made to address himself to Ceres, the revealer of all the great truths taught in the Eleusinian mysteries; while Euripides appears to recognise no divinities but the air, and his own mental powers.

αἰθήρ, ἐμὸν βόσκημα, καὶ γλώττης στρόφιγξ,
καὶ ξύνεσι καὶ μυκτῆρες ὁσφραντήριοι,
ὁρθῶς μ' ἐλέγχειν ὧν ἐν ἡπτῶμαι λόγων. Ran. 892.

ἐσθῆτ' ἐλεινὴν ; οὐκ ἐτὸς πτωχοὺς ποιεῖς. 360
 ἀλλ' ἀντιβολῶ πρὸς τῶν γονάτων σ', Εὐριπίδη,
 δὸς μοι ράκιόν τι τοῦ παλαιοῦ δράματος.
 δεῖ γάρ με λέξαι τῷ χορῷ ῥῆσιν μακράν·
 αὕτη δὲ θάνατον, ἢν κακῶς λέξω, φέρει.

ΕΥ. τὰ ποῖα τρύχη ; μῶν ἐν οἷς Οἰνεὺς ὁδὶ 365

Miscell. Crit. p. 289. Brunck ad Aristoph. Plut. 1065. Monk's Hippolytus, v. 461. and Maltby's Morell's Thesaurus, p. 21.

360. ἐλεινὴν. See Porson's preface to Hecub. p. 7.

Ib. πτωχοὺς ποιεῖς. Ran. 841. Euripides is thus addressed by Æschylus :

σὺ δὴ με ταῦτ', ὦ στωμυλιοσυλλεκτάδῃ,
 καὶ πτωχοποιεῖ, καὶ ρακιοσυρραπτάδῃ ;

361. πρὸς τῶν γονάτων. In adjurations of this kind, as Porson remarks, the tragic writers always omit the article: the comic writers insert or omit it at pleasure, but more commonly the former. Instances of insertion: Pac. 1113. Pl. 395, 458, 1176. Thes. 172, 228, 936. Lys. 850, 857, 1245. Nub. 200, 313, 366. Of omission: Pl. 1147. Ran. 756. Vesp. 1136. Eq. 1299.

363. ῥῆσιν μακράν. The word ῥῆσις both with and without reference to length, frequently occurs among ancient authors. Thus when Satyrus, the actor, replies to the complaints of Demosthenes of the reception which his first attempts in oratory had met with: ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τὸ αἴτιον ἰάσομαι ταχέως, ἂν μοι τῶν Εὐριπίδου τινὰ ῥήσεων ἢ Σοφοκλέους ἐβελήσης εἰπεῖν ἀπὸ στόματος. Plut. in vit. Dem. So again, when the actor Œagrus comes as a defendant (φεύγων) before the dicasts in the law-courts, no acquittal is granted him but on very characteristic conditions.

κἂν Οἶαγρος εἰσέλθῃ φεύγων, οὐκ ἀποφεύγει πρὶν ἂν ἡμῖν
 ἐκ τῆς Νιόβης εἴπῃ ῥῆσιν τὴν καλλίστην ἀπολέξας. Vesp. 580.

Add Nub. 1371. Ran. 151. Æsch. Supp. 276. Plato de Rep. 605, d. Lucian. tom. III. p. 9. That the μακραὶ ῥήσεις of Euripides were subjects of frequent complaints among the ancient critics, see Casaubon ad Theophr. 286.

365. Οἰνεὺς. The history of this person, and the others who follow (all of them subjects dramatized by Euripides) is pretty familiar, or may be obtained from very accessible sources. The following excellent reflexions by Timocles lie more out of the common beat of young students.

᾽ὦ τῶν ἀκουσόν, ἦν τι σοι δοκῶ λέγειν.
 ἀνθρωπὸς ἐστι ζῶον ἐπίπονον φύσει,
 καὶ πολλὰ λυπήρ' ὁ βίος ἐν αὐτῷ φέρει.
 παραψυχὰς οὖν φροντίδων ἀνεύρατο
 ταύτας· ὁ γὰρ νοῦς τῶν ἰδίων λήθην λαβὼν,
 πρὸς ἄλλοτρίῳ τε ψυχαγωγηθεὶς πάθει,
 μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἀπῆλθε, παιδευθεὶς ἄμα.

ὁ δύσποτος γεραίος ἡγωνίζετο ;

ΔΙ. οὐκ Οἰνέως ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐτ' ἀθλιωτέρου.

ΕΥ. τὰ τοῦ τυφλοῦ Φοίνικος ; ΔΙ. οὐ Φοίνικος, οὐκ
ἀλλ' ἕτερος ἦν Φοίνικος ἀθλιώτερος.

ΕΥ. ποίας ποθ' ἀνὴρ λακίδας αἰτεῖται πέπλων ; 370

ἀλλ' ἡ Φιλοκτήτου τὰ τοῦ πτωχοῦ λέγεις ;

ΔΙ. οὐκ' ἀλλὰ τούτου πολὺ πολὺ πτωχιστέρου.

ΕΥ. ἀλλ' ἡ τὰ δυσπινῇ θέλεις πεπλώματα,

τοὺς γὰρ τραγικοὺς πρῶτον, εἰ βούλει, σκόπει,
ὡς ὠφελούσι πάντας. ὦν μὲν γὰρ πένης,
πτωχότερον αὐτοῦ καταμαθὼν τὸν Τήλεφον
γενόμενον, οὕτω τὴν πενίαν ῥᾶον φέρει.
ὁ νοσῶν τι μανικόν, Ἀλκμαίων' ἐσκέψατο.
ὀφθαλμῷ τις' εἰσι Φινεΐδαι τυφλοί.
τέθνηκε τῷ παῖσι' ἡ Νιόβη κεκούφικε.
χωλός τις ἐστι' τὸν Φιλοκτήτην ὄρᾳ.
γέρον τις ἀτυχεῖ, κατέμαθεν τὸν Οἰνέα.
ἅπαντα γάρ τοι, μείζον' ἢ πέπονθέ, τις
ἀτυχήματ' ἄλλοις γεγονότ' ἐννοούμενος,
τὰς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ συμφορὰς ἤττον στένει.

Stob. Floril. 510.

ib. ὁδὶ, *here*. Eccl. 934. ὁδὶ γὰρ αὐτός ἐστιν. Vesp. 78. ὁδὶ δέ φησι
Σωσίας πρὸς Δέρκυλον. An. 1419. ὁδὶ πάρεστιν.

366. ἡγωνίζετο, *was brought upon the stage*. Cf. Lucian. IV. 140.

368. οὐ Φοίνικος, οὐκ. Ran. 1308. αὐτὴ ποθ' ἡ μοῦσ' οὐκ ἐλεσβίαζεν,
οὐκ. Soph. Aj. 970. θεοῖς τέθνηκεν οὗτος, οὐ κείνουσιν, οὐ. Elms.
When strength has been thus given to one οὐ, by the addition of
another, a proposition with ἀλλὰ is often found to follow. Dem.
372, 14. οὐ γὰρ Αἰσχίνης ἐπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης κρίνεται, οὐ, ἀλλ' ἡ εἰρήνη δι'
Αἰσχίνην διαβέβληται. 399, 23. ὁ δὴ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους ἀναιρῶν τῆς
οἶα παρ' ἡμῖν ἐστὶ πολιτείας οὐ χρόνους ἀνῆρηκεν οὗτος, οὐ, ἀλλὰ τὰ πράγ-
ματα ἀπλῶς ἀφήρηται. 413, 16. ὥστε οὐ μόνον κρίνετε τούτους τήμερον,
οὐ, ἀλλὰ καὶ νόμον τίθεσθε εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον, κ. τ. λ.
551, 11. οὐ μέτεστι τῶν ἴσων οὐδὲ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸς τοὺς πλουσίους τοῖς
πολλοῖς ἡμῶν, οὐ μέτεστιν, οὐ. ἀλλὰ, κ. τ. λ. See also Matthiæ's Gr.
Gr. §. 608.

370. λακίδας πέπλων. Æsch. Pers. 840. λακίδες . . . ποικίλων ἐσθημά-
των. Choeph. 25. λινοφθόροι δ' ὑφασμάτων λακίδες. Eurip. Troad.
497. πέπλων λακίσματα.

372. πτωχιστέρου. So Ran. 91. λαλίστερα. Pl. 27. κλεπτίστατον.
Thes. 735. ποτίσται. For further remarks on these formations, see
Eustathius ad Odys. p. 1441, and Porson's Aristophanica, p. 244.

373. ἀλλ' ἡ, *num vero*? See Elmsl. ad Herac. 426. Passow ob-
serves, that these words are often used at the beginning of an im-
passioned question, to which a denial is expected.

Ib. δυσπινῇ. εἰτ' ἔλυσσε δυσπινεῖς στολάς. Œd. Col. Soph. 1597.

ἂ Βελλεροφόντης εἶχ' ὁ χωλὸς οὐτοσί ;
 ΔΙ. οὐ Βελλεροφόντης· ἀλλὰ κάκεῖνος μὲν ἦν 375
 χωλὸς, προσαιτῶν, στωμύλος, δεινὸς λέγειν.
 ΕΥ. οἶδ' ἄνδρα, Μυσὸν Τήλεφον. ΔΙ. ναὶ, Τήλεφον·
 τοῦτου δὸς ἀντιβολῶ σέ μοι τὰ σπάργανα.
 ΕΥ. ὦ παῖ, δὸς αὐτῷ Τηλέφου ρακώματα·
 κεῖται δ' ἄνωθεν τῶν Θυεστείων ρακῶν, 380
 μεταξὺ τῶν Ἴνους. ΚΗ. ἰδοὺ ταυτὶ λαβέ.
 ΔΙ. ὦ Ζεῦ διόπτα καὶ κατόπτα πανταχῇ.
 [ἐνσκευάσασθαί μ' οἶον ἀθλιώτατον.]
 Εὐριπίδη, 'πειδὴ περ ἐχαρίσω ταδί,
 κάκεῖνά μοι δὸς τάκόλουθα τῶν ρακῶν, 385

Ib. πεπλώματα. Soph. Trach. 612. φανεῖν θεοῖς | θυτῆρα καὶ νὸν ἐν πεπλώματι.

376. προσαιτῶν. So v. 399. γλίσχρος, προσαιτῶν. more commonly with acc. Lys. 1141. στρατιῶν προσαιτῶν. Herodot. III. 14.

Ib. στωμύλος. The peripatetic philosopher in Lucian's Banquet, (also known by the names of 'the sword' and 'the sickle,') has the same epithet applied to him: τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ περιπάτου Κλεόδημος· οἶσθα τὸν στωμύλον, τὸν ἐλεγκτικόν; Lucian. IX. 50.

377. οἶδ' ἄνδρά. Heindorf in his notes upon a passage of the Phædo of Plato (V. 5. p. 320.) observes, 'Hic quis non maluerit, adjecto articulo, ὁρῶ τὸν ἄνδρα? sed pari modo Aristoph. Pl. 653. ὥς γὰρ τάχιστ' ἀφικόμεθα πρὸς τὸν θεόν, | ἄγοντες ἄνδρα τότε μὲν ἀθλιώτατον, &c. ubi sermo est de certo notoque nomine. Id. Ach. 428. Quocirca in soluto certo sermone promiscuo ab Atticis dictum opinor ἄνῃρ et ὁ ἄνῃρ (s. ἄνῃρ), velut θεοὶ et οἱ θεοὶ, βασιλεὺς et ὁ βασιλεὺς, quæque id genus sunt alia.'

378. σπάργανα (σπάργω), properly *swaddling-clothes*; here, *tatters*.

382. διόπτα καὶ κατόπτα. The epithets of the god are adapted to the nature of the garments, which were full of rents and fissures, much resembling the cloak worn by Menippus in Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, τριβώνιον πολύθυρον (II. 129.) Bergler paraphrases the passage not amiss. O Jupiter, qui omnia perspicis et specularis, quam perspicue sunt hæ vestes et perforatæ! Cf. Π. κ. 562. H. Hom. Merc. 372.

Ib. πανταχῇ, πάντα τρόπον. καὶ πανταχοῦ ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ· καὶ πανταχόθι. πανταχοῖ δὲ καὶ πανταχόσε, εἰς πάντα τόπον. PHOTIUS.

384. ἐχαρίσω ταδί. Od. Ω. 282. δῶρα δ' ἐτίωσια ταῦτα χαρίζεο. more commonly with a dat. of person, as well as acc. of thing. Thes. 938. χάρισαι βραχύ τι μοι. Eq. 54. τῷ δεσπότη | Παφλαγῶν κεχάρισται τοῦτο. Π. Ζ. 49. Κ. 380. Α. 134.

385. τάκόλουθα τῶν ρακῶν, *suitable to, agreeing with these tatters*.

τὸ πιλίδιον περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν τὸ Μύσιον·
 “δεῖ γάρ με δόξαι πτωχὸν εἶναι τήμερον,
 εἶναι μὲν ὅσπερ εἰμὶ, φαίνεσθαι δὲ μὴ”
 τοὺς μὲν θεατὰς εἰδέναι μὴ ὅς εἰμὶ ἐγὼ,
 τοὺς δ’ αὖ χορευτὰς ἡλιθίους παρεστάναι,
 ὅπως ἂν αὐτοὺς ῥηματίοις σκιμαλίσω.

390

Ib. The crases, by which two short syllables pass into one, have hitherto been unnoticed. Let the following noble fragment, from the Melanippe of Euripides, (the commencement of which will perhaps remind an English reader of the “accusing spirit” of Sterne,) atone for the omission:

Δοκεῖτε πηδᾶν τὰδικήματ’ εἰς θεοὺς
 πτεροῖσι, κᾶπειτ’ ἐν Διὸς δέλτου πτυχαῖς
 γράφειν τιν’ αὐτὰ, Ζῆνα δ’ εἰσορῶντά νιν
 θνητοῖς δικάζειν; οὐδ’ ὁ πᾶς ἂν οὐρανὸς
 Διὸς γράφοντος τὰς βροτῶν ἁμαρτίας
 ἐξαρκέσειεν· οὐδ’ ἐκείνος ἂν σκοπῶν
 πέμπειν ἐκάστῳ ζημίαν· ἀλλ’ ἡ Δίκη
 ἐνταυθὶ πού ᾑσιν ἐγγύς, εἰ βούλεσθ’ ὄραν. Dind. p. 100.

386. πιλίδιον. dim. of πῖλος, wool or hair, so pressed together, as to answer to the *fell* of the modern hat. II. K. 265. Hesiod. Op. 544. Herodot. III. 12. Though here considered as peculiar to the lowest orders of society, the πιλίδιον appears to have received in later days the patronage of orators and the foppish students of the academy. Hence in the bitter remarks of Demosthenes on his fellow-ambassador: οὐ λέγειν εἴσω τὴν χεῖρ’ ἔχοντ’, Αἰσχίῃ, δεῖ, οὐ, ἀλλὰ πρεσβεύειν εἴσω τὴν χεῖρα ἔχοντα. σὺ δ’ ἐκεῖ προτείνας καὶ ὑποσχὼν καὶ κατασχίνας τούτους ἐνθάδε σεμνολογεῖ, καὶ λογάρια δύστηνα μελετήσας καὶ φωνασκήσας οὐκ οἶει δίκην δώσειν τηλικούτων καὶ τοσούτων ἀδικημάτων, ἂν πιλίδιον λαβὼν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν περιουστῆς καὶ ἐμοὶ λουδορῇ. Dem. de Fals. Legut. 421, 16.

ὃ τᾶν, κατανοεῖς τίς πότ’ ἐστὶν οὐτοσί
 ὁ γέρων; ἀπὸ τῆς μὲν ὄψεως Ἑλληνικὸς,
 λευκὴ χλανὶς, φαιὸς χιτωνίσχος καλὸς,
 πιλίδιον ἀπαλὸν, εὐρυθμὸς βακτηρία,
 βατὰ τράπεζα. τί μακρὰ δεῖ λέγειν; ὅλως
 αὐτὴν ὄραν γὰρ τὴν Ἀκαδημείαν δοκῶ.

Antiphanes in Athenæus, XII. 544, f.

387. These verses, as the Scholiast observes, are taken from the Telephus of Euripides.

391. ὅπως ἂν. Examples of ὅπως ἂν, denoting a final cause, will be found Pl. 225. Nub. 739, 938, 1461. Eccl. 623, 716, 733, 836. Lys. 182, 221, 239, 267, 358, 419, 425, 539, 1183, 1223. Eq. 917, 926. Vesp. 178, 862. The following passage, bringing together two uses

ΕΥ. δώσω· πυκνῇ γὰρ λεπτὰ μηχανᾶ φρενί.

ΔΙ. εὐδαιμονοίης, Τηλέφω δ' ἀγὼ φρονῶ.

εὖ γ'· οἶον ἤδη ῥηματίων ἐμπίμπλαμαι.

ἀτὰρ δέομαί γε πτωχικοῦ βακτηρίου.

395

ΕΥ. τουτὶ λαβὼν ἄπελθε “λαῖνων σταθμῶν.”

ΔΙ. ὦ θύμ', ὀρᾷς γὰρ ὡς ἀπωθοῦμαι δόμων,

πολλῶν δεόμενος σκευαρίων· νῦν δὴ γενοῦ

of *ὅπως*, with the construction varying according to the sense, deserves attention :

νῦν οὖν ὅπως ἀγνεύσετε,
ὅπως ἂν αἱ γυναῖκες ὑμᾶς ἐν πόλει
ξενίσωμεν ὧν ἐν ταῖσι κίσταις εἴχομεν. Lys. 1182.

Ib. ῥηματίως. Eq. 216. ὑπογλυκαίνων ῥηματίως μαγειρικοῖς. Vesp. 668. τοῖτοις τοῖς ῥηματίως περιπεφθείς.

Ib. σκιμαλίζειν. The derivation of this word is unknown: its obvious meaning is, *to treat with contempt*. Pac. 548. ὁ δὲ δραπετανοργὸς, οὐκ ὀρᾷς, ὥς ἡδεται, καὶ τὸν δορυξὸν οἶον ἐσκιμάλισεν;

392. πυκνῇ. This word has given no small trouble to the grammarians, first, in accounting for its metaphorical derivation, and secondly, in determining where its application to mental and intellectual qualities is to be taken in a good sense (Il. B. 55. Γ. 201. I. 76. A. 787. Ξ. 294. O. 461. Σ. 216. Od. T. 353.) or in one more indicative of cunning and concealment of purpose, (Il. Z. 187. Herodot. VII. 141.) In the present instance we must perhaps give *πυκνός* its worst, in Eccl. 571. its better sense. νῦν δὴ δεῖ σε πυκνὴν φρένα καὶ φιλόσοφον ἐγείρειν | φροντίδ'. See Passow in v.

Ib. λεπτὰ, a sophistic word, expressive of whatever is most subtle, ingenious, and acute in mental operation. The answer of SYRUS to DIALOGUS in Lucian's "Bis Accusatus" will furnish an apt illustration of this word: ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οἶδ' ὅπερ μάλιστα λυπεῖ αὐτὸν, ὅτι μὴ τὰ ἰσχνὰ ἐκεῖνα καὶ λεπτὰ καθήμενος πρὸς αὐτὸν σμικρολογεῖται, εἰ ἀθάνατος ἢ ψυχὴ, καὶ πόσας κοτύλας ὁ θεὸς, ὅποτε τὸν κόσμον εἰργάσατο, τῆς ἀμυγῆς καὶ κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐχούσης οὐσίας ἐνέχεεν εἰς τὸν κρατῆρα, ἐν ᾧ τὰ πάντα ἐκ-εράννυντο, καὶ, εἰ ῥητορικὴ πολιτικῆς μορίον εἰδωλον, κολακειᾶς τὸ τέταρτον. χαίρει γάρ, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως, τὰ τοιαῦτα λεπτολογῶν. T. VII. 97.

393. Eurip. Hippol. 104. εὐδαιμονοίης, νοῦν ἔχων ὅσον σε δεῖ.

394. The assumption of a portion of the tragic tatters fills Diæopolis with a portion of the poet's spirit:—a tendency to *diminutives* in words.

395. ἀτὰρ—γε. Pl. 572. ἀτὰρ οὐχ ἡττόν γ' οὐδὲν κλαύσει. Th. 207. ἀτὰρ ἢ πρόφασίς γε νῆ Δί' εἰκότως ἔχει. Nub. 801. ἀτὰρ μέτειμί γ' αὐτόν. 1220. ἀτὰρ οὐδέποτε γε τὴν πατρίδα καταισχυνῶ | ζῶν. Vesp. 147, 150, 1141, 1514.

γλίσχρος, προσαιτῶν, λιπαρῶν τ'. Εὐριπίδῃ,

δός μοι σπυρίδιον διακεκαυμένον λύχνῳ.

400

ΕΥ. τί δ', ὦ τάλας, σε τοῦδ' ἔχει πλέκους χρέος ;

ΔΙ. χρέος μὲν οὐδέν, βούλομαι δ' ὁμως λαβεῖν.

ΕΥ. λυπηρὸς ἴσθ' ὦν, ἀποχώρησον δόμων.

ΔΙ. φεῦ.

εὐδαιμονοίης, ὥσπερ ἡ μήτηρ ποτέ.

ΕΥ. ἄπελθε νῦν μοι. ΔΙ. μᾶλλά μοι δὸς ἐν μόνον

405

399. λιπαρεῖν, *to persevere in any thing*. Herodot. III. 51. V. 19. VIII. 144. IX. 45, 111. Hence *to be earnest in entreaty*. Æsch. Prom. Vinc. 529. τοῦτ' οὐκ ἔτ' ἂν πύθοιο, μηδὲ λιπάροι. (where see Blomf.)

400. σπυρίδιον, a round twisted basket, in which any thing was carried: as a lamp, that it might not be extinguished. In Herodot. V. 16. σπυρίδα, a basket let down for the purpose of containing fish.

401. τοῦδε . . . πλέκους. For cases in which the article may be omitted with a demonstrative pronoun, see Reischig. p. 182.

403. λυπηρός. Eurip. Supp. 903. λυπηρὸς οὐκ ἦν, οὐδ' ἐπὶ φθονος πόλει. Thucyd. II. 37. οὐδὲ ἀζημίους μὲν λυπηρὰς δὲ τῇ ᾧψι ἀχθρόνας προστιθέμενοι, *nor wearing a look of offence, which, though harmless in effect, is yet troublesome and painful*. ARNOLD. Lucian, II. p. —. καὶ ὁλως λυπηρὸς ἐστι.

Ib. ἴσθ' ὦν. Pl. 963. ἴσθ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς τὰς θύρας ἀφικμένη. Ran. 436. ἢλλ' ἴσθ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν τὴν θύραν ἀφικμένης.

405. ἀπελθε νῦν μοι μοι redundant. Lys. 707. τί μοι σκυθρωπὸς ἐξεγλήλυθας δόμων ; Nub. 116. ἦν οὖν μάθης μοι τὸν ἄδικον τοῦτον λόγον. Ocl. Z. 199. στήτε μοι, ἀμφίπολοι. Herodot. VIII. 68. εἰπεῖν μοι πρὸς βασιλέα.

Ib. μᾶλλά, i. e. μή· ἀλλά. Complete the ellipse in this manner: μὴ τοῦτο γένηται, ἀλλά, κ. τ. λ. The two vowels coalesce into one. Thes. 288. θύειν ἔχουσιν· εἰ δὲ μᾶλλὰ νῦν λαθεῖν. 476. ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὴν πρῶτον, ἵνα μᾶλλον λέγω.

ἀνὴρ δίκαιός ἐστιν, οὐχ ὁ μὴ ἀδικῶν,
ἀλλ' ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος μὴ βούλεται.
οὐδ' ὅς τὰ μικρὰ λαμβάνειν ἀπέσχετο,
ἀλλ' ὅς τὰ μεγάλα καρτερεῖ μὴ λαμβάνων,
ἔχειν δυνάμενος καὶ κρατεῖν ἀζημίως.
οὐδ' ὅς γε ταῦτα πάντα διατηρεῖ μόνον,
ἀλλ' ὅς τις ἄδολον γνησίαν τ' ἔχων φύσιν,
εἶναι δίκαιος καὶ δοκεῖν εἶναι θέλει.

Philiscus ap. Grot. Flor. p. 61.

κοτυλίσκιον τὸ χεῖλος ἀποκεκρουσμένον.

ΕΥ. φθείρου λαβὼν τόδ' ἴσθ' ὀχληρὸς ὦν δόμοις.

ΔΙ. οὐπω, μὰ Δί', οἶσθ' οἱ' αὐτὸς ἐργάζει κακά.

ἀλλ', ὦ γλυκύτατ' Εὐριπίδη, τουτὶ μόνον,

δὸς μοι χυτρίδιον σφογγίῳ βεβυσμένον.

410

ΕΥ. ἄνθρωπ', ἀφαιρήσει με τὴν—τραγῳδίαν.

406. τὸ χεῖλος ἀποκεκρουσμένον, of which the rim has been broken off.

407. φθείρου, *begone*. The tragedian's delicacy of language will be consulted by not proceeding further with the translation. Pl 598. ἀλλὰ φθείρου καὶ μὴ γρύξης. 610. τότε νοστήσεις· νῦν δὲ φθείρου. See further Elmsley's Heracl. p. 81. Blomf. Persæ, 155.

Ib. ὀχληρός. Thes. 1075. νῆ Δί' ὀχληρά γ' εἰσῆρηκας λίαν. *Æsc. H.* 19, 7. ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις ὀχληρὸς ὦν. Lucian, I. 38. III. 227, 261—

γυνὴ πολυτελὴς ἔστ' ὀχληρὸν, οὐδ' ἔα
ζῆν τὸν λαβόνθ' ὡς βούλεται. ἀλλ' ἔνεστί τι
ἀγαθὸν ἀπ' αὐτῆς, παῖδες· ἐλθόντ' εἰς νόσον
τὸν ἔχοντα ταύτην ἐθεράπευσεν ἐπιμελῶς·
ἀτυχοῦντι συμπαρέμεινεν· ἀποθάνοντά σε
ἔθαψε· περιέστειλεν οἰκείως· ὅρα
εἰς ταῦθ', ὅταν λύπη τι τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν.
οὕτω γὰρ οἴσεις πᾶν τὸ πρᾶγμ'. Menandri Frag. p. 122.

408. SCHOL. οὐκ οἶσθα ὅπως βαρὺς εἰ ἐν τοῖς δράμασι, καὶ ἀπακναίει τοὺς θεατάς. This I consider to be false in the first instance, and to misrepresent the poet's meaning in the second. The Athenians, instead of being wearied by the productions of Euripides, took too much pleasure in them. (Ran. 776.) The expression is doubtless to be referred to the moral evils, of which the dramas of Euripides were so plentifully productive. (Ran. 1078—1088.)

410. The wandering Telephus, or some other of these princely beggars of Euripides, appears to have been furnished, like Homer's Vulcan, with a little basket containing a wet sponge, for the purpose of wiping off the sweat and dust. Such was the state to which the dignity of Attic tragedy was reduced under the hands of Euripides. See Voss's translation.

Ib. σφογγίῳ Attic for σπογγίῳ. See Blomf. Ag. p. 292.

Ib. βεβυσμένον from βύζειν or βύειν, to stop up, to fill. Th. 505. κηρίῳ βεβυσμένον. Vesp. 127. ἡμεῖς δ' ὅσ' ἦν τετρημένα | ἐνεβύσαμεν ρακίοισι.

411. τὴν τραγῳδίαν. The reader expects the poet to say σκευὴν, or some such word, you will rob me of my whole wardrobe or magazine. The poet by a bitter piece of satire substitutes the word τραγῳδία, as if the whole substance of one of these dramas of Euripides consisted in these beggarly externals.

ἄπελθε ταυτηνὶ λαβών. ΔΙ. ἀπέρχομαι.
καίτοι τί δράσω ; δεῖ γὰρ ἐνός, οὐ μὴ τυχὼν
ἀπόλωλ'. ἄκουσον, ὦ γλυκύτατ' Εὐριπίδη·
τουτὶ λαβών ἄπειμι κού πρόσειμι' ἔτι
εἰς τὸ σπυρίδιον ἰσχνά μοι φυλλεῖα δός.

415

ΕΥ. ἀπολεῖς μ'. ἰδοὺ σοι. φροῦδά μοι τὰ δράματα.

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' οὐκέτ', ἀλλ' ἄπειμι. "καὶ γάρ εἰμ' ἄγαν
ὀχληρὸς, οὐ δοκῶν με κοιράνους στυγεῖν."

412. ταυτηνί. ἦγουν τὴν χύτραν. SCHOL.

416. Pl. 544. φυλλεῖ ἰσχνῶν ραφανίδων.

417. ἰδοὺ, *here they are*, or *what you ask is done*. Pac. 962. τοῖς
θεαταῖς ῥίπτε τῶν κριθῶν. Οἶκετ. ἰδοὺ. Ran. 1378. ἴθι νῦν παρίστασθον
παρὰ τῷ πλάστιγγ'. Αἴσχ. et Εὐριπ. ἰδοὺ. Nub. 83, 635, 825. Ran.
200-1. Th. 25, 255. Eq. 121, 972, 1161.

Ib. φροῦδα. This was another of those words, the abuse of
which in his dramas brought down upon Euripides the laughter of
his contemporaries; yet there are many atoning passages in his
writings: witness the following:

Ἀρετὴ δὲ κἂν θάνῃ τις, οὐκ ἀπόλλυται,

ζῇ δ' οὐκετ' ὄντος σώματος' κακοῖσι δὲ

ἅπαντα φροῦδα συνθάνονθ' ὑπὸ χθονός.

Fragm. Eurip. Dindorf. p. 112.

418. ἀλλ' οὐκέτ. Elmsley compares Pac. 328. ἐν μὲν οὖν τουτί μ'
ἔασον ἐλκύσαι, καὶ μηκέτι. Thes. 846. ἱλλὸς γεγένημαι προσδοκῶν ὃ δ'
οὐδέπω.

419. This is the reading of the old editions, with which Schutz,
Bekker, and Dindorf agree; and Voss and Wieland translate to

« The sad exclamations of Strepsiades, as he lies on the Socratic pallet—waiting
for inspiration, and sharing his crib with a thousand nameless tenants—sound
very much like a parody on some chorus of Euripides, which has not come down
to us.

φροῦδα τὰ χρήματα, φροῦδῃ χροιά,

φροῦδῃ ψυχῇ, φροῦδῃ δ' ἐμβάς.

καὶ πρὸς τοῖσις ἔτι τοῖσι κακοῖς

φρουρὰς ἔδωκ

ὀλίγων φροῦδος γεγένημαι.

Nub. 718.

"Lost, lost! gone, gone!"

Purse and doublet and shoe,

Blood and colour and hue,

All are vanish'd and gone

Through this pestilent crew.

I keep steady guard,

And I *think* close and hard,

Yet nought for my pain

Do I get but this strain,

"Lost, lost! gone, gone!"

οἱμοι κακοδαίμων, ὡς ἀπόλωλ'. ἐπελαθόμεν, 420
ἐν ᾧπερ ἐστὶ πάντα μοι τὰ πράγματα.

the same effect, *not considering that great lords cannot put up with me*. Elmsley, however, partly on the faith of a reading, which Invernizius appears to have transcribed with his usual carelessness from the Rav. MS. edits: ὁχληρὸς οὖν, δοκῶν γε κοίρανους στυγεῖν.

Ib. κοίρανους. The word κοίρανος belongs both to Homer and Pindar:

οὐκ ἀγαθὸν * πολυκοιρανίη· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,
εἰς βασιλεύς. Il. B. 204.

ὅπως σφίσι μὴ κοίρανος ὀπίσω
πάλιν οἶκαδ' ἀνεψιδός
ζαμενῆς Ἑλένοιο Μέμνων μόλοι. Nem. III. 109.

420. ἐπελαθόμεν. On the subject of tribrachs and dactyls occurring in the fifth place of a comic senarius, see dissertation inserted in Seidler's treatise De Vers. Dochm.

421. ἐν ᾧπερ ἐστί. This is one of those expressions in which the humble collectors of parallel passages are allowed to run riot. Lys. 29. ὥστ' ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος | ἐν ταῖς γυναιξίν ἐστιν ἡ σωτηρία. 32. ὥς ἔστ' ἐν ἡμῖν τῆς πόλεως τὰ πράγματα. Av. 1677. ἐν τῷ Τριβάλλῳ πᾶν τὸ πρᾶγμα. Od. K. 69. δύναμις γὰρ ἐν ὑμῖν. The following quotations, while they serve to illustrate this construction, will serve also to exhibit some distinguishing features of Doric, Attic, and Persian character:

οὔτε κε νῆα
κανάξαις, οὔτ' ἄνδρας ἀποφθίσειε θάλασσα,
εἰ μὴ δὴ πρόφρων γε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
ἡ Ζεὺς ἀθανάτων βασιλεὺς ἐβέλησιν δλέσσαι.
ἐν τοῖς γὰρ τέλος ἐστὶν ὁμῶς ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε. Hes. Op. 663.
νῦν δ' ἔλπομαι μὲν. ἐν θεῷ γε μὰν
τέλος. Pind. Olymp. XIII. 147.

Ζεῦ πάτερ, τῶν μὰν ἔραται φρενὶ, σιγᾷ
οἱ στόμα. πᾶν δὲ τέλος
ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ. Nem. X. 53.

Address of Miltiades to Callimachus, before the battle of Marathon: ἐν σοὶ νῦν, Καλλίμαχε, ἔστι ἡ καταδουλῶσαι Ἀθήνας, ἡ ἐλευθέραις ποιήσαντα, μνημόσυνα λιπέσθαι ἐς τὸν ἅπαντα ἀνθρώπων βίον, οἷα οὐδὲ Ἀρμόδιός τε καὶ Ἀριστογείτων λείπουσι. Herodot. VI. 109. Xerxes is informed, that the small bark, in which he is passing the Hellespont, must sink, unless lightened of its burden: καὶ ἔρξεται λέγεται ἀκούσαντα ταῦτα εἰπαι· “Ἄνδρες Πέρσαι, νῦν τις διαδεξάτω ὑμέων βασιλεὺς κηδόμενος· ἐν ὑμῖν γὰρ οἶκε εἶναι ἐμοὶ ἡ σωτηρία.” τὸν μὲν ταῦτα λέγειν· τοὺς δὲ, προσκυνέοντας, ἐκπηδέειν ἐς τὴν θύλασσαν· καὶ τὴν νῆα ἐπικουφι-

* Aristotle observes, (Polit. 4.) that it is uncertain whether Homer meant by this word to brand the complex tyranny of the multitude, or that of many individual kings. Pope prefers the former meaning: “That worst of tyrants, an usurping crowd.”

Εὐριπίδιον ὦ γλυκύτατον καὶ φίλτατον,
 κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην, εἴ τί σ' αἰτήσαιμ' ἔτι,
 πλὴν ἐν μόνον, τουτὶ μόνον, τουτὶ μόνον,
 σκάνδικά μοι δὸς, "μητρόθεν δεδεγμένος."

425

σθέισαν, οὕτω δὴ ἀποσώθῃναι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. Herodot. VIII. 118. Examples of this formula in the tragedians are abundantly supplied by Elmsley, (ad Med. v. 223.) Blomf. (ad Pers. p. 118.) To which add, from prose writers, Dem. 54, 19. 292, 21. Lysias, 95, 5. Thucyd. I. §. 74. Plat. 7 Epist. 337, c.

425. σκάνδικα, a wild *potherb*. "Hæc (scandix) est quam Aristophanes Euripidi poetæ objecit joculariter, matrem ejus ne olus quidem legitimum venditasse, sed scandicem." Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. XXII. c. 22. Hence when Nicias in the Knights alludes to the name of Euripides, his fellow-slave replies, v. 19, μή μοι γε, μή μοι, μή διασκανδικίσσης.

Ib. μητρόθεν δεδεγμένος. Æsch. Choeph. 738. ἐν ἐξέθρεψα μητρόθεν δεδεγμένη. Allusions of a similar sort to the tragedian's mother and her occupation occur in Arist. Thes. 387. προπηλακισομένης ὀρώσ' ἡμᾶς ὑπὸ | Εὐριπίδου, τοῦ τῆς λαχανοπωλητρίας. 455. ἄγρια γὰρ ἡμᾶς, ὦ γυναικες, ὀρᾷ κακά, | ἂν' ἐν ἀγρίουσι τοῖς λαχάνοις αὐτὸς τραπεῖς.

τ To young and ingenuous minds, the moral point of view, under which the productions of Aristophanes were framed, will be of far deeper moment than any consideration of his wit and talent. To such minds the following extract, long as it is, will not appear misplaced. "In all governments where the general will is the law, and where that will is perpetually influenced by the speeches or writings of individuals, nothing seems more fair (however unpalatable the investigation may occasionally prove) than that the pretensions of every one who aspires to occupy something more than an ordinary prominence in the public eye should be closely sifted and scrutinized, that it may be distinctly ascertained under what circumstances, and from what points of view, his peculiar opinions have been formed; and a clue thus found whether these claims are the offspring of vanity, presumption, and self-interest, or the better workings of an honest mind, anxious to throw into the common stock the best fruits of those rich endowments which nature has bestowed, or of that sound and wholesome intelligence which fair labour and industry have gradually achieved. It must be owned, that in Athens this inquisition was of the most searching nature. The finest wits of the day made it their peculiar business to provide this favourite repast for the sovereign multitude; and the great DEMUS himself, when in his comic theatre, was little else than the master-gaoler in Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon; his eye upon every surrounding chamber, and his mind master of the words and actions, and even almost of the very thoughts of its occupant. In compliance with this established custom, the name of Euripides seldom occurs in the pages of Aristophanes without a blow at his birth, which was in truth of the humblest description; the illustrious author of the Medea, the Hippolytus, the Phœnix, and the Alceste (and creations more splendid never came from the brain of man) having been, it appears, neither more nor less than the son of a mere cabbage-woman, or little retailer of pot-herbs. No person, with a soul above the size of a needle's point, would have dreamed for one brief moment of alluding to such a circumstance in the history of such a man, but that to this taint of birth and of earlier connexions and associations may be ascribed (such at least was evidently the opinion of Aristophanes) no small portion of those scenic changes which the tragedian began at an early period to attempt, and which, in spite of every effort directed against

ΕΥ. ἀνὴρ ὑβρίζει. κλεῖε πηκτὰ δωμάτων.

ΔΙ. ὦ θυμ', ἀνευ σκάνδικος ἐμπορευτέα.

ἄρ' οἶσθ' ὅσον τὸν ἀγῶν' ἀγωνιεῖ τάχα,

μέλλων ὑπὲρ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνδρῶν λέγειν ;

πρόβαινε νῦν, ὦ θυμέ· γραμμὴ δ' αὐτή.

430

ἔστηκας ; οὐκ εἰ καταπιὼν Εὐριπίδην ;

426. πῆκτα δωμάτων, *fores*: one of those pleonastic expressions in which the tragedians delighted. Such are *στέγας δόμων*, Eurip. Cycl. 118. *μελάθρων στέγαι*, Alc. 255. *ἀρμάτων ἀχήματα*, Suppl. 672. *ἀρμάτων ὄχος*, Hipp. 1161. Phœniss. 1206. &c. &c. See Porson's Hec. v. 298. and Blomfield's Persæ, p. 148.

428. ἀγῶν' ἀγωνιεῖ. Parallel phrases to this might be derived from the tragic writers of Athens, (no other instance of it occurs in Aristophanes,) and also from her orators; but the writings of one who had viewed the manners of Greece with no incurious eye furnish two such specimens of it, as no sense of propriety will allow to be mixed up with examples taken from a less holy source: *σὺ δέ, ὦ ἄνθρωπε τοῦ Θεοῦ, . . . ἀγωνίζου τὸν καλὸν ἀγῶνα τῆς πίστεως, ἐπιλαβοῦ τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς, εἰς ἣν καὶ ἐκλήθης*. 1 Tim. vi. 11. Again, where the same writer, contemplating the termination of his holy labours, bursts forth into that glorious and triumphant declaration: *ἐγὼ γὰρ ἤδη σπένδομαι, καὶ ὁ καιρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς ἀναλύσεως ἐφίστηκε· τὸν ἀγῶνα τὸν καλὸν ἠγωνίσamai, τὸν δρόμον τετέλεκα, τὴν πίστιν τετήρηκα· λοιπὸν, ἀπόκειται μοι ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης στέφανος, ὃν ἀποδώσει μοι ὁ Κύριος ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὁ δίκαιος κριτής*. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

430. γραμμὴ. A word so closely connected as this is with the race-course, might have been expected to be of more frequent occurrence than it is in the writings of Pindar. It is found, however, in a curious passage of his ninth Pythian ode, (206—213.) where the daughter of Antæus is placed at the goal, as the prize of victory, a mode by which Danaus had previously disposed of eight and forty daughters. The following passage in the Electra of Euripides is more deserving of the reader's attention :

μή μοι, τὸ πρῶτον βῆμ' ἐὰν δράμῃ καλῶς,
νικῶν δοκείτω τὴν δίκην, πρὶν ἂν πέλας
γραμμῆς ἵκηται, καὶ τέλος κάμψῃ βίου. 954.

431. καταπιὼν Εὐριπίδην. Ran. 1466. Lysist. 565. Eq. 693. Æsch. 13, 38. *ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐτράπετο ἐπὶ τὸ καταφαγεῖν τὴν πατρῴαν οὐσίαν. καὶ οὐ μόνον κατέφαγεν, ἀλλ' εἰ οἶόν τ' ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν, καὶ κατέπιεν*. Lucian,

him, he brought to too successful a termination; and of those more fearful aberrations, of which it forms no excuse to say, that they refer almost exclusively to the poet's own times, and that what was poison to them, may be found delightful and even innoxious food to us." Quarterly Rev. N^o. 38. p. 406.

ἐπήνεσ' ἄγε νυν, “ὦ τάλαινα καρδία,”
 ἄπελθ' ἐκέισε, κᾶτα τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐκεῖ
 παράσχεις, εἰποῦς' ἄττ' ἂν αὐτῇ σοὶ δοκῇ.
 τόλμησον, ἴθι, χώρησον, ἄγαμαι καρδίας.
 ΗΜ. τί δράσεις; τί φήσεις; ἀλλ' ἴσθι νυν
 ἀναίσχυντος ὦν σιδηροῦς τ' ἀνὴρ,
 ὅστις παρασχὼν τῇ πόλει τὸν αὐχένα,

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VI. 224. τὸν Εὐριπίδην ὅλον κατεπεπώκαμεν. The lively passage (II. 145.) seems to contain in it the germ of Ben Jonson's admirable “Volpone,” but it is too long for insertion. III. 168, 169. Alcioph. lib. III. ep. 32. ὅλον σε αὐτοῖς ἀγροῖς καταπιούσα.

Ib. Εὐριπίδην: i. e. his whining, supplicating spirit. That even the pathetic powers of the tragedian, justly as they have made him the admiration of posterity, were a deep and mischievous offence against the spirit of his own age, see again the article in the Quarterly Review, from which the foregoing extract was made. The best-regulated minds must after all, I fear, plead guilty to the self-condemning judgment, which Aristophanes has put into the mouth of his chattering Bacchus: “With him (i. e. Æschylus) lies the wisdom of his art; with the other (i. e. Euripides) lies its delight: τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι σοφὸν, τῷ δ' ἡδομαι. Ran. 1413.

432. ἐπήνεσα. The first aorist used instead of the present tense. So also in Pac. 528. ἀπέπτυσ' ἐχθροῦ φωτὸς ἐχθιστον πλέκος. This practice is common enough among the tragedians, and particularly with Euripides. Hippol. 610, 1403. Cycl. 81. Alcest. 396, 401. Helen, 355, 843. Ion, 1631. Troad. 53, 668, 727. Orest. 1531, 1688.

435. ἄγαμαι καρδίας. An. 1744. ἄγαμαι δὲ λόγων. Herodot. VI. 76. ἀγασθαι . . τοῦ Ἑρασίνου. IX. 79. ἄγαμαι σεῦ. Eurip. Iph. Aul. 28. οὐκ ἄγαμαι ταῦτ' ἀνδρὸς ἀριστίως. Rhes. 245. ἄγαμαι λήματος. Porson prefers ἄγαμαι, καρδία, well done, heart; and defends his reading by various examples; for which see Kidd's edit. of Dawes, p. 470. The reading in the text is that of Elmsley and Dindorf.

436. The metre is dochmiac. Two senarii intervene, and the dochmiac measure is resumed.

437. σιδηροῦς ἀνὴρ. To the examples collected by Blomfield, in his Prometheus Vincet. p. 137. add the following: Il. Δ. 510. ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι λίθος χρῶς οὐδὲ σιδηρός. Od. M. 280. ἢ ῥά νυ σοὶ γε σιδήρεα πάντα τέτυκται. Ψ. 172. Theoc. Idyl. XIII. 5. ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἀμφιτρύωνος ὁ χαλκεοκάρδιος υἱός. Id. XXII. 47. σαρκεὶ σιδαρείῃ, σφυρήλατος οἷα κολοσσός. Id. XXIX. 24. κῆμέ μαλθακὸν ἐξεπόναστε σιδαρέω. Mosch. Idyl. IV. 44. πέτρης ὄγ' ἔχων νόον ἢ ἐ σιδήρου | καρτερὸν ἐν στήθεσσι. Æsch. c. Ctes. 77, 25. οὐ μέμνησθε αὐτοῦ τὰ μισθὰ καὶ ἀπίθανα ῥήματα, ἀ πῶς ποθ' ὑμεῖς ὧ σιδήρεοι ἑκαρτερεῖτε ἀκρωμένοι; Lysias, 117, 47. ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ σιδηροῦς ἐστίν, οἶομαι αὐτὸν ἔννοον γεγονέναι, κ. τ. λ.

ἅπανσι μέλλεις εἰς λέγειν τὰναντία.

ΗΜ. ἀνὴρ οὐ τρέμει τὸ πρᾶγμ'. εἰά νυν,
ἐπειδήπερ αὐτὸς αἰρεῖ, λέγε.

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ΔΙ. μή μοι φθονήσῃτ', ἄνδρες οἱ θεώμενοι,
εἰ πτωχὸς ὢν ἔπειτ' ἐν Ἀθηναίοις λέγειν
μέλλω περὶ τῆς πόλεως, τρυγῶδιαν ποιῶν
τὸ γὰρ δίκαιον οἶδε καὶ τρυγῶδία.

445

439. εἰς, more commonly εἰς ὦν, or εἰς ἀνθρώπων.

440. Eq. 262. τρέμων τὰ πράγματα.

442. The following address contains much parody from the Telephus of Euripides. The commencement of the tragedian's own ῥῆσις was as follows:

μή μοι φθονήσῃτ', ἄνδρες Ἑλλήνων ἄκροι,
εἰ πτωχὸς ὢν τέτληκ' ἐν ἐσθλοῖσιν λέγειν.

Ib. ἄνδρες οἱ θεώμενοι. The substantive is often omitted in Aristophanes, and the participle by itself stands for *spectators*. Nub. 518. Ran. 2, 926. Pl. 798.

443. ἐν Ἀθηναίοις. Lysias, 898, 16. εἰ καὶ πρότερον μὴ εἵθισται λέγειν ἐν ἀνδράσι.

444. ποιεῖν. Ran. 1021. δράμα ποιήσας Ἀρεως μεστόν. 1255. κάλλιστα μέλη ποιήσαντι. So in old English poetry: "Ye lovirs, that can *make* of sentiment." Chaucer's Legends of good Women. "To solace him sometime as I do when I *make*." Visions of Pierce Ploughman.

And hath he skill to *make* so excellent,
Yet hath such little skill to bridle love?

Spencer, Eclog. 4.

The god of Shepherds, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me humbly as I can to *make*. Id. Eclog. 6.

445. In making this declaration, the poet brings back the comic art to what, if a curious extract from a MS. quoted by the learned editor of Proclus may be believed, was its original purpose and design. Comedy, (*τρυγῶδία*), according to this authority, derived its origin from the following circumstance. Some countrymen having been injured by some of the townspeople of Athens, took the following method of redressing their grievances. About the time of the first sleep, they entered the town, and making a circuit of the streets, proclaimed aloud, "There lives such an one, who did so and so to some of the country people." These exclamations naturally attracted the attention of the neighbours, who as naturally talked over in the morning what they had heard on the preceding night. The consequences were presently apparent: strong feelings of shame on the part of the persons thus handled, and a visible decrease in the offences which had been previously committed.

ἐγὼ δὲ λέξω δεινὰ μὲν, δίκαια δέ.
οὐ γάρ με νῦν γε διαβαλεῖ Κλέων, ὅτι
ξένων παρόντων τὴν πόλιν κακῶς λέγω.
αὐτοὶ γάρ ἐσμεν, οὐπὶ Ληναίῳ τ' ἀγών,

The practice being continued, and its good effects evident, the heads of the city came to a resolution, that the proceedings of these *κωμικοὶ* were much to the public benefit: a search was accordingly made for them, and these censors given to understand, that their future strictures must no longer be a matter of choice, but, whether they would or not, that they should give them vent on an open stage. The publicity of a theatre, however, appears to have been less to their taste than the obscurity of the streets; and a compromise was accordingly made with their diffidence or their fears, by allowing them to mount the stage with their faces smeared with the lees of wine. The effect of these stationary exhibitions on the public morals (for shame, as the writer observes, then dwelt among men) was still more conspicuous than that of the peripatetic performances; and it was accordingly determined, that the office should in future be transferred to men of learning and ability, properly qualified for so important a task. “*ἀρχὴν οὖν δεξαμένον τοῦ πράγματος πολλοὶ γέγονασι κωμφοδοί, ἐλέγχοντας τοὺς κακῶς βιοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς ταῖς ἀδικίαις χαίροντας, ἀναστέλλοντες τὰς ἀκαίρους καὶ ἀδίκους αὐτῶν πράξεις, καὶ ὠφελουν κοινῇ τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων.*” Gaisford’s *Hephæstion*, p. 409.

448. *τὴν πόλιν.* Though the rich, the noble, and the influential by their virtues or their talents, might be held up to ridicule on the stage, Athens had still its law of libel, by which the majesty of the sovereign people was protected. *Xenoph. de Rep. Athen. II. 18.* *Κωμφοδεῖν δ’ αὖ καὶ κακῶς λέγειν τὸν μὲν δῆμον οὐκ ἔωσιν, ἵνα μὴ αὐτοὶ ἀκούωσι κακῶς· ἰδίᾳ δὲ κελεύουσιν, εἴ τίς τινα βούλεται· εὖ εἰδότες ὅτι οὐχὶ τοῦ δήμου ἐστίν, οὐδὲ τοῦ πλήθους ὁ κωμφοδούμενος, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺν, ἀλλ’ ἢ πλούσιος, ἢ γενναῖος, ἢ δυνάμενος.* See on this subject, Wachsmuth, tom. II. §. 64. and Beilage, 4.

449. *αὐτοὶ, by ourselves.* *Thes. 472.* αὐταὶ γάρ ἐσμεν, κοῦδεμί’ ἐκφορὰ λόγου. *Plato, Protag. 309, a.* ὥς γ’ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἡμῖν εἰρήσθαι. 8 *Legg. 836, b.* αὐτοὶ γάρ ἐσμεν. *Parm. 137, a.* αὐτοὶ ἐσμεν. *Luc. II. 33.* and Hemsterhuis’ note.

Ib. *Λήναιον* has been already explained, as the place in Athens where the *Lenæa*, or festival of the wine-press, was held.

Ib. *ἀγών.* *Ran. 882.* νῦν γὰρ ἀγὼν σοφίας ὁ μέγας χαρεῖ πρὸς ἔργον. 785. ἀγῶνα ποιεῖν . . . τῆς τέχνης. 873. ἀγῶνα κρίναι. *Lysias, 190, 24.* ὁ δὲ ἀγὼν οὐ πρὸς τὰ τούτων ἔργα ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς πρότερον ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς εἰρηκότας. 176, 33. 911, 6. This struggle for victory among the dramatists of Athens (the earnestness of which is still perhaps preserved in the English word *agony*) took place more particularly at the *Lenæan* and great spring festivals. On the two other *Dionysiac* festivals there appear to have been little more than recitations or repetitions of former dramatic pieces.

κοῦπω ξένοι πάρεσιν· οὔτε γὰρ φόροι

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450. φόροι. How much is contained in this word, and what a landmark in political science does it form for those, who may themselves be called to sway the rod of empire, and have "to read their history in a nation's eye!" On one side of this little word we see Athens comparatively unimportant and insignificant, yet, if the pleasing pictures of Isocrates (Orat. Areop.) be not a rhetorician's dream, free and happy; and if the noble sentiments ascribed to her by Herodotus (VIII. 143, 4.) be correct, deserving at once both happiness and freedom. On the other side is beheld Athens possessed of all that wealth and power can bestow, yet restless and discontented at home; hated and feared among her dependants abroad; mistress of a glorious literature, which will never allow her name to be forgotten, yet herself rapidly setting into dim night, and her pale star only occasionally rising above the horizon, to remind thoughtful minds of that day of vengeance and compensation which awaits "national, as well as individual guilt. Whence had come the mighty change? One source at least will be found in the all-important word before us. When the Persian left the sacred soil of Greece, he left behind him an enemy far more fatal than his sword or bow—the plunder of a rich and luxurious camp, and a body of noble prisoners, easily convertible into riches. From that moment the love of Persian gold seems to have become as predominant among the Greeks as their original fears of Medic iron, and even of Medic dress, (Herodot. VI. 112.) had been; and the mischievous consequences among their two leading states were only of later or earlier date according to the nature of their respective institutions. The Spartan monarch, Pausanias, stood among the magnificent spoils of Platæa, and made an ostentatious display (Herodot. IX. 82.) of virtuous poverty and temperance: the wretched man knew not how soon the demons of luxury and avarice were to take possession of his very soul. The more expeditious Athenians, with Themistocles their guide, took ship after the battle of Salamis, and carried to the islands the news of the victory—and an application for money. (Herodot. VIII. 112.) It was a combination of things which no Athenian ever after lost sight of. Henceforth in their lighter and their graver literature, in the language of the common Athenians, and the workings of their statesmen's minds, the proofs of this growing appetite for gold meet us at every turn. The tragic muse pointed to Persia as the very harbour of treasure (Æschyli Persæ, 255); the comic talked of its gold distributed by bushels (Arist. Ach. 108. Br. edit.). The common people dwelt on the 1200 camel-loads from which it was supplied (Dem. 185, 22): while in the minds of the gravest politicians seemed to run a constant current of two prevailing ideas, and those almost convertible terms,

^u Καίτοι προσήκει τὰς ἀρετὰς ἀσκεῖν καὶ τὰς κακίας φεύγειν πολὺ μᾶλλον ταῖς πόλεσιν ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις. ἀνὴρ μὲν γὰρ ἀσεβὴς καὶ πονηρὸς τυχὼν ἂν φθάσειε τελευτήσας πρὶν δοῦναι δίκην τῶν ἡμαρτημένων· αἱ δὲ πόλεις διὰ τὴν ἀθανάσιαν ὑπομένουσιν καὶ τὰς παρὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τὰς παρὰ τῶν θεῶν τιμωρίας. Isoc. 183, c. d.

ἤκουσιν, οὐτ' ἐκ τῶν πόλεων οἱ ξύμμαχοι·
ἀλλ' ἐσμὲν αὐτοὶ νῦν γε περιεπτισμένοι·

*money and ships, ships and money. That statesmen should have shared the madness will cause no surprise: a large revenue had through their unwise policy become indispensable to Athens; and many were the hungry mouths they had now to feed. This first play of Aristophanes presents us (to say nothing of soldiers and seamen) with a large body of ecclesiasts, who did not afford their deliberative wisdom for nothing: his "Wasps" will let loose upon us some thousands of cormorants, equally clamorous for law, for oratory, and—three obols: while the "Knights" will bring us into the very focus and virulence of the disease, among that accursed crew whose mouths were alike gagged or opened by the precious metals; men who for mercenary motives marred all that the generous mind of Solon had planned, and who have made the very names of demagogue and democracy stink in the nostrils of those who care little to see their fellow-creatures wealthy and powerful, but who care much to see them virtuous and happy, honourable in the eyes of their fellow-creatures, and receding as little as possible from that standard of excellence for which the soul of man was originally designed. As the whole revenue of Athens, internal and external, will come before us in the comedy of the Wasps, to that play any further remarks upon this subject must now be deferred.

451. ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, *the tributary states*. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν πείσας (Alcibiades scil.) ὑμῶς τὸν φόρον ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς τάξαι τὸν ὑπ' Ἀριστείδου πάντων δικαιοτάτα τεταγμένον, αἰρεθείς ἐπὶ τούτῳ δέκατος αὐτῆς μάλιστα διπλάσιον αὐτὸν ἐκάστω τῶν συμμάχων ἐποίησεν κ.τ.λ. Andoc. 30, 21.

1b. ξύμμαχοι. At the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war, Athens, at Mr. Mitford observes, had few allies, properly so called. On the continent of Greece the principal were the Thessalians and the Acarnanians: of the islands, Corcyra, Zacynthus, Chios, and Lesbos are alone properly reckoned among the allies of Athens. Her tributary states (ἐκ τῶν πόλεων ξύμμαχοι) formed a far more numerous and splendid catalogue. Compare Mitford, III. 87. and Thucyd. II. §. 9, 22. and continue the passage above quoted from Andocides.

452. περιεπτισμένοι. Περιπτίσσειν, *to shell, to slip beans out of their skin, to separate corn from the shell and chaff*. ἀλλὰ περιπτίσαντες καὶ ἀφελόντες τὸ κάλυφος, μετὰ ταῦτα κόπτουσιν ἐν τῷ ὄλμῳ.

x "It was the main principle of Pericles' policy, and it is also adopted by Thucydides in the famous introduction to his History, that it is not the country and people, but moveable and personal property, *χρῆματα*, in the proper sense of the word, which make states great and powerful." Müller, I. 222. For the historian's reflections on the two subjects in the text, and the operations which naturally arose out of such reflections, see, among other passages, I. 9, 11, 83, 101, 117, 142. II. 13, 97. III. 13, 31. I. 9, 12, 16, 18, 19, 25, 33, 35, 44, 68, 80—82, 86, 93, 107, 108, 117, 121, 142, 143. II. 24, 62. III. 17, 51, 92. IV. 12, 108. V. 52.

τοὺς γὰρ μετοίκους ἄχυρα τῶν ἀστῶν λέγω.

Theophr. Hist. Pl. lib. IX. c. 17. Hence the metaphorical expression *περιπτισμένοι*, *free from all husk or chaff*.

453. *μετοίκους*. The population of Athens consisted of three sorts; the freemen, the slaves, and the metics, or resident aliens. These latter with their families are estimated by Boeckh at 45,000 persons. As commercial occupations were never in great esteem among the ancient Greeks, it was left in a great degree to this body of persons to carry on manufactures and commerce. Hence their general residence was in the city or the sea-port towns, where they lived in hired lodgings; those individuals excepted, who were entertained as guests by their friends. Metics were bound to serve in the fleet. When armed as hoplites, they were originally only used as garrison-soldiers; in later times they also served in campaigns, to which aliens not yet domiciled were also occasionally summoned. They were prohibited from serving in the cavalry. Every resident alien paid, by way of protection-money (*μετοίκιον*), twelve drachmas a year: widows paying half that sum, provided they had no son of sufficient age to pay for himself; if however the son paid the protection-money, the mother was exempt. Every resident alien had a patron (*προστάτης*) or surety; and by some writers it has been maintained, that the payment of the protection-money was made by this surety; but this is directly opposed to the testimonies of the ancients: for the state looked for security to the body of the alien himself; and if he was convicted before the *politæ* of non-payment of the duty, he was immediately sold. What liturgies (*λειτουργίαι*), or, state-services, these resident aliens performed, we have little knowledge; but that they performed liturgies, different in some respects from those of the citizens, and that they also paid property-taxes, is pretty clear. Property-taxes are often mentioned in connexion with the resident aliens. This class of settlers composed distinct *symmoriæ* (*μετοικικαὶ συμμορίαι*), which had treasurers of their own; and a fixed contribution was settled for each one by persons appointed for that purpose (*ἐπιγραφεῖς*), which was of course only to be paid upon the moveable property in Attica, since, with the exception of the *proxeni* and *isoteles*, no resident aliens had the right of possessing land. As the greater number of the metics were probably poor, it cannot be supposed that a large sum could ever have been collected from them, however strict the laws may have been against concealment, which from the nature of their property was easily practised. The manner in which the metics are mentioned in the text, does not say much for the estimation in which they were held at Athens; but insulting language was not the only evil which they had to endure; the dishonourable services imposed on them, under the titles of *scaphephoria*, *hydriaphoria*, *sciadephoria*, must have been still more irritating and offensive. For various points of information contained in this note, the reader is referred to Boeckh, vol. I. pp. 63, 187, 348. II. 44, 313, 315. and Wachsmuth, I. 250, 251.

ἐγὼ δὲ μισῶ μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους σφόδρα,
καὐτοῖς ὁ Ποσειδῶν, οὐπὶ Ταινάρῳ θεός,
σείσας ἅπασιν ἐμβάλοι τὰς οἰκίας·
κάμοι γάρ ἐστιν ἀμπέλια κεκομμένα.

455

454. δέ. Δέ, thus used, serves to resume a subject which has for some time been dropped. See examples by Heindorf, in Plato's *Protag.* 313, b. Brunck, apparently ignorant of this power of the particle δέ, has altered the text to *ἔγωγε μισῶ*.

455. ὁ Ποσειδῶν. On the promontory of Tænarum there was a temple of Apollo, as well as of Neptune (Müller, I. 257, 417): but the worship of the latter deity being the prevalent one among the Ionian race, and that of the former among the Doric tribes, Aristophanes naturally looked to the latter as his avenging deity. Some previous guilt of the Lacedæmonians committed against this temple (Thucyd. I. 128.) still further justified the selection.

Ib. *Ταινάρῳ*. For an account of the present state of the Tænarian promontory, and the temple of Neptune, see Lenke's *Morea*, vol. I. p. 299—301.

456. *σείσας*. The poet had in his mind the terrible earthquake which befell the Spartans a few years previously. "It came," says Mr. Mitford, "suddenly at mid-day, with a violence before unheard of. The youths of the principal families, assembled in the gymnasium at the appointed hour for exercise, were in great numbers crushed by its fall; many of both sexes and of all ages were buried under the ruins of other buildings; the shocks were repeated; the earth opened in several places; vast fragments from the summits of Taygetus were tumbled down its sides: in the end, only five houses remained standing in Sparta, and it was computed that twenty thousand lives were lost." II. 370. For some political movements consequent on this event, see Arist. *Lysistr.* 1137—1146.

Ib. *ἐμβάλοι*. Elmsley compares Nub. 1489. *ἕως ἂν αὐτοῖς ἐμβάλης τὴν οἰκίαν*.

457. *ἀμπέλια κεκομμένα*. "The manner in which the Lydian monarch carried on the war was thus. Marching into the Milesian territory a little before harvest, with all military pomp, to the sound of various musical instruments, he cut down all the corn, and destroyed all the vines, olives, and other valuable trees; sparing the buildings, that the people might have the better means of cultivating fresh harvests for him to carry off or destroy." Mitford, II. 9. To the same cruel method of carrying on war among the Greeks, we find continual allusions in their orators and historians. *Lysias*, 142, 39. *καὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς φεύγοντας Φυλὴν καταλαβεῖν καὶ δένδρα τεμεῖν*. *Isoc.* 92, c. *οὕτω δὲ τὰ περὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀνυχοῦσιν, ὥστ' ὀλίγου δεῖν καθ' ἕκαστον τὸν ἐναντὶν τεμνομένην καὶ πορθουμένην τὴν αὐτῶν χώραν περιωρῶσιν*. Ib. 129, d. *οὐδεμία γὰρ ἐστὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀκέραιος, οὐδ' ἢ τις οὐχ ὁμόρους ἔχει τοὺς κακῶς ποιήσοντας' ὥς τετμήσθαι μὲν τὰς χώρας,*

ἀτὰρ, φίλοι γὰρ οἱ παρόντες ἐν λόγῳ,
 τί ταῦτα τοὺς Λάκωνας αἰτιώμεθα ;
 ἡμῶν γὰρ ἄνδρες, (οὐχὶ τὴν πόλιν λέγω,
 μέμνησθε τοῦθ', ὅτι οὐχὶ τὴν πόλιν λέγω,)
 ἀλλ' ἀνδράρια μοχθηρὰ, παρακεκομμένα,
 ἄτιμα, καὶ παράσημα, καὶ παράξενα,

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κ. τ. λ. 349, b. οὐ καταλαβόντες τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ τὸν σίτον τὸν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ διεφθείρετε καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐτέμνετε, κ. τ. λ. Dem. 256, 1. Φιλίππῳ . . . τῶν χώρων δαίοντος καὶ δενδροκοπέοντος. See also Andoc. 13, 38. 24, 25. 26, 1. Lysurg. 169, 19. Herodot. I. 17. VI. 99. IX. 86. Thucyd. I. §. 82. Well might the Jewish historian with a just pride observe, "Our legislator obliges us to treat those who are our enemies with moderation; for he doth not allow us to set their country on fire, nor permit us to cut down those trees that bear fruit." Joseph. c. Apionem.

458. οἱ παρόντες ἐν λόγῳ, qui sermoni huic interestis, sive ejus estis arbitri. Incert. Rhess. 149. τίς δῆτα, Τρώων, οἱ πάρεσιν ἐν λόγῳ; Kust.

459. Thes. 473. τί ταῦτ' ἔχουσαι κείνων αἰτιώμεθα;

461. In some of those severe invectives which Isocrates was in the habit of breaking into against his countrymen, he also guards himself by a similar caution: λέγω δὲ οὐ καθ' ἀπάντων, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τῶν ἐνόχων τοῖς εἰρημένοις ὄντων. Ad Nicocl. 24, b. De Pace, 170, d.

462. παρακεκομμένα. A metaphorical expression derived from money ill coined. Lucian, IV. 170. κατὰ τοὺς ἀργυρογνώμονας διαγιγνώσκειν ἃ τε δόκιμα καὶ ἀκίβδηλα, καὶ ἃ παρακεκομμένα ἀργυραμοιβικῶς δὲ τῶν λεγομένων ἕκαστα ἐξετάζοντες, ὡς τὰ μὲν παρακεκομμένα εὐθὺς ἀπορριπτεῖν, παραδέχεσθαι δὲ τὰ δόκιμα, καὶ ἔννομα, καὶ ἀκριβῆ τὸν τύπον. See also Blomfield's Ag. p. 250. and Monk's Hippol. p. 137.

463. ἄτιμα. Ran. 692. εἴτ' ἄτιμόν φημι χρῆναι μηδὲν εἶναι 'ν τῇ πόλει. Av. 766. εἰ δ' ὁ Πισίου προδοῦναι τοῖς ἀτίμοις τὰς πύλας | βούλεται, πέρδιξ γενέσθω. For the various offences which incurred loss of franchise, and other civil disabilities, among the Athenians—all which class of delinquents were known by the name of ἀτίμοι—see Schömann, 73—75.

463. παράσημα. The metaphor is again derived from the mint. The pure silver coin of Athens was a subject of no small pride to her citizens; and hence the metaphorical language so often derived from it. In the Frogs (718—733.) this language is pursued to great length.

7 A spirited version of this chorus (from the pen of the Right Hon. J. H. Frere) appeared in an early number of a monthly publication, which for fine specimens of the poetic art, rich effusions of fancy, wit, and pathos, and strains of the most powerful eloquence, directed to the best interests of Church and State, has had no superior in the whole compass of British literature.

Oftentimes have we reflected | on a similar abuse

In the choice of men for office, | and of coins for common use;

ἐσυκοφάντει Μεγαρέων τὰ χλανίσκια·

Ib. παράξενα. As the preposition *παρὰ* had in two former epithets marked something wrong in the coining or impress of money, so here it should, in grammatical strictness, imply some abuse in the rights of hospitality, either of a private or a public nature. Brunck translates the word *semi-cives*; and in this sense the commentators and translators generally coincide.

464. ἐσυκοφάντει. This verb is followed equally by an accusative of person or of thing. Av. 1431. συκοφαντεῖν τοὺς ξένους. Antiph. 146, 22. ἐτέρους τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἔσειε καὶ ἐσυκοφάντει. Æsch. 15, 14. μάλιστα δ' ἐσυκοφάντησε τῶν ὑπευθύνων τοὺς μηδὲν ἡδικηκότας. Dem. 292, 16. μὴ τὰ συμβάντα συκοφάντει. Lysias, 177, 32. τριάκοντα μνᾶς ἐσυκοφάντησε. Sometimes without either. Infr. v. 738. εἰ μὴ τέρωσε συκοφαντήσεις. Lysias, 174, 13, 22. Plato, 1 Rep. 341, b, πρὸς ταῦτα κακοῦργει καὶ συκοφάντει. 9 Rep. 575, b. κλέπτουσι, τοιχωρυχοῦσι, βαλαντιστομοῦσι, λωποδυντοῦσιν, ἱεροσυλοῦσιν, ἀνδραποδίζονται· ἔστι δ' ὅτε συκοφαντοῦσιν, ἐὰν δυνατοὶ ὥσι λέγειν, καὶ ψευδομαρτυροῦσι καὶ δωροδοκοῦσιν. (Who sat for this picture, those acquainted with the Platonic writings need not be informed.) On verbs singular with plural nominatives, see Porson's *Hecuba*, v. 1141.

Ib. Μεγαρίων. "Megara was unfortunately hemmed in between powerful neighbours; and on account of the scanty produce of its stony and mountainous, though well cultivated land, and the consequent deficiency of provisions, it was wholly dependent on the Athenian market, where the Megarians were accustomed to carry their manufactures and some few raw materials." Müller, II. 418.

Ib. χλανίσκια. From *χλανίς*, a fine, soft upper-garment of wool, worn rather for ornament than protection against weather, comes the diminutive *χλανίσκος*, which again diminishes into *χλανίσκιον*, and that again into *χλανισκίδιον*. The latter very curtailed garment was appropriated to slaves (Pac. 999); the one next above it in this scale of diminutives appears to have been considered an effeminate article of dress, if we may judge from the contemptuous observations passed by Æschines on the wardrobe of his great rival: *εἰ γὰρ τίς σου τὰ κομψὰ ταῦτα χλανίσκια περιελόμενος καὶ τοὺς μαλακοὺς*

For your old and standard pieces, | valu'd, and approv'd, and tried,
Here among the Grecian nations, | and in all the world beside;
Recogniz'd in every realm, | for lawful stamp, and pure assay,
Are rejected and abandon'd | for the coin of yesterday;
For a vile adulterate issue, | clipt, and counterfeit, and base,
Which the traffic of the city | passes current in their place:
And the men who stand for office, | noted for acknowledg'd worth,
And for manly deeds of honour, | and for honourable birth;
Train'd in exercise and art, | in sacred dances and in song,
Are rejected and supplanted | by a base ignoble throng;
Foreign stamp and vulgar metal | raise them to command and place,
Brasen, counterfeit pretenders, | scoundrels of a scoundrel race;
Whom the state in former ages | scarce would have allow'd to stand
At the sacrifice of outcasts, | as the scape-goats of the land.

Blackwood's Magazine.

On Attic money, see a valuable paper by lord Aberdeen, inserted in Walpole's *Memoirs of Turkey*.

κεῖ που σίκουν ἴδοιεν ἢ λαγφίδιον
 ἢ χοιρίδιον ἢ σκόροδον ἢ χόνδρους ἄλας,
 ταῦτ' ἦν Μεγαρικὰ, κάπέπρατ' αὐθημερόν.
 καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ σμικρὰ κάπιχώρια·
 πόρνην δὲ Σιμαίθαν ἰόντες Μέγαράδε
 νεανίαί κλέπτουσι μεθυσκοκότταβοι·

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χιτωνίσκουε, ἐν οἷς τοὺς κατὰ τῶν φίλων λόγους γράφεις, περιενέγκας δοῖν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τῶν δικαστῶν, οἶμαι ἂν αὐτοὺς, εἴ τις μὴ προειπῶν τοῦτο ποιήσειεν, ἀπορῆσαι εἴτε ἀνδρὸς εἴτε γυναικὸς εἰλήφασιν ἐσθῆτα. *Æsch.* 18, 30.

466. χόνδρους ἄλας, *lumps of salt*. Elmsley quotes the following passages as proof that the word χόνδρους is here to be taken adjectively, and as the opposite of λεπτοὺς ἄλας.

Δότ', ὦ γαστοῖ, τι τῶν ἕκαστος ἐν χερσὶν
 ἔχει, κορώνη· χάλα λήφεται χόνδρον.

Phœnicis Coloph. apud *Athen.* 359, f.

α. καὶ πῶς ἐγὼ Σθενέλου φάγοιμ' ἂν ῥήματα;

β. εἰς ὄξος ἐμβαπτόμενος ἢ λεπτοὺς ἄλας.

Fragm. Arist. Dind. p. 139.

ἀλινοὶ χόνδροι. *Herodot.* IV. 185.

467. κάπέπρατ'. *Soph. Philoct.* 1002. οἶμοι πέπραμαι κάπῳλῳλ'.

Ib. αὐθημερόν, *the selfsame day*. Cf. *Thes.* 813. *Lys.* 114. οἱ δὲ (*Athenienses scil.*) οὐ προσεδέξαντο* αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν πόλιν οὐδ' ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν· ἦν γὰρ Περικλέους γνώμη πρότερον νενικηκεῖα, κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν μὴ προσδέχεσθαι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐξεστρατευμένων· ἀποπέμπουσιν οὖν αὐτὸν πρὶν ἀκοῦσαι, καὶ ἐκέλευον ἐκτὸς ὄρων εἶναι αὐθημερόν, τό τε λοιπὸν ἀναχωρήσαντας ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερά αὐτῶν, ἦν τι βούλωνται, πρεσβεύεσθαι. *Thucyd.* II. §. 12.

468. σμικρά. The first syllable of this word, as also μικρά, which in other poets is sometimes short and sometimes long, is in *Aristophanes* always elongated.

Ib. ἐπιχώριος, *peculiar to our country*. Pl. 47. ἀσκέιν τὸν νιὸν τὸν ἐπιχώριον τρόπον. *Vesp.* 859. εὖ γ' ἐκπορίζεις αὐτὰ κάπιχωρίως.

470. μεθυσκοκότταβοι, *intoxicated at the cottabus*. The game of cottabus was a favourite amusement among the young men of Athens at their convivial parties. It was a practice originally introduced into Greece from Sicily, and though simple enough at first, spread into various forms, involving much dexterity in their practice. *Groddeck* (*Antiq. Versuche*, Th. I. p. 163, fg.) mentions no less than nine species of the cottabus. An explanation of one or two of them will suffice for the present purpose. The simplest form of the game consisted in throwing or letting drop the remains of a goblet of pure unmixed wine into a metal dish; the party recalling at the same time to his thoughts, or naming with his lips the object of his affections. A more difficult branch of the art consisted in removing to a prescribed distance from the metal dish. From this

z Envoy sent by Archidamus, then on his march against Athens.

κᾶθ' οἱ Μεγαρήs οὔναις πεφυσιγγωμένοι
 ἀντεξέκλεψαν Ἀσπασίας πόρνα δύο·
 κᾶντεῦθεν ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου κατερράγη

distance the remains of wine were to be thrown from the back of the hand, yet so, that, after describing an arch in the air, no drop was to be lost in its progress, but the whole was to fall, with a clear distinct sound, into the receptacle prepared for it. From the nature of the sounds emitted, the party playing gathered prognostics as to the degree of favour in which he stood with the object of his affections. The cup out of which the wine was thrown, the remains actually discharged, the dish which received the contents thrown, and the noise emitted, all had their respective names; the word *κότταβος* implied the last. See Passow in v. Beck. Comm. Soc. Philol. Lips. I. 1. p. 100. Jacobs in Attisch. Mus. III. 3. Potter's Antiq. II. 405. As no further mention of this game will occur in the course of this publication, one or two extracts relating to it will be found in the Appendix (note L.)

471. *πεφυσιγγωμένοι*. As garlic grew plentifully in Megara, the heat and excitement of its inhabitants at this affront are expressed by a verb derived from the outer skin of that vegetable. Erotianus: *σκορόδον φύσιγγα· τὸ ἔξωθεν λέμμα*.

472. *ἀντεξέκλεψαν Ἀσπασίας*, stole in return from *Aspasia*. Plat. de Rep. V. 449, c. *ἀπορραβυμῆν ἡμῖν δοκεῖς, ἔφη, καὶ εἶδος ὅλον οὐ τὸ ἐλάχιστον ἐκκλέπτειν τοῦ λόγου, ἵνα μὴ διέλθῃς*. Eq. 1149. *ἀτ' ἂν κεκλόφωσί μου*. Vesp. 1369. *τῶν ξυμποτῶν κλέψαντα*. Pind. Olymp. I. 98. *ἀθανάτων κλέψας*.

473. The "Old Comedy" must have been to the political world of that time, what certain newspapers and journals are to the political world of the present day—the channels through which the leaders of party make known such parts of their own policy, or that of their opponents, as they wish or think necessary to go forth to the public. Aristophanes must in this point of view have been an invaluable addition to the aristocratical or peace party. Plutarch, in his Life of Pericles, (168, e.) assures us that these verses of the poet were perpetually in the mouths of the Megarians, as explaining the real cause of the Peloponnesian war; and Wasse considers a passage in Thucydides (^aI. §. 139.) as referring to the same fact. Those who refer all the wars of Louis XIV. to an ill-constructed window, and the change in queen Anne's politics to a dish of tea spilt on Mrs. Masham's gown, will doubtless be satisfied with these explanations: those who see in these small occurrences, if they ever did take place, that which adds the finishing drop to a cup already about to overflow, will give credence to the poet's tale, but without supposing that the deep policy of Pericles needed any such childish reasons to put his long-intended schemes in prac-

^a Οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε τᾶλλα ὑπήκουον οὔτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν, ἐπικαλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου, καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχὴν τῶν ἀφισταμένων.

Ἑλλησι πᾶσιν ἐκ τριῶν λαικαστριῶν.
 ἐντεῦθεν ὀργῇ Περικλέης Οὐλύμπιος
 ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα,
 ἐτίθει νόμους ὥσπερ σκολιὰ γεγραμμένους,

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tice. The student will do well to compare the account here given of the origin of the Peloponnesian war with that of the author in his comedy of "Peace," 603—648. For other motives which are supposed to have influenced Pericles in commencing the Peloponnesian war, such as his embarrassments about the public accounts, his concern for Phidias, &c. see Wachsmuth, II. §. 62. Boeckh, I. 261, 263.

Ib. κατερράγη. Eq. 644. ὁ πόλεμος κατερράγη.

474. ἐκ, on account of. II. I. 562. ἐξ ἁρέων μητρὸς κεχολωμένος. Od. Γ. 134. τῷ σφέων πολέες κακὸν οἶτον ἐπέσπον, | μήνιος ἐξ ὁλοῆς Γλαυκῶπιδος ὀβριμοπάτρης. Herodot. II. 129. τῷ ἐπιμεφεομένῳ ἐκ τῆς δίκης παρ' ἐωυτοῦ διδὼν ἄλλα.

475. ὀργῇ. Lysist. 550. χωρεῖτ' ὀργῇ, καὶ μὴ τέγγεσθ'. Herodot. I. 61, 114. ὁ δὲ Ἀρτεμβάρης ὀργῇ, ὡς εἶχε, ἐλθὼν παρὰ τὸν Ἀστυαγίαν. III. 35. τούτων δὴ ὧν ἐπιμνησθέντα, ὀργῇ λέγειν πρὸς Πηρξασπέαν. Thucyd. II. §. 22. ἐκκλησίαν τε οὐκ ἐποίει (Pericles scil.) αὐτῶν οὐδὲ ξύλλογον οὐδένα, τοῦ μὴ ὀργῇ τι μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμῃ ξυνελθόντας ἐξαμαρτεῖν. Add I. §. 31. II. §. 85. Antiph. 137, 32. The ellipse is supplied from Herodot. I. 141. ὁ μὲν δὴ, ὀργῇ ἐχόμενος, ἔλεγε σφί τάδε. VI. 85. εἰ νῦν ὀργῇ χρεώμενοι ἐγνωσαν οὕτω Σπαρτιῇται.

Ib. Οὐλύμπιος. The immense power which the Athenians had put into the hands of Pericles might almost justify the application of this magnificent epithet. A fragment of Telecleides, a contemporary of Aristophanes, thus enumerates some particulars of it:

πόλεων τε φόρους αὐτὰς τε πόλεις, τὰς μὲν δεῖν, τὰς δ' ἀναλύειν,
 λαῖνα τείχη, τὰ μὲν οἰκοδομεῖν, τὰ δὲ αὐτὰ πάλιν καταβάλλειν,
 σπονδὰς, δύναμιν, κράτος, εἰρήνην, πλοῦτόν τ' εὐδαιμονίαν τε.

Plutarch. Vit. Per. 16. Wachsmuth, II. 167.

476. ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα. This testimony to the oratorical powers of Pericles has been the subject of innumerable quotations and references. See, among others, Cicero in Oratore 29. Epist. ad Atticum, XII. 6.

Ib. ξυνεκύκα. This is the only instance, I believe, where that system of agitation, so much practised in Greek, is spoken of in a compound form: the simple verb *κυκάν* in that sense will meet us frequently enough in these comedies.

477. σκολιά. These drinking-songs of the ancients are more fully illustrated in our poet's comedy of the Wasps, 1222—1252. That they were not all of a light or trifling nature, is evident from the one here more particularly alluded to, (a composition of Timoleon of Rhodes,) and from a few others, which are here quoted from a collection made by the learned Tyrwhitt (Kidd's Dawes, p. 664-7):

ὥς χρὴ Μεγαρέας μήτε γῇ, μήτ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ,
μήτ' ἐν θαλάττῃ, μήτ' ἐν ἡπείρῳ μένειν.

ὦ φίλες, ὦ τυφλὲ Πλούτε,
μήτε γῇ, μήτ' ἐν θαλάττῃ,
μήτ' ἐν ἡπείρῳ φανῆναι,
ἀλλὰ Τάρταρόν τε ναίειν,
κ' Ἀχέροντα, διὰ σέ γάρ
πάντ' ἐν ἀνθρώποις κακά.

Ἄλλο.

εἴθ' ἐξῆν, ὅποιός τις ἦν ἕκαστος,
τὸ στήθος διελόντ', ἔπειτα τὸν νοῦν
ἐσιδόντα, κλείσαντα πάλιν,
ἄνδρα φίλον νομίζεν ἀδόλφῳ φρενί.

Ἄλλο.

ἰγναίνει μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ
δεύτερον δέ, καλὸν φῦν γενέσθαι
τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως
καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡβᾶν μετὰ τῶν φίλων.

Ἄλλο.

ἐκ γῆς χρὴ κατιδεῖν πλόον
εἴ τις δύναται καὶ παλάμῃ ἔχει,
ἐπεὶ δὲ κ' ἐν πόνῳ γένηται
τῷ παρέοντι τρέχειν ἀνάγκη.

Ἄλλο.

αἱ αἱ Λειψύδριον προδωσέταιρον,
οἷους ἄνδρας ἀπώλεσας, μάχεσθαι
ἀγαθοὺς τε, καὶ εὐπατρίδας,
οἱ τότ' ἔδειξαν οἶων πατέρων κύρον.

From these specimens it will appear that a scolion generally consisted of four verses, of which the first two were hendecasyllables, the third a glyconeus polyschematistis, (i. e. an antispastus, under its several varieties, and a choriambus,) and the fourth a dimeter dochmiac, consisting of a dactyl and cretic, and another dactyl and cretic, or two dactyls, according as the final syllable was long or short. Two specimens of this system occur in the Ecclesiastus of our author, which do not require a further notice.

478. Thucyd. I. §. 67. καὶ ἄλλοι τε παριόντες ἐγκλήματα ἐποιούοντο ὡς ἕκαστοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, δηλοῦντες μὲν καὶ ἕτερα οὐκ ὀλίγα διάφορα, μάλιστα δὲ λιμένων τε εἰργεσθαι τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ καὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀγορᾶς παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς. §. 144. νῦν δὲ τούτοις ἀποκρινάμενοι ἀποπέμψωμεν Μεγαρέας μὲν ὅτι εἰσόμεν ἀγορᾷ καὶ λιμέσι χρῆσθαι, ἦν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ξενηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι μήτε ἡμῶν μήτε τῶν ἡμετέρων ξυμμάχων κ. τ. λ.

Ib. μήτε γῇ μήτ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ. Similar examples occur Eq. 567. περὶ μάχαισιν, ἐν τε ναυφράκτῳ στρατῷ. Pind. Ol. II. 109. ἴσον δὲ νύκτεσσιν αἰεὶ, | ἴσα δ' ἐν ἀμέραις. Pyth. II. 44. IV. 232. V. 93. VIII. 143. Nem. III. 147. Mosch. Id. II. 138. Plato de Rep. VII. 546, a. οὐ μόνον φυτοῖς ἐγγείοις ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἐπιγείοις ζώοις. See also Monk's Alcest. p. 16.

479. Whatever share the personal affront offered to Pericles may

ἐντεῦθεν οἱ Μεγαρήs, ὅτε δὴ ᾽πείνων βάδην, 480
 Λακεδαιμονίων ἐδέοντο τὸ ψήφισμ' ὅπως
 μεταστραφείη τὸ διὰ τὰς λαικαστρίας
 κοῦκ ἠθέλομεν ἡμεῖs, δεομένων πολλάκιs.
 κἀντεῦθεν ἤδη πάταγος ἦν τῶν ἀσπίδων.

have had in causing these vindictive decrees, it will not account for the promptitude and ardour with which the Athenians followed them up. The motives for these lay in a far deeper root, in a sense of injuries sustained and benefits forgot, a knowledge of which is only to be derived from the page of history. (Thucyd. I. 103, 105, 114. Müller, I. 201. Mitford, I. 367-8.) The foundation of Megara was in itself a source of hostile feeling, which was never likely to be wholly dried up. It was one of those ἐπιτειχίσεις, which Dr. Arnold has so well described (Thucyd. I, 201), originally founded by the Dorians as a check on the Athenians after their own unsuccessful expedition into Attica in the time of Codrus. At the breaking out of the Peloponnesian war, Megara was naturally found among the states which took the side of Sparta; and it was at her suggestion, that at the end of the third year of the war, that attack upon the Piræus of Athens was attempted by the Peloponnesians, which Thucydides has described in so interesting a manner, and which, as he observes, terrified the Athenians as much as any occurrence during the whole war. Much more might be added to illustrate the causes of that bitter animosity of the Athenians against the Megarians, so visible in the present comedy, and which never wholly left them. (Dem. 175, 25. 691, 4.)

Mais malheur à l'auteur qui veut toujours instruire !

Le secret d'ennuyer est celui de tout dire.

Voltaire.

480. βάδην, *step by step*. The slow march of famine upon the Megarians is well pictured by this expressive word. See Suidas: also Blomfield Gloss. in Pers. 102, and Stocker's Herodotus, IX. 57.

481. ὅπως . . . μεταστραφείη. Ὅπως with an optative has the same meaning as ὅπως ἂν with a subjunctive. Eq. 935. σπεύδειν, ὅπως τῶν τευθίδων | ἐμπλήμενος φθαιῖς ἔτ' εἰs | ἐκκλησίαν ἐλθεῖν. Pac. 616. οὐδ' ὅπως αὐτῇ ποσῆκοι Φειδίας ἡκηκόη. Nub. 974. ὅπως τοῖs ἔξωθεν μηδὲν δεῖξειαν ἀπηνέs.

483. δεομένων πολλάκιs. Thucyd. I. §. 139. καὶ μάλιστα γὰρ πάντων καὶ ἐνδηλότατα προὔλεγον τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθελοῦσι μὴ ἂν γίνεσθαι πόλεμον . . . οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι οὐτε τᾶλλα ὑπήκουον οὐτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν. §. 140. ὧμων δὲ μηδεῖs νομίση περὶ βραχέος ἂν πολεμεῖν, εἰ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα μὴ κατέλοιμεν, ὅπερ μάλιστα προδχονται, εἰ καθαιρεθείη, μὴ ἂν γίνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον.

484. ἤδη, *forthwith, instantly*. Nub. 479. ἤδη ᾽πὶ τούταιs. Th. 655. μετὰ τούτ' ἤδη . . . ζητεῖν. Pl. 697. μετὰ τοῦτο δ' ἤδη. Dem. 108, 17. οὐκ ἀναστάντες ἤδη πορεύσεσθε εἰs τὸν Πειραιᾶ ;

Ib. πάταγος, *a clatter*. Blomfield, Sept. c. Theb. p. 115. To the

“ἐρεῖ τις· οὐ χρῆν.” ἀλλὰ τί ἐχρῆν εἶπατε. 485
 φέρ’, εἰ Λακεδαιμονίων τις ἐκπλεύσας σκάφει
 ἀπέδοτο φήνας κυνίδιον Σεριφίων,
 καθῆσθ’ ἂν ἐν δόμοισιν ; ἢ πολλοῦ γε δεῖ.
 καὶ κάρτα μέντ’ ἂν εὐθέως καθείλκετε

examples there given, add Aristoph. Pac. 155. χρυσοκάλινον πάταγον
 ψαλίων | διακινήσας. Herodot. III. 79. βοῇ τε καὶ πατάγῳ χρεώμενοι.
 VIII. 37. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Παρησσοῦ ἀπορραγεῖσαι δύο κορυφαὶ ἐφέροντο
 πολλῶ πατάγῳ ἐς αὐτούς. Compare Pindar, Pyth. I. 40—46.

485. τί ἐχρῆν. Elmsley and Dindorf both edit with the aug-
 ment ; the latter nevertheless approves of Reisig’s reading, τί χρῆν,
 and adds in confirmation a proposed reading of Kidd, (Dawes,
 p. —.) ἐρεῖ τις ; οὐ χρῆν ; ἀλλὰ τι [sic] οὐ χρῆν ; εἶπετε.

487. ἀπέδοτο. A profusion of examples of the verb ἀποδόσθαι
 (to sell) has been furnished by Kidd in his Dawes, p. 449. Mr.
 Kidd is too well-read a scholar not to be aware that the general
 recompence of such labour is to be informed, that some of the most
 valuable instances have been omitted. Add, from the fierce oath
 of democracy in Andocides, (13, 15.) καὶ τὰ κτήματα τοῦ ἀποθανόντος
 πάντα ἀποδόμενος ἀποδώσω τὰ ἡμίσητα τῷ ἀποκτείναντι. Also Æsch. 13,
 40. καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ τῆς ἀξίας ἕκαστον τῶν κτημάτων ἀπεδίδοτο, οὐδ’ ἐδύνατ’
 ἀναμείνειν τὸ πλεόν οὐδὲ τὸ λυσιτελοῦν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ ᾗδ’ εὐρίσκοντος (quocun-
 que pretio, Reiske) ἀπεδίδοτο.

Ib. φήνας, from φαίνειν, to give notice of before a court of justice.

Ib. Σεριφίων. Seriphus, an insignificant island under the control
 of the Athenians. The poet’s language is so framed as to diminish
 in every way the offence committed by the Lacedæmonian, and
 contrast with it the captious spirit of the Athenians. The infer-
 ence as regarded the case of the Megarians is clear enough. From
 the insignificance of the Seriphians arose the excellent answer of
 Themistocles, recorded in Plato : ἀλλὰ τὸ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους εὖ ἔχει,
 ὅς, τῷ Σεριφίῳ λοιδορουμένῳ καὶ λέγοντι, ὅτι οὐ δι’ αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν
 πόλιν εὐδοκιμοί, ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι οὗτ’ ἂν αὐτὸς, Σεριφίος ὢν, ὀνομαστός
 ἐγένετο, οὗτ’ ἐκείνος Ἀθηναῖος. Rep. I. p. 329, e. For a nearly similar
 sarcasm of Themistocles, see Herodot. VIII. 125.

488. Eurip. Androm. 669. εἰ σὺ, παῖδα σὴν | δοὺς τῷ πολιτῶν, εἴτ’
 ἐπασχε τοιάδε | σιγῇ κάθησ’ ἂν ; οὐ δοκῶ.

Ib. Το καθήμην the tragedians prefix no augment ; the comedians
 prefix or reject it at pleasure. PORSON.

489. καθέλκειν, to launch. Eccl. 197. ναὺς δὴ καθέλκειν τῷ πένντι
 μὲν δοκεῖ. It is a word of frequent occurrence in Demosthenes, and
 sometimes without the word ναὺς attached to it : 29, 24. 217, 18.
 1229, 11. But no where does it occur in so animated a form as in
 his speech de Chersoneso : “ οὐκ ἐμπλήσετε τὴν θαλάτταν ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι τρήρων ; οὐκ ἀναστάντες ᾗδ’ ἐπορεύσεσθε εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ; οὐ καθέλξετε
 τὰς ναὺς ; ” οὐκοῦν εἶπε μὲν ταῦτα ὁ Τιμόθεος, ἐποίησατε δ’ ὑμεῖς. Dem.
 108, 15.

τριακοσίας ναῦς, ἣν δ' ἂν ἡ πόλις πλέα 490
 θορύβου στρατιωτῶν, περὶ τριηράρχου βοῆς,
 μισθοῦ διδομένου, Παλλαδίων χρυσουμένων,
 στοιᾶς στεναχούσης, σιτίων μετρουμένων,
 ἀσκῶν, τροπωτήρων, κάδους ὠνουμένων,

490. τριακοσίας ναῦς. This number Pericles also gives as the amount of the Athenian fleet at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. Thucyd. II. §. 13. For an account of the gradual augmentation of the Athenian navy, see Andocides' speech de Pace; in what manner its crews were furnished, consult Boeckh, I. 347—351.

491. στρατιωτῶν. From the amphibious nature of Grecian service, where the same person was alternately called to handle a pike and an oar, the word *στρατιῶται* may be considered as applicable to both services. Hence when Phormio addresses his crew before the engagement recorded in Thucydides, (II. 89.) he styles them *ἄνδρες στρατιῶται*. Lysias, 162, 27. Hence the word *στρατόπεδον* applied to a fleet as well as a camp. Thucyd. I. 117. Lysias, 126, 36. 162, 9.

Ib. περὶ τριηράρχου βοῆς. "Besides the ships which were built in time of peace, the Athenians were accustomed, as soon as any severe struggle was apprehended, to apply themselves with extraordinary zeal to the construction of vessels: yet, before the ships could be ready to sail, there remained always much to be done in order to complete their equipment; part of which was furnished by the state, and part by the trierarch at his own cost." Boeckh, I. p. 384. Hence apparently the clamour for him in the text.

492. Παλλαδίων χρυσουμένων, *gilded images of Pallas*. The ancient ships appear to have had at their prows a painted representation of the god, hero, animal, or whatever it was, from which the ship derived its name; and at the poop a painted image of the deity under whose protection it sailed. Thus the ship which bore away Europa had a bull for its sign, and Jupiter for its protecting deity. It was perhaps some consolation to the intellectual exile Ovid, that the vessel which conveyed *him* to his place of banishment had the helmet of Minerva for its sign, and the same deity for its guardian.

Est mihi, sitque precor, flavæ tutela Minervæ,

Navis; et a picta casside nomen habet. Trist. I. 10, 1.

In ornaments of this kind the commanders of ships appear to have incurred considerable expense. See Thucyd. VI. §. 31. and Schleusner in v. *παράσημον*. Of all tutelary deities, the most usual of course with the Athenians was their own patron-goddess.

493. στοιὰ or στοὰ, a hall with pillars, a gallery, a long place with pillars on one side; here, a hall occupied by those who sold barley-meal. Compare Eccl. 676, 684, 686.

494. Three things were indispensable to a Greek sailor; his oar,

σκορόδων, ἐλαῶν, κρομμύων ἐν δικτύοις,
στεφάνων, τριχίδων, αὐλητρίδων, ὑπωπίων,
τὸ νεώριον δ' αὖ κωπέων πλατουμένων,

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a cushion to sit upon, and a thong (τροπωτήρ) to fasten the oar to the rowlock or pin; a method, as Dr. Arnold observes, still in use amongst the boatmen in the Mediterranean, and which they profess to find more convenient than our way of letting the oar play between two pins, and so requiring no thong to fasten it. Hence in that sudden attack on Piræus, concerted by the Peloponnesian commanders, it is stated by Thucydides: ἐδόκει δὲ λαβόντα τῶν ναυτῶν ἕκαστον τὴν κώπην καὶ τὸ ὑπηρέσιον καὶ τὸν τροπητήρα περὶ ἰέναι ἐκ Κορίνθου, κ. τ. λ. See also Blomf. Pers. p. 141. and Leake on the Demi of Attica, p. 140.

495. κρομμύων ἐν δικτύοις. "The trierarchs supplied their inferiors with barley-meal (ἄλφιτα), cheese, and onions, or garlic, which were carried in nets: the maza was baked from the barley-meal, with water and oil; and if it was wished particularly to stimulate the rowers, wine also was added." Boeckh, I. 382. Hence the casks that were wanted in a preceding verse.

496. στεφάνων. The chaplets used in convivial meetings seem here intended. To a festive meeting refer also the word αὐλητρίδων.

Ib. ὑπωπίων. A natural consequence of the preceding gaieties.

τρεις γὰρ μόνους κρατήρας ἔγκεραννύω
τοῖς εὖ φρονοῦσι· τὸν μὲν ὑγείας ἔνα,
ὃν πρῶτον ἐκπίνουσι· τὸν δὲ δεῦτερον
ἔρωτος ἡδονῆς τε· τὸν τρίτον δ' ὕπνου,
ὃν εἰσπίνοντες οἱ σοφοὶ κεκλημένοι
οὔκαδ' ἐβαδίζουσ'· ὁ δὲ τέταρτος οὐκ ἔτι
ἡμέτερος ἔσθ', ἀλλ' ὕβριος· ὁ δὲ πεμπτὸς, βροῆς·
ἕκτος δὲ κόμων· ἑβδομος δ' ὑπωπίων·
ὀγδοὺς ἀνακλητόρων· ὁ δ' ἔννατος χολῆς·
δέκατος δὲ μανίας, ὥστε καὶ βάλλειν ποιεῖν.
πολὺς γὰρ εἰς ἓν μικρὸν ἀγγεῖον χυθεὶς
ὑποσκελίζει ῥᾶστα τοὺς πεπωκότας.

Eubulus in Brunck's Gnom. Poet. p. 197.

497. κωπεὺς, a wood particularly adapted for making oars. Compare Herodot. V. 23. ἵνα ἴδῃ τε ναπηγησιμός ἐστι ἄφθονος, καὶ πολλοὶ κωπέες. and Andoc. 21, 12, 14, 28. εἰσῆγαγον εἰς στρατιάν ὑμῶν οὖσαν ἐν Σάμῳ κωπέας . . . καὶ παρόν μοι πέντε δραχμῶν τὴν τιμὴν αὐτῶν δέξασθαι, κ. τ. λ.

Ib. πλατοῦν, to make flat or broad, like the wood at the broad, lower end of an oar.

^b The learned editor of the Greek Orators, Reiske, translates this word *remiges*, assigning them five drachmas for their pay: but on this latter subject see Boeckh, I. 367—369.

τύλων ψοφούντων, θαλαμῶν τροπουμένων,
αὐλῶν κελευστῶν, νιγλάρων, συριγμάτων.

498. τύλων, *wooden pegs or nails*; ψοφούντων, which make a noise, as they are driven in with a mallet.

Ib. θαλαμῶν (*κωπῶν* understood), *oars used by the rowers called θαλάμοι*. These were the shortest of the three, required least labour, and consequently gained the least pay for their occupiers.

Ib. τροπουμένων, *fastened with the oar-band*.

499. κελευστῶν. "It was the business of the *κελευστής* to make the rowers keep time by singing to them a tune or boat-song; and also to cheer them to their work, and to encourage them by speaking to them. The Scholiast on Aristophanes tells us that it was also the business of the *κελευστής* to see that the men baked their bread, and contributed their fair share to the mess, that none of the rations issued to each man might be disposed of improperly." ARNOLD. Thucyd. I. 365. As neither the *κελευστής* nor the *κέλευσμα* of antiquity will occur again in these pages, may the editor be allowed to illustrate them both by a passage from the *c*Munchausen of antiquity? (Those who prefer a less humorous illustration, will find it in some comic senarii of Demoxenus, which have received the emendations of Porson, (*Advers.* 47.) *Ἐνιαυτὸν μὲν οὖν, καὶ μῆνας ὀκτώ· τοῦτον διήγομεν τὸν τρόπον. τῷ δ' ἐννάτῳ μηνὶ πέμπτῃ ἰσταμένου, περὶ τὴν δευτέραν τοῦ στόματος ἀνοιξίν, (ἅπαξ γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο κατὰ τὴν ἄραν ἐκάστην ἐποίει τὸ κῆτος, ὥστε ἡμᾶς πρὸς τὰς ἀνοίξεις τεκμαίρεσθαι τὰς ἄρας,) περὶ οὖν τὴν δευτέραν, ὡς ἔφην, ἀνοιξίν, ἄφνω βοή τε πολλή, καὶ θόρυβος ἤκουετο, ὥσπερ κελεύσματα καὶ εἰρεσίαι. ταραχθέντες οὖν, ἀνερπύσαμεν ἐπ' αὐτὸ τὸ στόμα τοῦ θηρίου, καὶ στάντες ἐντὸς τῶν ὀδόντων καθεωρῶμεν ἀπάντων ὧν ἐγὼ εἶδον θαυμάτων παραδοξότατον, ἀνδρας μεγάλους ὅσον ἡμισταδιαίους τὰς ἡλικίας, ἐπὶ νήσων μεγάλων προσπλέοντας, ὥσπερ ἐπὶ τριηρῶν. οἶδα μὲν ἀπίστοις εἰκότα ἱστορήσων, λέξω δ' ὁμως. Νῆσοι ἦσαν ἐπιμήκεις μὲν, οὐ πάνυ δὲ ὑψηλαί, ὅσον ἑκατὸν σταδίων ἐκάστη τὴν περίμετρον. ἐπὶ δ' αὐτῶν ἔπλεον τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων ἀμφὶ τοὺς εἴκοσι καὶ ὀκτώ. τούτων δὲ οἱ μὲν παρ' ἑκάτερα τῆς νήσου καθήμενοι, ἐφεξῆς ἐκωπηλάτουν, κυπαρίσσοις αὐτοκλάδοις μεγάλαις, καὶ αὐτοκόμοις, ὥσπερ εἰ ἐρετμοῖς. κατόπιον δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς πρύμνης, ὡς ἐδόκει, κυβερνήτης ἐπὶ λόφου ὑψηλοῦ εἰστήκει, χαλκοῦν ἔχων πηδάλιον, σταδιαίον τὸ μήκος. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς πρώρας, ὅσον τεσσαράκοντα ὤπλισμένοι αὐτῶν ἐμάχοντο, πάντα εἰκότες ἀνθρώποις, πλὴν τῆς κόμης. αὕτη δὲ πῦρ ἦν, καὶ ἐκάετο, ὥστε οὐδὲ κορύθων ἐδέοντο. ἀντὶ δὲ ἰστίων, ὁ ἄνεμος ἐμπίπτων τῇ ὕλῃ, πολλὴ ἐνούση ἐν ἐκάστη, ἐκόλπου τε αὐτήν, καὶ ἔφερε τὴν νήσον, ἣ ἐθέλει ὁ κυβερνήτης. κελευστής δ' ἐφεισθήκει αὐτοῖς, καὶ πρὸς τὴν εἰρεσίαν ὀξέως ἐκινούντο, ὥσπερ τὰ μακρὰ τῶν πλοίων. Luciani Veræ Historiæ, lib. IV. 258, 260.*

c The reader will not think this term misapplied, when informed that the author quoted details a portion of the history of some adventurers, who with their ship had dropped into the mouth of a whale of such prodigious size, that it was capable of accommodating 10,000 men. In the interior of this animal were found hills, woods, a temple of Neptune, and divers inhabitants, aboriginal or foreigners, the latter of whom paid a species of black-mail for their lodging. The battles, hunting-parties, in which these incarcerated seamen engage, are foreign to our quotation.

ταῦτ' οἶδ' ὅτι ἂν ἐδράτε· “ τὸν δὲ Τήλεφον
οὐκ οἴομεσθα ;” νοῦς ἄρ' ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔνι.

HM. ἄλῃθες, ὠπίτριπτε καὶ μιαιώτατε ;
ταυτὶ σὺ τολμᾶς πτωχὸς ὢν ἡμᾶς λέγειν,
καὶ συκοφάντης εἴ τις ἦν, ὠνειδίσας ;

Ib. *νηγάρων*. *Nēgáaros*, a small flute or fife, by which the rowers were regulated in their movements.

Ib. *συριγμάτων*, *tones of the fife*. Such is the bustling picture of the Piræus, as it was in the days of Aristophanes. Its present appearance, inhabited as it now is only by the monks of San Spiridion, (Douglas on the modern Greeks,) is one of those changes and reverses in human affairs, which flash across the gayest minds involuntary feelings of melancholy and sadness.

501. *Reisig* compares *Arist. Lysistr.* 1124. νοῦς δ' ἔνεστί μοι. *Eccl.* 856. ἦν γ' ἐκείναις νοῦς ἐνῆ. *Eurip. Androm.* 230. τέκν', ὅσοις ἔνεστι νοῦς. *Hippol.* 920. οἷσιν οὐκ ἔνεστι νοῦς. *Soph. Electr.* 1328. νοῦς ἔνεστιν οὗτις ὑμῖν ἐγγενής.

502. *ἄλῃθες*. An ironical interrogation. *Lys.* 433. ἄλῃθες, ὦ μιαιῶτά σὺ ; *Ran.* 840. ἄλῃθες, ὦ παῖ τῆς ἀπουραίας θεοῦ ; *Pl.* 123, 429. *Nub.* 841. *Av.* 174, 1606. Sometimes it is accompanied with οὗτος, as *Vesp.* 1412. *Eq.* 89. *Av.* 1048.

Ib. *ὠπίτριπτε*. *Pac.* 1236. ἔγωγε νῆ Δί', ὠπίτριπτ'. *Pl.* 619. αὐτῇ μὲν ἡμῖν ἡπίτριπτος οἴχεται. *Andoc.* 13, 24. ὦ συκοφάντα καὶ ἐπίτριπτον κίναδος. *Lucian*, II. 181. σοφὸς ἀπάντων ἐκείνος κολάκων ἐπιτριπτότατος ὢν ;

503. *λέγειν* with a double accusative occurs also *infr.* ταυτὶ λέγεις σὺ τὸν στρατηγόν. and *Eq.* 810. *Eccl.* 435. *Pac.* 651.

504. *συκοφάντης*. The following observations will serve to correct some general opinions upon the origin of this word. It must be left to a future opportunity to describe the pestilent race to whom the name itself belonged. “As to the prohibition of the export of figs, I am entirely convinced that it did not exist in the times of which we have any certain knowledge. All that occurs in ancient writers upon this subject, only serves to explain the meaning of the term *sycophant*. *Plutarch* himself ventures to adopt it at the most for the very early times. If, however, the ancients had possessed any account of such a law, that could be at all depended upon, they would not speak in so vague and indefinite a manner concerning the origin of this appellation. If a prohibition ever did exist, it certainly was not caused by the reason which is jocularly mentioned by *Hume*, that the Athenians thought their figs too expensive for foreign palates, although *Athenæus* nearly uses the same expression ; but the object of the measure must have been to increase the quantity of figs in the country, while they were as yet very scarce in the most ancient times. This view of the case may be formed from the *Scholiast* upon *Plato*, who dates the origin of the name of

ΗΜ. νῆ τὸν Ποσειδῶ, καὶ λέγει γ' ἅπερ λέγει 305
 δίκαια πάντα, κούδ' ἐν αὐτῶν ψεύδεται.

ΗΜ. εἰτ', εἰ δίκαια, τοῦτον εἰπεῖν αὐτ' ἐχρῆν ;
 ἀλλ' οὐδὲ χαίρων ταῦτα τολμήσει λέγειν.

ΗΜ. οὗτος σὺ ποῖ θεῖς ; οὐ μενεῖς ; ὡς εἰ θενεῖς

sycophant at a period when this fruit was first discovered in Attica, and did not grow in any other country. But the account is far more probable, which states that the sacred fig-trees were robbed of their fruit during a famine, and that the wrath of the gods being felt in consequence of this sacrilege, accusations were brought against the suspected." Boeckh, I. 59.

505. νῆ τὸν Ποσειδῶ, καὶ λέγει γ'. In forms of adjuration the particle γε assumes two forms. If it follow the oath, some word or words must interpose, as in the case before us ; otherwise it immediately precedes the oath. 1st class : Pl. 74. νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς, ἡμεῖς γε. 134. καὶ νῆ Δί' εὐχονταί γε πλουτεῖν ἀντικρυσ. 144. καὶ νῆ Δί', εἴ τι γ' ἔστι λαμπρόν. 551. οὐ μὰ Δί' οὐδὲ γε μέλλει. 889. μὰ τὸν Δί' σκουν τῷ γε σῶ. 988, 1069. Nub. 121, 251, 261, 388, 1227, 1277. Eq. 186, 282, 417, 719, 1035, 1350, (as emended by Pors. in Adv. 36.) Vesp. 97, 134, 147, 186, 231, 416, 509, 932, 1387, 1474. Av. 11. (Pors. Adv. 36.) Ecc. 451, (as corrected by Dindorf,) 748. Th. 225. 2d class : Pl. 1021. εἰκότως γε, νῆ Δία. 1043. πολλὰ γεγένησαι ταχύ γε, νῆ τὸν οὐρανόν. Nub. 135. ἀμαθὴς γε, νῆ Δί'. 773. σοφῶς γε, νῆ τὰς Χάριτας. 1331. ἀποφανῶ γε, νῆ Δία. Eq. 609, 941. Eccl. 373, 476. Th. 207. Lys. 148. Ran. 491.

Ib. λέγει—ἅπερ λέγει δίκαια πάντα, whatever he says, is right. Hermann observes that περ in composition answers to the German *immer, immerhin*.

508. Bentley and Reisig prefer ἀλλ' οὔτι χαίρων. Schutz is of opinion that the οὐδὲ is to be joined, not with χαίρων, but with τολμήσει, in the following order ; ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τολμήσει ταῦτα λέγειν χαίρων : with the following sense ; Tantum abest, ut impune illi abire debeat hæc dixisse, ut ne conatum quidem talia dicendi impune laturus sit.

Ib. To the examples adduced by Elmsley, Kidd's Dawes, 493. and Monk (in Hippol. p. 135.) add the nearly similar phrases, Arist. Thes. 718. ἀλλ' οὐ μὰ τὸ θεὸν τάχ' οὐ | χαίρων ἴσως ἐνυβρίεις. Vesp. 186. Οὔτις, μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐ τι χαίρων γ' ἔσει. Ran. 843. Soph. Œd. Tyr. 363. Eupolis quoted in Longinus, §. 16. οὐ γὰρ μὰ τὴν Μαραθῶνι τὴν ἐμὴν μάχην, | χαίρων τις αὐτῶν τοῦμόν ἀλγυνεῖ κέαρ. Plato in Gorg. 510, d. τοῦτον οὐδεὶς χαίρων ἀδικήσει. Herodot. III. 36. ἀπὸ δὲ ὄλεσας Κύρον, πειθόμενόν σοι. ἀλλ' οὐ τι χαίρων. Of the formula ἀλλ' οὔτι as frequently commencing a verse, see Blomfield in Sept. c. Theb. v. 222.

509. οὗτος σὺ ποῖ θεῖς, as answers to the *heus tu* of the Latins. Vesp. 1. οὗτος, τί πάσχεις, ὃ κακὸδαιμον Ξανθία ; Eccl. 520. αὕτη, πόθεν ἦκεις,

τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον, αὐτὸς ἀρθήσει τάχα.

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HM. ἰὼ Λάμαχ', ὃ βλέπων ἄστραπὺς,
βοήθησον, ὃ γοργολόφα, φανείς,

Πραξαγόρα; Thes. 689. ποῖ ποῖ σὺ φεύγεις; οὗτος οὗτος, οὐ μενείς; Equit. 240. οὗτος, τί φεύγεις, οὐ μενείς. REISIG.

Ib. εἰ θενείς—αὐτὸς ἀρθήσει. This construction of εἰ with a double future abounds in our author. Pl. 1063. εἰ δ' ἐκπλυνέται τοῦτο τὸ ψιμύθειον, | ὅψει κατάδηλα τοῦ προσώπου τὰ ῥάκη. Ran. 253. δευὰ γ' ἄρα πεισόμεσθα, | εἰ σιγήσομεν. Lys. 364. εἰ μὴ σιωπήσει, θενὼν ἐκκοκκίῳ τὸ γῆρας. Thes. 853. πικρὰν Ἑλένην ὅψει τάχ', εἰ μὴ κοσμίως | ἔξεις. Add Pl. 446. Nub. 1000. Ran. 10, 703. Pac. 152, 188, 318, 380. Av. 177, 931, 1225. (the second verb being ἀκολαστανείτε.) Eccl. 160, (ἂν προβαίην ranking as a future,) 1041. Thes. 248. Lys. 656, 672, 682, 691. Vesp. 190, 254, (ἄπιμεν in the second number,) 437, 653, 1329. Eq. 68, 175, 294, 295, 4805, 837, 949.

510. Why Lamachus is thus selected as the representative of the war-party in Athens is pretty evident. He was apparently in the hey-day of youth, full of pride and self-confidence, ready to draw his sword on any occasion, and he was in debt. Where could the head of a war-faction be more appropriately sought? That Lamachus was a man of high courage, the compliments directly and indirectly paid him by Aristophanes (Thes. 841. infr. 1073.) sufficiently indicate; and from an important trust reposed in him by Pericles, (Vit. in Plutarch. 20.) it should seem that he was considered by that great statesman as a man of talent as well as courage, and one whose future exertions were likely to do honour to the republic. If the outward merits of Lamachus, however, had imposed on the penetration of Pericles, they had not on that of Aristophanes: he saw more froth than substance, more of show than solid worth, in the young soldier; a disposition for the distinctions and emoluments which are to be derived from soldiership, but no evidence of those high talents which constitute a really great captain—

Our trust in council, as our shield in war. *Oxford Encænia.*

That the dramatist had formed a more correct estimate of the powers of Lamachus than the contemporary statesman, the comparatively small figure which he afterwards made in history sufficiently proves.

511. The metre is again dochmiac.

512. ὃ γοργολόφα, *having the Gorgon on your helm.* Qui horrenda crista et quasi Gorgone digna terres. SCHUTZ. Eq. 1181. ἡ γοργολόφα σ' ἐκέλευε τουτουὶ φαγεῖν | ἐλατῆρος. For words of this class the reader is referred to Valckenaer ad Phœniss. 120. Elmsley in CEd. Tyr. p. 66. and Dobree's Aristophanica Porsoni, (p. 129.)

α Compare Isoc. 363, α. λέγων ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτῷ πλέον ἔσται, εἰ τὰ μὲν χρήματα ἐκ τῶν συγγεγραμμένων εἰς τὸν Πόντον εἰσπλεύσας ἀποδώσει, αὐτὸς δ' ὁμοίως ἐνθάδε καταγέλαστος ἔσται.

ὡὸ Λάμαχ', ὦ φίλ', ὦ φυλέτα·

εἴτε τις ἔστι ταξίαρχός τις ἢ

τειχομάχας ἀνὴρ, βοηθησάτω

515

τις ἀνύσας. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἔχομαι μέσος.

ΛΑ. πόθεν βοῆς ἤκουσα πολεμιστηρίας;

ποῖ χρὴ βοηθεῖν; ποῖ κυδοιμὸν ἐμβαλεῖν;

τίς Γοργόν' ἐξήγειρεν ἐκ τοῦ σάγματος;

ΗΜ. ὦ Λάμαχ' ἦρως, τῶν λόφων καὶ τῶν λόχων. 520

515. τειχομάχας. Οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος, ὡς κατέφυγον ἐς τὸ ξύλινον τείχος, ἐφθησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς πύργους ἀναβάντες, πρὶν ἢ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπικέσθαι· ἀναβάντες δὲ, ἐφράξαντο ὡς ἡδυνάτο ἀριστα τὸ τείχος. προσελθόντων δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, κατεστήκει σφί τειχομαχίῃ ἐρρωμεν-στέρη. ἴως μὲν γὰρ ἀπῆσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οἱ δ' ἡμύνοντο, καὶ πολλῶ πλείον εἶχον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὥστε οὐκ ἐπισταμένων τειχομαχεῖν· ὡς δὲ σφί οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσῆλθον, οὕτω δὴ ἰσχυρὴ ἐγένετο τειχομαχίῃ, καὶ χρόνον ἐπὶ πολλόν. Herodot. IX. 70. For further proof of the skill of the Athenians in this branch of military service, see also Mitford, II. 372.

516. Elmsley compares Eq. 388. νῦν γὰρ ἔχεται μέσος. Ran. 469. ἀλλὰ νῦν ἔχει μέσος. Add Lys. 437. οὐ ξυναρπάσει μέσῃ; Eccl. 260. μέση γὰρ οὐδέποτε ληφθήσομαι. Nub. 1047. ἐπίσχε'· εὐθὺς γὰρ σε μέσον ἔχω λαβὼν ἀφυκτον. All metaphors derived from the wrestling-schools.

517. πολεμιστηρίας. Nub. 28. πόσους δρόμους ἐλῆ τὰ πολεμιστήρια; Pac. 235. θυεῖας φθέγμα πολεμιστηρίας. Herodot. I. 192. V. 113.

518. κυδοιμόν. Theoc. XXII. 73. ὀρνίχων φοινικολόφων τοιοῦδε κυδοιμοὶ (battles). Compare Il. E. 593. Σ. 218, 535.

519. Γόργονα, a shield with the Gorgon's head for a device upon it. Il. A. 36. τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργῷ βλοσυρῶπις ἑσπεφάνωτο | δεινὸν δερκομένην. Lysist. 560. ὅταν ἀσπίδ' ἔχων καὶ Γοργόνα τις, κῆρ' ὠνήται κορακίονες.

Ib. σάγματος. The case or covering put over a shield. In other words, Who has obliged me to put on my arms, and take up my shield? Eurip. Androm. 618. κάλλιστα τεύχη δ' ἐν καλοῖσι σάγμασι | ὅμοι' ἐκέισε δεῦρο τ' ἤγαγες πάλιν.

520. τῶν λόφων. The following fragment, descriptive of an ancient armory, and in which the helmet and its crest make no small figure, will have the merit of being in strict keeping with the present warlike tone of the dialogue, and also prepare the reader for the ἀμφιχαλκοφάλαρα δώματα of Lamachus, which will occur for illustration v. 971.

Μαρμαίρει δὲ μέγας δόμος
χαλκῷ· πᾶσα δ' Ἀρη κεκό-
σμηται στέγη,

ΗΜ. ὦ Λάμαχ', οὐ γὰρ οὗτος ἄνθρωπος πάλαι
ἄπασαν ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν κακορροθεῖ;

ΛΑ. οὗτος σὺ τολμᾷς πτωχὸς ὦν λέγειν τάδε;

ΔΙ. ὦ Λάμαχ' ἦρως, ἀλλὰ συγγνώμην ἔχε,
εἰ πτωχὸς ὦν εἰπὼν τι κάστωμυλάμην. 525

ΛΑ. τί δ' εἶπας ἡμᾶς; οὐκ ἐρεῖς; ΔΙ. οὐκ οἶδά πω·
ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους γὰρ τῶν ὄπλων ἱλιγγιῶ.

ἀλλ' ἀντιβολῶ σ', ἀπένεγκέ μου τὴν μορμόνα.

ΛΑ. ἰδοῦ. ΔΙ. παράθες νῦν ὑπτίαν αὐτὴν ἐμοί. 529

λαμπραῖσιν κύνεαισι, κατ-
τὰν λευκοὶ καθύπερθεν ἔπ-
πειοι λόφοι
νεύουσιν, κεφαλαῖσιν ἀν-
δρῶν τὰ γάλματα· χάλκεαι δ'
αὐτὰς πασάλοις
κρυπτοῖσιν περικείμεναι
λαμπραὶ κναμίδες, ἔρκος ἰ-
σχυρὸν βέλεος,
θώρακές τε νέω λίνω,
καὶ κοῖλαι δὲ κατ' ἀσπίδες
βεβλημέναι·
πᾶρ δ' αὐτὰς Χαλκιδικαὶ σπάθαι,
πᾶρ δὲ ζώματα πολλὰ, καὶ
κυπαττίδες
τῶν οὐκ ἔστι λαθέσθ', ἐπει-
δὴ πρῶτιστ' ὑπὸ φέργον ἔ-
σταμεν τόδε.

Alcæi Fragm. in Mus. Crit. I. 431.

521. οὐ γίρ. Elmsley and Bergler compare Eq. 1392. Vesp. 836, 1290. and Soph. Aj. 1329.

522. κακορροθεῖν (ρόθος) = κακολογεῖν. Thes. 896. ξίνη, τίς ἡ γραῖς ἢ κακορροθοῦσά σε.

523. λέγειν τάδε, referring, as Elmsley observes, to the word κακορροθεῖ in the preceding verse.

525. στωμύλλειν, (from στωμύλος, as στρογγύλλειν from στρογγύλος,) *to chatter*. Ran. 1071. μεираκίων στωμυλλομένων. 1310. ἀλκυόνες, αἶ παρ' ἀενάοις θαλάσσης | κύμασι στωμύλλετε. Thes. 1073. ἀπολείς μ', ὦ γραῦ, στωμυλλομένη.

527. ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους. So Pl. 693. Av. 87. Eccl. 1061. Eq. 231. Pac. 933.

528. τὴν μορμόνα. For an account of the various spectres of antiquity, the mormo, the empusa, the lamia, &c. see Wachsmuth, IV. 103. It is here evidently transferred, as a word of terror, to the shield of Lamachus.

529. Why Dicæopolis desires the shield to be inverted, and laid

ΛΑ. κείται. ΔΙ. φέρε νυν ἀπὸ τοῦ κράνους μοι τὸ πτερόν.
 ΛΑ. τουτὶ πτίλον σοι. ΔΙ. τῆς κεφαλῆς νύν μου λαβοῦ,
 ἵν' ἐξεμέσω· βδελύττομαι γὰρ τοὺς λόφους.

on the ground, needs no explanation. Kuster aptly compares Cratinus ap. Poll. X. 76.

μῶν βδελυγμία σ' ἔχει;
 πτερόν ταχέως τις καὶ λεκάνην ἐνεγκάτω.

530. φέρε μοι τὸ πτερόν. Suidas, εἰώθασι γὰρ οἱ δυσσεμούντες, πτερόν χρῆσθαι πρὸς τὸ εὐχερῶς ἐμέσαι. In Plato the comic poet, the mighty DEMUS himself, previous to his voting Agyrrius into office, is represented as seized with a violent inclination to vomit, and calling loudly for the usual accompaniments on such occasions, a feather and a basin.

λαβοῦ, λαβοῦ τῆς χειρὸς ὡς τάχιστα μου.
 μέλλω στρατηγὸν χειροτονεῖν Ἀγυρρίον.

But there is no occasion to pursue this theme further.

531. τῆς κεφαλῆς λαβοῦ. Vesp. 434. καὶ λάβεσθε τουτουῖ. 1237. Κλέωνος λαβόμενος τῆς δεξιᾶς. Also Ach. 1214. Lys. 363. Eccl. 1020.

532. βδελύττομαι γὰρ τοὺς λόφους. The crests and helmets of the holiday-captains of Athens (the really brave Lamachus is not to be confounded with this class) seem not a little to have stirred the bile of our comic poet. Hence his special reformist, Lysistrata, is made to consider the putting down of these as one of the first of her patriotic duties.

Lysist.

Our enterprise will give Report
 Fit matter for her tongue, if it but quell
 The armour-mania that hath late crept in
 Amongst us. Herbs and pottery have not
 A surer place within our markets, than these
 Same heroes, arm'd all cap-a-pie, stalking
 And striding round the admiring stalls.

Magistrate.

And how

Should warriors garb them, but in warriors' dress?

Lysist.

O 'tis a sight for Laughter's self to witness—
 One bearing shield or buckler—its device
 A Gorgon's head mayhap—and all this pomp
 And circumstance to end, marry in what?
 The purchase of a brace of paltry birds.

1st Woman.

The other day (Jove be my witness that
 These eyes were partners in the sight) I saw
 A captain of a troop: a casque of brass
 Enclos'd his head: his hair hung floating round
 Full many a rood: a champing charger bore
 His weight. My warrior on a thrifty crone
 Made rapid charge, bore off a single egg,
 And bagg'd forthwith within his helmet's cavity

ΛΑ. οὗτος, τί δράσεις ; τῷ πτίλῳ μέλλεις ἐμεῖν ;

ΔΙ. πτίλον γάρ ἐστιν ;] εἰπέ μοι, τίνος ποτέ

ὄρνιθός ἐστιν ; ἄρα κομπολακύθου ;

535

ΛΑ. οἴμ' ὥς τεθνήξεις. ΔΙ. μηδαμῶς, ὦ Λάμαχε·

οὐ γὰρ κατ' ἰσχύν ἐστιν.

The mighty prize. A Thracian too I saw,
Target on arm—his spear in proudest rest—
You had been sworn 'twas Tereus, such a presence
The varlet carried with him : a fig-woman
Took terror at the sight, and fled amain :
Our hero stopp'd his march—fed at free cost,
Nor thank'd the gods, who sent him such a banquet.

Lys. 554.

In another of his dramas we find the passage in the text occurring in a prayer to Mercury, where the author seems anxious to bring down the eyebrows, as well as crests, of these Athenian bobadils to something like a peace establishment.

—If thy inmost soul detest
Beetling brow and floating crest,
Such as he, Pisander, wears,
Spurn not these our suppliant prayers.
So shall praise and rev'rence due,
Feast and sacred revenue,
Ever on great Hernies wait,
Sure as time, and fix'd as fate. Pac. 395.

533. ἐμεῖν. Apoc. iii. 15, 16. οἶδά σου τὰ ἔργα, ὅτι οὔτε ψυχρὸς εἶ, οὔτε ζεστός· ὅφελον ψυχρὸς εἶης ἢ ζεστός· οὕτως ὅτι χλιαρὸς εἶ, καὶ οὔτε ψυχρὸς οὔτε ζεστός, μέλλω σε ἐμέσαι ἐκ τοῦ στόματός μου.

535. κομπολακύθης, *swaggerer, braggadocio*. A fictitious name of a bird, framed for the purpose of creating a laugh at the pomposity of Lamachus. Its component parts will be traced in the verb κομπολοκεῖν, (Ran. 961.) to utter words high-sounding, but without any real contents.

536. οἴμοι. Though generally implying feelings of pain, terror, pity, sorrow, this word in Nub. 774. implies joy (Passow in v.) ; in the present instance, anger.

Ib. τεθνήξεις. On this form of verbs, see Kidd's edition of Dawes, p. 152, 153.

537. κατ' ἰσχύν, as strength is, or, according to strength. That is, this putting me to death for my opinions, which you talk of, is not to be a matter of force and violence, but one of equity and reason, whether I *ought* to be put to death, for entertaining such opinions as I do respecting peace and war. Herodot. IV. 201. μαθὼν τοὺς Βαρκαίους, ὡς κατὰ μὲν τὸ ἰσχυρὸν οὐκ αἵρετοὶ εἶεν, δόλῳ δὲ αἵρετοί, ποιεῖν τοιαῖδε. Æsch. Prom. Vinc. 220. ὡς οὐ κατ' ἰσχύν, οὐδέ πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν | χρεῖη, δόλῳ δὲ, τοὺς ὑπερσχόντας κρατεῖν.

ΛΑ. ταυτὶ λέγεις σὺ τὸν στρατηγὸν πτωχὸς ὦν ;

ΔΙ. ἐγὼ γάρ εἰμι πτωχός ; ΛΑ. ἀλλὰ τίς γὰρ εἶ ;

ΔΙ. ὅστις ; πολίτης χρηστὸς, οὐ σπουδαρχίδης, 540

ἀλλ' ἐξ ὅτου περ ὁ πόλεμος, στρατωνίδης·

σὺ δ' ἐξ ὅτου περ ὁ πόλεμος, μισθαρχίδης.

ΛΑ. ἐχειροτόνησαν γάρ με ΔΙ. κόκκυγές γε τρεῖς.

ταυτ' οὖν ἐγὼ βδελυττόμενος ἐσπείσάμην,

ὁρῶν πολιοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐν ταῖς τάξεσι, 545

νεανίας δ' οἷος σὺ διαδεδρακότας,

539. ἐγὼ γάρ εἰμι πτωχός ; Is not this the poet again peeping out under the garb of Dicæopolis, the implied meaning being something like the following : "No, Lamachus ; these are not merely the opinions of the humble individual who now addresses you, but of one whose station in society entitles them to deference and respect, as much as their truth and their propriety."

540. σπουδαρχίδης—στρατωνίδης—μισθαρχίδης. Epithets having the form of patronymics.

Ib. σπουδαρχίδης, an eager aspirant for office. Aristot. Polit. V. 5. μεταβάλλουσι δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῆς πατρίας δημοκρατίας εἰς τὴν νεωτάτην. ὅπου γὰρ αἰρεταὶ μὲν αἱ ἀρχαί, μὴ ἀπὸ τιμημάτων δὲ, αἰρεῖται δὲ ὁ δῆμος, δημαγωγῶντες, οἱ σπουδαρχιώντες, εἰς τοῦτο καθιστάσιν ὥς κύριον εἶναι τὸν δῆμον καὶ τῶν νόμων. ἄκος δὲ τοῦ ἢ μὴ γίνεσθαι, ἢ τοῦ γίνεσθαι ἦττον, τὸ τὰς φύλας φέρειν τοὺς ἄρχοντας, ἀλλὰ μὴ πάντα τὸν δῆμον.

541. ἐξ ὅτου. Æsch. 72, 42. καὶ ταυτ' ἡμῖν συμβέβηκεν ἐξ ὅτου Δημοσθένης πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν προσελέλυθεν. Lysias, 116, 27. ἐξ ὅτου δ' ὑμεῖς κατεληλύθατε, εἰκοστὸν τουτὶ (ἔτος).

Ib. στρατωνίδης. Ἀντὶ τοῦ στρατευόμενος, στρατιώτης. BRUNCK.

542. μισθαρχίδης. Ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ μισθὸν λαμβάνων. BRUNCK. The nature of the German language gives Voss an opportunity of translating these lines very much in the manner of the original :

Wer denn ? ein guter Bürger, kein *Herrscherling*,

Und nun, so lange währt der Krieg, *Mitkämpferling* ;

Doch der, so lange währt der Krieg, *Lohnherrscherling*.

543. χειροτονεῖν (χεῖρ, τείνω), to vote with the hand stretched out ; ψηφίεσθαι, to vote by suffrages thrown into jars : but this accuracy of language is not always observed by ancient writers. (Lysias, 124, 16. 127, 8.) For χειροτ. with acc. of person, see Dem. 712, 23. ἐγγυητὰς, . . οὓς ἂν ὁ δῆμος χειροτονήσῃ. 599, 22. ἀνελούσα γὰρ ἡ βουλὴ τὸν νόμον τοῦτον ἐχειροτόνησεν αὐτήν. For the terms προχειροτονεῖν, ἐπιχειροτονεῖν, see Schömann, 99, 100.

Ib. κόκκυγες, i. e. noodles, *simpletons*. Schol. ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἄτακτοι καὶ ἀπαιδευτοί. καὶ γὰρ ὁ κόκκυξ ἄμουσόν τι φέγγεται.

546. νεανίας δ', οἷος σὺ, διαδεδρακότας. ELMS. This unusual con-

τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ Θράκης μισθοφοροῦντας τρεῖς δραχμὰς,
 Τισαμενοφαινίππους, Πανουργιππαρχίδας,
 Γερητοθεοδώρους, Διομειαλαζόνας,
 τοὺς δ' ἐν Καμαρίνῃ, κὰν Γέλα, κὰν Καταγέλα. 550

(Cicero) *Servus and mensura*
 instruction an eminent scholar justifies by referring to it the following passage in Xenophon, Hist. Gr. I. 4, 16. (6.) which all the books agree in reading as follows: τῶν οἶων περ αὐτὸς ὄντων. SCHÆFF. ad Bos Ellip. p. 479. The reading οἶος σὺ is that which Dindorf has adopted.

Ib. διαδεδρακότας. The satire, as Schutz observes, is directed at those who in their capacity of ambassadors gained a double advantage, that of receiving pay from the public treasury as envoys (μισθοφοροῦντας); and that of avoiding all military duties (διαδεδρακότας). So also the French translator understands the passage: tandis qu'on voit les plus jeunes tels que toi se soustraire à la fatigue par des ambassades; les uns en Thrace avec trois drachmes d'appointemens, &c. Herodot. VIII. 80, διαδρήσσονται. Lucian. IV. 44, διαδιδράσκοντα.

547. τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ Θράκης. The embassies to Thrace appear to have been so frequent, that the Θρακοφοῖται, or *Thrace-journeymen*, had almost passed into a proverb. Thus in a fragment of our author's Gerytades,

A. καὶ τίς νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα καὶ σκότου πύλας
 ἔτλη κατελθεῖν; B. εὐ' ἀφ' ἐκάστης τῆς τέχνης
 εἰδόμεθα κοινῇ, γενομένης ἐκκλησίας,
 οὐς ἥσμεν ὄντας ἄδοφοῖτας καὶ θαμὰ
 ἐκείσε φιλοχωροῦντας. A. εἰσὶ γὰρ τινες
 ἄνδρες παρ' ἡμῖν ἄδοφοῖται; B. νῆ δία
 μάλιστά γ', ὥσπερ Θρακοφοῖται. πάντ' ἔχεις.

Dindorf. Fragm. p. 139.

548. Translate: *such crafty fellows as Tisamenus, Phænippus, and Hipparchides*. Who these persons were, is as little known as many other persons mentioned in this play: as Dexitheus, Marpsias, Ctesias, Prepis, Nicarchus, Ctesiphon, &c. They are the grubs, whom the amber of poetry alone preserves in existence.

549. γοητοθεοδώρους, Reiske, *such jugglers as Theodorus*.

Ib. Διομειαλάζοντας, *braggarts belonging to the borough of Diomeia*.

550. Καμαρίνῃ. The praises of this Sicilian town, its sacred grove, its lake, its beautiful rivers, Oanus and Hipparis, occupy a considerable portion of Pindar's fifth Olympic Ode.

Ib. Γέλα. Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,
 Immanisque Gela, fluvii cognomine dicta.

Æneid. III. 701.

Ib. κὰν Καταγέλα. Translate: *and every other place that is ridiculous*. It is unnecessary to say that this town has no other existence but what it occupies in the word κατάγελων, and the author's

ΛΑ. ἐχειροτονήθησαν γάρ. ΔΙ. αἴτιον δὲ τί
 ὑμᾶς μὲν αἰὲ μισθοφορεῖν ἀμηνγεπη,
 τῶνδὲ δὲ μηδέν; ἐτέον, ὦ Μαριλάδῃ,
 ἤδη πεπρέσβευκας σὺ πολλὸς ὦν; ἐνὶ,
 ἀνένευσε· καίτοι γ' ἐστὶ σῶφρων κἀργάτης. 555
 τί δαὶ Δράκυλλος, κεύφορίδης, ἢ Πρινίδης;

own brain. Athenæus VII. 314, f. has borrowed this play of words from our author, ὡς ὁ ἐκ Γέλας, μᾶλλον δὲ Καταγέλας οὗτος ποιητής. See Porson's Advers. p. 99.

552. The word μισθοφορεῖν bears as many senses as the word μισθός, which has already been illustrated. It is applied to the payment of official situations generally (Vesp. 683. Eccl. 206), to military pay (Av. 1367), the ecclesiasts' pay (Eccl. 188), the public physicians' pay (Av. 584), and here again to the payment of ambassadors, (on which subject see Wachsmuth II. 281). In Eq. 1352, the word καταμισθοφορῆσαι is applied to judicial pay. In one of the most pungent of all Lucian's pieces of satire, it is applied to the pay received for education and instruction. Tom. III. p. 218.

Ib. ἀμηνγεπη, in any way. This is one of the first words, which Lucian's Lexiphanes is made to disgorge, after the potion administered to him by Sopolis. Ἀρξαι δὴ ἐμείν. βαβαί. πρῶτον τουτὶ τὸ μὲν, εἴτα μετ' αὐτὸ ἐξεληλύθε τὸ, κατὰ εἴτα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, τὸ, ἦδ' ὅς, καὶ ἀμηνγεπη, καὶ λῶστε, καὶ δήπουθεν καὶ συνεχές τὸ ἅττα. Lucian. V. 198.

554. ἦδη, ever. Nub. 766. ἦδη παρὰ τοῖσι φαρμακοπώλαις τὴν λίθον | ταύτην ἐόρακας. Th. 623. ἀνήλθες ἦδη δεῦρο πρότερον; very frequently πόποτ' is added. Nub. 370. φέρε, ποῦ γὰρ πόποτ' ἀνευ Νεφέλων ὕοντ' ἦδη τεθείασαι; 1061. ἐπεὶ σὺ διὰ τὸ σωφρονεῖν τῷ πόποτ' εἶδες ἦδη | ἀγαθόν τι γενόμενον, φράσον.

Ib. πολλὸς ὦν; ἐνί. This is Dindorf's reading of the passage, who appears to consider the word as bearing the same meaning as the ἦν, ἦν' ἰδοῦ, see there! of other plays of Aristophanes, Eq. 26. Plut. 75. Pac. 327. Ran. 1390. The same meaning was attached to the word by Elmsley, who, however, reads ἐνί. Schneider prints the verse η. π. σ. πολλὸς ὦν ἐνί. and translates the word by einmal, once. πολλὸς ὦν ἐνῃ. Bek. ἐν, ἢ οὐκ. Brunck. Sch.

555. καίτοι γ' ἐστὶ. Elmsley, doubting the admissibility of the particle γε immediately after καίτοι, substitutes for the old reading, καὶ τοῦστιν γε. For the propriety of its present position, see Reisig. p. 296, and add the following examples from the Greek orators. Lycurg. 159, 9. καίτοι γε ἐπεχείρησεν εἰπεῖν. Æsch. 72, 17. καίτοι γε πρῶν ἀπεπόλησε λέγειν. Antiph. 132, 17, καίτοι γε οὐ δὴ πον κατ' ἐμαυτοῦ μηνυτὴν ἔπεμπον εἰδώς. Dem. 735, 21, καίτοι γ' ὁ Σόλων. Translate: and yet.

Ib. κἀργάτης, i. e. καὶ ἐργάτης, a lover of labour.

556. τί δαί; i. e. τί δῆ; This word, common enough in Aristophanes, does not occur, as Porson and Monk have observed, in the

οἶδέν τις ὑμῶν τάκβάταν' ἢ τοὺς Χαόνας ;
οὐ φασίν. ἀλλ' ὁ Κοισύρας καὶ Λάμαχος,
οἷς ὑπ' ἐράνου τε καὶ χρεῶν πρόην ποτέ,
ὥσπερ ἀπόνυπτρον ἐκχέοντες ἐσπέρας,

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writings of the tragedians. It is found Plat. Conviv. 194, b. Euthyphr. 4, a. Dem. c. Lept. τί δαὲ, ὅσ' ἂν δῶ τις ἄπαξ, δίκαιον ἔχειν εἶναι ; 493, 3. See also Scholia to Theoc. Gaisford's Poet. Min. II. p. 47.

Ib. κείφοριδης, i. e. καὶ Εὐφοριδης, a fictitious name, implying a person, whose bodily strength qualifies him to bear burdens.

Ib. Πρωίδης, the nature of this fictitious name has been already pointed out. *Πρωίη is your wife's name?*

558. οὐ φασίν, i. e. *deny positively*. For opinions similar to those here implied as to the choice of ambassadors, compare Isoc. 262, c. d.

Ib. ὁ Κοισύρας. Who this son of Cæsyras was, is unknown. Elmsley remarks, that, but for the mention of debts, the allusion might be supposed to be directed at Alcibiades, who, on the mother's side, was sprung from Cæsyras, and who from his earliest years had acquired great influence in the state.

559. For the various kinds of eranoi which existed among the Athenians, the reader is referred to Boeckh, I. 328. Wachsmuth, III. 230. Arnold, I. 287. The eranos here alluded to, seems to be that which, according to the learned Boeckh, was founded upon the principle of mutual assistance, and which it was expected that the members who had been relieved should pay back again, when they had raised themselves to better circumstances. Hence a valuable fragment of Philemon, where in a conversation between a father and a son, the latter is urged to apply himself to some profession, the profits of which may secure him against the reverses of fortune, and above all save him from being dependent on the contributions of his friends.

- A. ὦ Κλέων, παῦσαι φλυαρῶν' ἦν ὁκνῆς τὸ μανθάνειν,
ἀνεπικούρητον σεαυτοῦ τὸν βίον λήσῃ ποιῶν.
οὔτε γὰρ ναυαγός, ἂν μὴ γῆς λάβηται φερόμενος,
οὔ ποτ' ἂν σώσειεν αὐτόν· οὔτ' ἀνὴρ πείνης γεγώς
μὴ οὐ τέχνην μαθὼν, δύναιτ' ἂν ἀσφαλῶς ζῆν τὸν βίον.
B. ἀλλὰ χρήματ' ἔστιν ἡμῶν· A. ἃ γε τάχιστ' ἀπόλλυται.
B. κτήματ', οἰκία. B. Τύχης δὲ μεταβολὰς οὐκ ἀγνοεῖς,
ὅτι τὸν εὐπορον τίθησι πτωχὸν εἰς τὴν αὔριον.
καὶ μὲν ὀρμισθῇ τις ἡμῶν εἰς λιμένα τὸν τῆς Τέχνης,
ἔβυλεν ἄγχυραν καθάψας ἀσφαλείας εἵνεκεν.
ἂν δ' ἀπαίδευτος μετασχῇ πνεύματος φορούμενος,
τῆς ἀπορίας εἰς τὸ γῆρας οὐκ ἔχει σωτηρίαν.
ἀλλ' ἐταῖροι καὶ φίλοι σοι καὶ συνήθεις, νῆ Δία,
ἔρανον εἰσίσουσιν· εὔχον μὴ λαβεῖν πείραν φίλων.
εἰ δὲ μὴ, γνώσῃ σεαυτὸν ἄλλο μηδὲν, πλὴν σκιάν.

Emend. in Phil. Reliq. p. 122.

560. ἀπόνυπτρον, water that has been used in a foot-bath.

ἅπαντες “ἐξίστω” παρήνουν οἱ φίλοι.

ΛΑ. ὦ δημοκρατία, ταῦτα δητ’ ἀνασχετά ;

ΔΙ. οὐ δητ’, ἐὰν μὴ μισθοφορῇ γε Λάμαχος.

ΛΑ. ἀλλ’ οὖν ἐγὼ μὲν πᾶσι Πελοποννησίοις

αἰεὶ πολεμήσω, καὶ ταραῶμαι πανταχῇ, 565

καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζοῖσι, κατὰ τὸ καρτερόν.

ΔΙ. ἐγὼ δὲ κηρύττω γε Πελοποννησίοις

ἅπασιν, καὶ Μεγαρεῦσιν, καὶ Βοιωτίοις,

πωλεῖν, ἀγοράζειν πρὸς ἐμέ, Λαμάχῳ δὲ μή. 569

ΧΟ. ἀνὴρ νικᾷ τοῖσι λόγοισιν, καὶ τὸν δῆμον μεταπέθει

Ib. ἐσπέρας. Nub. 175, 613. Vesp. 1401. Ecc. 56. Av. 1054. Pac. 228. τῆς ἐσπέρας. Ecc. 406. Av. 1487. Pac. 796, 1151.

561. “ἐξίστω.” *Take yourself off, begone.* A very natural salutation to those, who, not having paid former debts, are asking for a fresh supply.

562. ὦ δημοκρατία, *in the name of the Sovereign People.* Bergler compares Av. 1569. ὦ δημοκρατία, ποὶ προβιβᾶς ἡμᾶς ποτέ ;

566. κατὰ τὸ καρτερόν. Plato in Conviv. 217, c. ἔδοξέ μοι ἐπιθετίον εἶναι τάνδρῃ κατὰ τὸ καρτερόν.

567. δὲ—γε, *yes, and.* Pl. 164—167.

ὁ δὲ χρυσοχοεῖ γε, χρυσίον παρὰ σοῦ λαβὼν,

ὁ δὲ λωποδυνεῖ γε νῆ Δί’, ὁ δὲ τοιχωρυχεῖ,

ὁ δὲ γραφεύει γ’, ὁ δὲ γε πλύνει κώδια,

ὁ δὲ βυρσοδεφεῖ γ’, ὁ δὲ γε πωλεῖ κρόμμνα.

Add, 168, 302, 770. Ran. 934. Eq. 362, 3, 432, 443, 713, 744, 908, 1105, 1154, 1156, 1171, 1178, 1191, 1204. Nub. 1504.

Ib. κηρύττω, *I, as a herald, announce.* Pl. B. 444. οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον. Od. B. 8. Ran. 1172. κηρύσσω πατρί | κλύειν.

569. ἀγοράζειν. This verb occurs in three forms in Aristoph. *to frequent the agora, in foro versari.* Lys. 555. ἦν παύσωμεν πρώτιστον μὲν ξὺν ὄπλοισιν | ἀγοράζοντας καὶ μαινομένους. 633. ἀγοράσω τ’ ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις ἐξῆς Ἀριστογείτονι, *to purchase in the market.* Pl. 984. καὶ ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς ἀγοράσαι χιτῶνιον | ἐκέλευσεν ἄν, τῇ μητρὶ θ’ ἱματίδιον. Vesp. 557. ἡ πὶ στρατιᾶς τοῖς ξυσσίτοις ἀγοράζων, *to talk, to harangue.* Eq. 1373. οὐδ’ ἀγοράσ’ ἀγένης οὐδεὶς ἐν ἀγορᾷ. Ἀγορ. ποῦ δῆτα Κλεισθένης ἀγοράσει καὶ Στράτων ;

Ib. ἀγοράζειν πρὸς ἐμέ. So sup. σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμόνους. Pl. 1055. βούλει διὰ χρόνου πρὸς με παῖσαι ; Isoc. 62, e. εἰρήνην δ’ ἄγοντες πρὸς πάντας ἀνθρώπους. Dem. 30, 16. ἐπράξαμεν ἡμεῖς κάκεινον πρὸς ἡμᾶς εἰρήνην.

570. The course of our observations has now brought us to that remarkable part of the ^e old comedy, in which it was usual for the

• Wachamuth, citing Pollux IV. 3. says that the tragedians tried this mode of

περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν. ἀλλ' ἀποδύντες τοῖς ἀναπαίστοις
ἐπίωμεν.

Ἐξ οὗ γε χοροῖσιν ἐφέστηκεν τρυγικοῖς ὁ διδάσκαλος ἡμῶν,

author to speak in his own name to the audience, making use of the Chorus for that purpose. This address, it need scarcely be added, was called the parabasis. For an account of the seven parts, into which the parabasis was divided, as the commation, the pure anapaests, the μακρὸν, &c. the reader is referred to Florens Christiauns, and preceding critics. For the general laws of the metre in which the parabasis was delivered, the student will consult Porson and Hermann. Though this metre bears more particularly the name of Aristophanic, Marius Victorinus observes that it had been previously used by Eupolis and Cratinus. As Latin specimens, he gives the following verses:

Alius cithara sonituque potens volucres pecudesque movere.

And,

Admota labris tuba terribilem sonitum dedit ære canoro.

571. ἀποδύντες. Ran. 641. ἀποδύεσθε δῆ. Pl. 931. οἱμοὶ τάλας, ἀποδύομαι μεθ' ἡμέραν. Hence Suidas: ἀποδύντες, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀποδυσάμενοι. ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ἀθλητῶν, οἱ ἀποδύονται τὴν ἔξωθεν στολὴν, ἵνα εὐτόνωσιν χερεῦωσιν. This throwing off the upper robe does not appear to have been a mere metaphor, but a real act, and which was not unaccompanied with some risk.

ἡμεῖς δὲ τέως τάδε τὰ σκεύη παραδόντες
τοῖς ἀκολουθοῖσι δῶμεν σώζειν, ὥς εἰώθασιν μάλιστα
περὶ τὰς σκηνὰς πλείστοι κλέπται κυπτάζειν καὶ κακοποιεῖν.
ἀλλὰ φυλάττετε ταῦτ' ἀνδρείως.

Pac. 729—732.

Ib. ἀναπαίστοις. Eq. 503. ὑμεῖς δ' ἡμῶν πρόσχετε τὸν νοῦν | τοῖς ἀναπαίστοις. Av. 684. ἄρχου τῶν ἀναπαίστων. Pac. 735. παραβάς ἐν τοῖς ἀναπαίστοις. Originally, this kind of address was composed in pure anapaests, without any mixture of spondees or dactyls.

572. ἐξ οὗ, from the time that. So Lys. 108, 759, 866. Av. 1515. Eq. 4, 644. Il. Hom. A. 6. Θ. 295.

Ib. ἐξ οὗ γε χοροῖσιν ἐφέστηκεν. The cæsure is neglected by having a syllable over after the first dipodia. Reisig (170.) furnishes similar examples from the Clouds: 322, 358, 370, 375, 398, 962.

ᾧστ' εἴ πως ἔστιν | ἰδεῖν αὐτάς :
χαῖρ', ᾧ πρεσβύτεα | παλαιογενές :
φέρει ποῦ γὰρ πάποτ' | ἄνευ Νεφελῶν :
αὐται βροντῶσι | κυλινδόμεναι.
καὶ πῶς, ᾧ μᾶρε | σὺ καὶ Κρονίων :
ᾧτ' ἐγὼ τὰ δίκαια | λέγων ἤνθουν.

Add Ecc. 597, 639, 647, 664, 682. Av. 468, 488, 493, 566, 575.

addressing the audience, more particularly Euripides in his Danaides and other pieces. tom. II. p. 161. (note.)

οὐπω παρέβη πρὸς τὸ θέατρον λέξων ὥς δεξιὸς ἐστὶ
 διαβαλλόμενος δ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐν Ἀθηναίοις ταχυ-
 βούλοις,

ὥς κωμῳδεῖ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, καὶ τὸν δῆμον καθυβρίζει, 575
 ἀποκρίνεσθαι δεῖται νυνὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μεταβούλους.

Vesp. 660, 706, 716, 1043, 1047. Equit. 763, 774, 781, 812. Lys. 490, 510, 530, 578. Thes. 795, 799, 811. Ran. 1028, 1052, 1056, 1067. Plut. 570, 584. See also Herman de Metr. 399.

Ib. χοροῖσιν ἐφέστηκεν. Vesp. 955. πολλοῖς προβατίοις ἐφίσταται.

Ib. ὁ διδάσκαλος. As the poet *taught* the actors their parts by word of mouth, he is often called in these plays διδάσκαλος or κωμωδοδιδάσκαλος. See Ran. 1055. Pac. 737, 738. Eq. 507, 516.

Ἦρχεν Ἀδείμαντος μὲν Ἀθηναίοις, ὅτ' ἐνίκα

Ἀντιοχίς φυλὴ δαιδαλέον τρίποδα

Ξεινοφίλου δέ τις υἱὸς Ἀριστείδης ἐχορήγει

πεντήκοντ' ἀνδρῶν καλὰ μαθόντι χορῶ.

ἀμφὶ διδασκαλίᾳ δέ Σιμωνίδῃ ἔσπετο κύδος

ὀγδωκονταέτερι παιδὶ Λεωπρεπέος.

Simonides ap. Poet. Min. Gaisf. V. 1. p. 377.

573. παρέβη.

εἰ μὲν τις ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀρχαίων κωμωδοδιδάσκαλος ἡμᾶς
 ἠνάγκαζεν λέγοντας ἔπη πρὸς τὸ θέατρον παραβῆναι. Eq. 507.

χρὴν μὲν τύπτειν τοὺς ῥαβδούχους, εἴ τις κωμωδοποιητὴς
 αὐτὸν ἐπῆγει πρὸς τὸ θέατρον παραβᾶς ἐν τοῖς ἀναπαύστοις.

Pac. 734.

ἡμεῖς τοίνυν ἡμᾶς αὐτὰς εὖ λέξωμεν παραβᾶσαι. Thes. 785.

Ib. δεξιός. Vesp. 1265. πολλάκις δὴ ὁξ' ἐμαντῶ δεξιὸς πεφυκέναι |
 καὶ σκαῖς οὐδεπώποτε. Ib. 1175. ἀνδρῶν παρόντων πολυμαθῶν καὶ δεξιῶν.
 Nub. 834. καὶ μηδὲν εἴπης φλαῦρον ἄνδρας δεξιούς | καὶ νοῦν ἔχοντας.

575. κωμῳδεῖ τὴν πόλιν. Pac. 751. οὐκ ἰδιώτας ἀνθρωπίσκους κωμῳδῶν.
 Lysias, 170, 3. ἐμὲ κωμῳδεῖν βουλόμενος. Alciph. lib. II. ep. 2. δια-
 κωμῳδεῖ σε Τιμοκράτης.

Ib. καθυβρίζει. Eq. 722. οὐκ, ὦγάθ', ἐν βουλῇ με δόξεις καθυβρίσαι.
 Soph. Aj. 153.

576. ἀποκρίνεσθαι, to apologize, to make a defence. Vesp. 951. χα-
 λεπὸν μὲν, ὦνδρες, ἐστὶ διαβεβλημένου | ὑπεραποκρίνεσθαι κυνός. Thes. 184.
 εἰ γὰρ . . . ὑπεραποκρίνη μου, σαφῶς σώσεις ἐμέ. Eupolis: ὥς ὑμῖν πάν-
 τος ἐγὼ | ἀποκρινοῦμαι πρὸς τὰ κατηγορούμενα. Harpocr. in v. Ἀποκρίσις.

Ib. ταχυβούλους, μεταβούλους. The best interpretation of these words will be found in the writings of Aristophanes himself. Thus Nub. 587, it is said: φασὶ γὰρ δυσβουλίαν | τῇδε τῇ πόλει προσεῖναι ταῦτα μέντοι τοὺς θεοὺς, | ἀπ' ἃν ὑμεῖς ἐξαμάρτητ', ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον τρέπειν. So also in Ecc. 473. λόγος γέ τοι τις ἐστὶ τῶν γεραϊτέρων, | ἀνόηθ' ὅς' ἂν καὶ μῶρα βουλευσώμεθα, | ἅπαντ' ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἡμῖν ξυμφέρειν. To Minerva more particularly was it ascribed, that the δεύτεραι φροντίδες of this

φησὶν δ' εἶναι πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἄξιός ὑμῖν ὁ ποιητής,
παύσας ὑμᾶς ξενικοῖσι λόγοις μὴ λῖαν ἐξαπατᾶσθαι,
μήθ' ἥδεσθαι θωπευομένους, μήτ' εἶναι χαυνοπολίτας.
πρότερον δ' ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων οἱ πρέσβεις ἐξαπα-
τῶντες

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πρῶτον μὲν “ἴσπεφάνους” ἐκάλουν· κάπειδὲ τοῦτό τις εἴποι,

hasty people were somewhat wiser than their first thoughts, and that their general undertakings had a happier issue than their rashness deserved. Thus Solon in one of his noble fragments:

Ἡμετέρη δὲ πόλις κατὰ μὲν Διὸς οὐ ποτ' ὀλείται
αἶσαν, καὶ μακάρων θεῶν φρένας ἀθανάτων,
ταῖη γὰρ μεγάλθυμος ἐπίσκοπος ὀβριμοπάτρη
Πάλλας Ἀθηναίη χεῖρας ὑπερβεν ἔχει.
αὐτοὶ δὲ φθείρειν μεγάλην πόλιν ἀφραδίησιν
ἀστοὶ βούλονται—

Poet. Min. Græc. I. 337.

577. πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἄξιός ὑμῖν, i. e. *from you*. Pac. 918. πολλῶν . . . ὑμῖν ἄξιός Τρυγαῖος. Pl. 877. πολλοῦ γ' ἄξιός | ἅπασι τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν. Eurip. Alcest. 445. ἀξία δέ μοι | τιμῆς. (where see Monk's note.) Xenoph. Mem. II. ἄξιός θανάτου τῇ πόλει. Lysias, 122, 4. οὐ τούτων ἀξίους γε ὄντας τῇ πόλει. Lucian, VII. p. 73. καὶ ἀντὶ ἀνδραπύδου κόσμον ἄνδρα καὶ σώφρονα, καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξιον τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἀπέδειξα.

578. παύσας—ἐξαπατᾶσθαι. Il. A. 442. ἦτοι μὲν ῥ' ἐμ' ἔπαυσας ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι.

Ib. λῖαν. Brunck observes that this word occurs nowhere in the Attic poets with the last syllable short. The first is contracted or lengthened at pleasure.

579. θωπευομένους. Eq. 1116. Pac. 389.

Ib. χαυνοπολίτας, (χαῦνος, πολίτης), a citizen, who allows himself to be talked over, puffed up, and led by windy words.

ὑμέων δ' εἰς μὲν ἕκαστος ἀλώπεκος ἔχνεσι βαίνει,
σύμπασιν δ' ὑμῖν χαῦνος ἔνεστι νόος.
εἰς γὰρ γλῶσσαν ὄρωτε καὶ εἰς ἔπη αἰμόλου ἀνδρός·
εἰς ἔργον δ' οὐδὲν γιγνόμενον βλέπετε.

Solon. Vit. ap. Plut. 30.

χαῦνα μὲν τότ' ἐφράσαντο, νῦν δ' ἐμοὶ χολούμενοι
λοξὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὀρώσι πάντες ὥστε δῆϊον.

Id. 16.

See also Toup's Notes on Longinus, p. 280. Markland's Supplices, v. 412. and Poet. Min. p. 340.

580. The old reading of this verse was, πρότερον δ' ὑμᾶς οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπό. The cæsura thus falling upon a preposition, the above emendation was proposed by Bentley, and has since been adopted by succeeding editors.

581. πρῶτον μὲν ἴσπεφάνους ἐκάλουν. This verse affords an opportunity of noticing another class of neglected cæsura, where half of the second dipodia is included in the first. Reisig compares Nub. vv. 274, 314, 316, 336, 346, 371, 380, 967, 972.

εὐθὺς διὰ τοὺς “στεφάνους” ἐπ’ ἄκρων τῶν πυγιδίων ἐκάθησθε.

εἰ δέ τις ὑμᾶς ὑποθωπεύσας, “λιπαρὰς” καλέσειεν Ἀθήνας, ἤνυρετο πᾶν ἂν διὰ τὰς “λιπαρὰς,” ἀφύων τιμὴν περιάψας.

ὑπακούσατε δεξάμεναι | θυσίαν:
πρὸς τοῦ Διὸς ἀντιβολῶ σε, | φράσον:
ἦκιστ’, ἀλλ’ οὐράνιαι | Νεφέλαι:
πλοκάμους θ’ ἑκατογκεφάλᾳ | Τυφῶ:
ἦδη ποτ’ ἀναβλέψας | εἶδες:
καίτοι χρῆν αἰθρίας | ὕειν:
ἦκιστ’, ἀλλ’ αἰθέριος | δίνος:
ἦ Παλλὰδα περσέπολιν | δεινάν:
ἐπετρίβετο τυπτόμενος | πολλὰς:

Add Eccl. 616, 646. Av. 687, 696. Vesp. 357, 381, 564, 571, 573, 579, 587, 611, 652, 680, 712, 728. Equit. 516, 530, 1321, 1323, 1325. Pac. 743. Lys. 491, 517, 519, 554, 577. Ran. 1033, 1048, 1061. Pl. 519.

Ib. *ιστεφάνους, men of the violet-chaplets*. Eq. 1323, 1329. This compound epithet had been applied to Athens in one of those magnificent poems, which cities as well as individuals seem to have considered as the surest means of present distinction, and the most certain passport to future fame. Αἱ λιπαραὶ καὶ ἰοστέφανοι Ἀθηναί. Pind. Fragm. Dithyr. X. The graceful practice of twisting chaplets around the head among the ancients is too well known to need illustration; and in Athenian chaplets no flower bore a more frequent part than that beautiful one, which formed so common an ornament in their parterres and gardens. Pac. 577.

582. ἐπ’ ἄκρων τῶν πυγιδίων ἐκάθησθε. SCHOL. οἱ ἐπαίνων εἰς ἑαυτοὺς γυνομένων ἀκούοντες, εἰώθασι τὴν πυγὴν τῆς καθέδρας ἐξαίρειν. Translate: *you could hardly keep your seats*. Euripid. Electr. 845. ὄνυχας ἐπ’ ἄκρους στάς. Ion. 1180. ἐν δ’ ἄκροισι βὰς ποσί. Cycl. 159. ὥστ’ εἰς ἄκρους γε τοὺς ὄνυχας ἀφίκετο. Soph. Ajax, 1229. ἡ που τραφεὶς ἂν μητρὸς εὐγενοῦς ἀπο | ὑψήλ’ ἐκόμπεις, καπ’ ἄκρων ᾠδοιπόρεις.

583. ὑποθωπεύσας. Vesp. 610. καὶ τὸ γυναιὸν μ’ ὑποθωπεύσαν. Herodot. I. 30. οὐδὲν ὑποθωπεύσας.

Ib. *λιπαρὰς, bright, splendid*. The allusion is again to the complimentary strains of the Theban poet. Nem. IV. 29. *λιπαρᾶν* | . . . ἀπ’ Ἀθανᾶν. Isth. II. 30. ταῖς *λιπαραῖς* ἐν Ἀθάναις. Fr. Dithyramb. X. *λιπαραὶ καὶ αἰοίδιμοι κλεῖναι Ἀθᾶναι*. In this latter sense our poet himself occasionally uses the word. Nub. 299. ἔλθωμεν *λιπαρὰν* χθόνα Παλλάδος. Eq. 1329. Fragm. (Dind. 137.) ὦ πόλι φίλη Κέκροπος, αὐτοφυνὲς Ἀττικῇ, | χαίρε *λιπαρὸν* δάπεδον, οὐθαρ ἀγαθῆς χθονός. To the examples from Euripides and other authors, given in Monk’s *Alcestis*, p. 56. add Theognis, 941. Æschin. Epist. 668, 7, and a celebrated prophecy of Bacis. (Herodot. VIII. 77.)

584. ἤνυρετο πᾶν ἂν, *was accustomed to obtain*. This formula, common enough with an imperfect tense, occurs with a first and second aorist in *Lysistr.*

ταῦτα ποιήσας πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἴτιος ὑμῖν γεγένηται, 585
καὶ τοὺς δῆμους ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν δείξας, ὡς δημοκρατοῦνται.
τοιγάρτοι νῦν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τὸν φόρον ὑμῖν ἀπάγοντες

καὶ πολλάκις ἐνδὸν ἂν οὔσαι

ἠκούσαμεν ἂν τι κακῶς ὑμᾶς βουλευσαμένους μέγα πρᾶγμα

εἴτ' ἀλγοῦσαι τᾶνδοθεν ὑμᾶς ἐπανήρομεθ' ἂν γελάσασαι. 510—12.

That the active verb εὔρειν bears the sense of *obtaining*, as well as the middle verb, see Mus. Crit. I. 210.

Ib. διὰ τὰς λιπαράς, on account of the epithet λιπαράς.

Ib. ἀφῶν τιμὴν περιάψας. To understand this expression, we must refer once more to the epithet λιπαράι. Unfortunately this word bore two meanings; its better sense implying *brightness* and *splendour*, its worse betokening *fatness* and *grease*. It suited the satirical object of the poet to make the present application in its worse bearing. Whatever mortification, however, the poet's audience might receive from this application of the sense, they would have to share in common with many other places: the word being a frequent epithet in the Pindaric writings. Thus we find λιπαρά Μαραθῶν. Olymp. XIII. 157. λιπαρᾶς . . Ὀρχομένον. XIV. 3. λιπαρᾶν . . Θηβῶν. Pyth. II. 6. ἐν Νάξῳ λιπαρᾶ. IV. 157. λιπαρὰν Αἰγυπτου. Fr. Dithyr. IX.

Ib. τιμὴν περιάψας. Pl. 590. πολὺ τῆς πένιας πρᾶγμ' αἰσχίον ζητεῖς αὐτῷ περιάψαι. Plat. Apol. Soc. 35, a. αἰσχύνῃν τῇ πόλει περιάψας. Euthyd. 272, c. μὴ αὐτὸς ὀνειδὸς τοῖν ξένοιον περιάψω. 7 Epist. 334, 6. αἰσχύνῃν οὗτοι περιῆψαν τῇ πόλει. 6 Rep. 495, c. ὀνειδῇ περιῆψαν. Lysias, 164, 1. ὀνειδῇ καὶ ἐμαυτῷ καὶ ἐκείνοις περιάψω. Dem. 1401, 9. αἰσχύνῃν μᾶλλον ἢ τιμὴν περιάπτοντα τοῖσι περὶ ὧν ἐστὶ γεγραμμένα. Joseph. Antiqu. Jud. XII. c. 5. §. . ταῖς ὁμοίαις αἰτίαις (ἡμᾶς) περιάπτουσιν. Id. de Bello Judaico, IV. c. 4. §. 4. καὶ τὸ τῆς δυναστείας ὄνομα τοῖς ὑφ' ὑμῶν τυραννουμένοις περιάπτει.

586. Brunck translates: *tum etiam ostendit sociarum civitatum incolas, ut populari regantur imperio*: and Voss, as usual, follows him. But is this consistent either with the text or context? Does not the whole of the latter imply that the poet is on his defence for some former liberties, which he had taken with the Sovereign People, liberties which he is so far from extenuating, that he abides by, and justifies them? Referring to the deceptions which were played on the popular ear in the assembly by foreign ambassadors, he asserts that these tricks had been stopped by the biting satire of his two former comedies; and for having done this, he proceeds to declare that he has been the author of great benefits to his country, "even though he has shewn in the presence of the tributary states, in what manner popular governments are conducted (δῆμοι δημοκρατοῦνται)," i. e. how easily they are made the dupes of their own vanity, and the arts of designing men. It now remains to justify by details the propriety of this interpretation.

¹ Though the above appears to myself a correct interpretation, I must not disguise, that two learned correspondents, well qualified to give an opinion on the subject, see the matter in a different light. Their joint view of the passage is as

ἤξουσιν, ἰδεῖν ἐπιθυμοῦντες τὸν ποιητὴν τὸν ἄριστον,

Ib. καὶ, *even*. Il. A. 625. Andoc. 34, 16. Lucian. III. Free as was the old comic stage in Athens, it was not absolutely "a character'd libertine." To attack the people in their collective capacity was, as we have already seen, to be guilty of a libel; and the guilt was of course aggravated, when the offence took place at the great spring festival, when strangers as well as natives were present at the dramatic representations. Aristophanes, it is evident from several passages in this play, had been considered guilty of both these offences: hence the qualifying sense of καὶ, even with all deference to his moral courage, seems here to be necessary.

Ib. δήμους. The three leading governments of antiquity were democracy, oligarchy, and tyranny: in Pindaric language, Pyth. II. 159. παρὰ τυραννίδι, χῳπόταν ὁ | λαβρὸς στρατὸς, χῳταν πόλιν οἱ σοφοὶ | τηρέωντι. Such cities as followed in the train of either of these, or had some mixed government of their own, I apprehend were called πόλεις. Lysias, 125, 39. καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα οὐ δήμος, οὐκ ὀλιγαρχία, οὐ τύραννος, οὐ πόλις ἐθέλει δέξασθαι διὰ τέλους.

Ib. ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι. Compare the verse which follows with vv. 447—451, for the word πόλεις: for the sense of the preposition compare vv. 443, 574. and add Plat. Alcib. I. 105, d. ἐν τῇ πόλει (int. *coram*, *inter*, *apud cives* Ast.) ἐνδείξασθαι. Arist. Pl. 1061. πλυνόν με ποῖων ἐν τοσοῦτοις ἀνδρασιν. Nub. 891. πολὺ γὰρ μᾶλλον σ' | ἐν τοῖς πολλοῖσι λέγων ἀπολῶ.

Ib. τοὺς δήμους—δείξας. A well-known Attic form, where the substantive serves as an accusative to one verb, which might more properly be made the nominative to another.

Ib. δήμοι δημοκρατοῦνται. Another Attic formula, which has already been explained. The word deserves notice in a passage of the orator Lysias, where, speaking of his family, who had originally settled in Athens, as metics, he observes: ἀλλ' οὕτως φκοῦμεν δημοκρατούμενοι, ὥστε μήτε εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐξαμαρτάνειν μήτε ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀδικεῖσθαι. 120, 29.

587, 8. The delight with which the members of the subject-states must have seen their imperious masters held up to ridicule, and their astonishment at the boldness of the poet who ventured to do it, will be better understood and appreciated by the following quotation from Isocrates. Whether this gratuitous insult, by which, as the rhetorician observes, his countrymen studiously sought, as it were, how they might make themselves most abhorred, was practised at the Dionysiac festivals in the time of Aristophanes, is not clear.

follows: "The meaning of the two verses (639-40.) appears to be special, and not general. 'Aristophanes has been of great service to you, (he says, in allusion to his former play, the Babylonians,) by exposing these flatteries, and by shewing how the democracies are administered (or how the people are governed) in the several subject states of Athens.' There is no particular stress on *democracy*: it so happened that the governments were all democratical, and therefore he uses the term δημοκρατοῦνται; but the attention is not particularly called to the form of government. Doubtless the matter of which Aristophanes complained was of a wholly different nature from the form of the constitution, which in subject cities of Athens would as a matter of course be democratical, as that in the subject cities of Sparta was equally as a matter of course oligarchical."

ὅστις γ' εἰπεῖν παρεκινδύνευσ' ἐν Ἀθηναίοις τὰ δίκαια.
οὕτω δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς τόλμης ἤδη πόρρω κλέος ἦκει, 590
ὅτε καὶ Βασιλεὺς, Λακεδαιμονίων τὴν πρεσβείαν βασι-
νίζων,

Οὕτω γὰρ ἀκριβῶς εὔρισκον ἐξ ὧν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα ἂν μισηθεῖεν, ὥστ' ἐψηφίσαντο, τὸ περιγινόμενον ἐκ τῶν φόρων ἀργύριον, διελόντες κατὰ τάλαντον, εἰς τὴν ὀρχήστραν τοῖς Διουσιόις εἰσφέρειν, ἐπειδὴν πλήρες ἦ τὸ θέατρον καὶ ταῦτ' ἐποίουν, καὶ παραιοῖσιν τοὺς παῖδας τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τετελευτηκότων, ἀμφοτέροις ἐπιδεικνύμεναι, τοῖς μὲν συμμάχοις τὰς τιμὰς τῆς οὐσίας αὐτῶν ὑπὸ μισθωτῶν εἰσφερομένας, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ὀρφανῶν καὶ τὰς συμφορὰς τὰς διὰ τὴν πλεονεξίαν ταύτην γιγνομένας. καὶ ταῦτα δρῶντες αὐτοὶ τε τὴν πόλιν εὐδαιμόνισον, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν νοῦν οὐκ ἐχόντων ἐμακάριζον αὐτήν, τῶν μὲν συμβήσεσθαι διὰ ταῦτα μελλόντων οὐδεμίαν ποιοῦμενοι πρόνοιαν, τὸν δὲ πλοῦτον θαυμάζοντες καὶ ζηλοῦντες, ὅς ἀδίκως εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσελθὼν καὶ τὸν δίκαιως ὑπάρξαντα διὰ ταχέων ἡμελλε προσάπολεῖν. *Isoc.* 175, b, c, d.

589. The old reading (by which Bekker and Schutz still abide) was ὅστις παρεκινδύνευσεν Ἀθηναίοις. To preserve the caesura, Porson emended the line as it stands in the present text. Dindorf reads ὅστις παρεκινδύνευσ' εἰπεῖν.

Ib. παρεκινδύνευσ'. *Vesp.* 6. σὺ δ' οὖν παρακινδύνει'. *Eq.* 1054. ταῦτό γέ τοι Παφλαγῶν παρεκινδύνευσε μεθυσθείς.

590. οὕτω δ' αὐτοῦ. So vulg. Bek. Schutz. Dind. οὕτως αὐτοῦ with a different punctuation, *Elmsley*. The connexion is more easily understood, than explicable, whichever way we take it.

Ib. κλέος. In a very elegant piece of criticism in the *Museum Crit.* II. 243. it is observed by the writer, that he is not aware of this word occurring in the plural excepting *Il.* i. 189, and *Odys.* θ. 73. We beg to add that it is also to be found in *Hesiod's Theogonin*, and in a passage, which certainly does not impugn the critic's ingenious theory. Among other noble descriptions of a bard it is there observed,

εἰ γάρ τις πένθος ἔχων νευκηδεῖ θυμῷ
ἄζηται κραδίην ἀκουχήμενος, αὐτὰρ αἰοιδὸς
Μουσάων θεράπων κλέα προτέρων ἀνθρώπων
ἰμνήσῃ, μάκαρς τε θεοὺς οἱ Ὀλύμπῳ ἔχουσιν,
αἰψ' ὄγε δυσφρονέων ἐπιλήθεται, οὐδέ τι κηδέων
μémνηται· ταχέως δὲ παρέτραπε δῶρα θεῶων.

Theogon. 98—103.

It is also found in the opening verse of the *Argonautics* of *Apollonius*, Ἀρχόμενος σέο, Φοῖβε, παλαιγενέων κλέα φωτῶν | μνήσομαι.

591. Βασιλεὺς, King, i. e. the Great King. The word, which at first sight appears one of comic or democratic familiarity, occurs in the same form, *Dem.* i 185, 20. παρὰ βασιλέως οὐκαδε ἀφικνεῖσθαι. 169, 4. τῶν βασιλέως ἄξια χρημάτων ἐστί. *Isocrates*, 254, a, b. 350, c. ἐτι δὲ χρημάτων ὑμῖν μὲν οὐκ ὄντων, ἐκείνοις (*Lacedaemoniis*, scil.) δὲ βασιλέως παρέχοντος.

Ib. βασανίζειν, properly, to put to the proving-stone, βάσανος, and rub it thereon: hence, to search into, to investigate, to inquire ac-

ἡρώτησεν πρῶτα μὲν αὐτοὺς, πότεροι ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατοῦσιν·
εἶτα δὲ τοῦτον τὸν ποιητὴν, ποτέρους εἴποι κακὰ πολλά·
τούτους γὰρ ἔφη τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πολὺ βελτίους γεγε-
νῆσθαι, 594

καὶ τῷ πολέμῳ πολὺ νικήσειν, τοῦτον ξύμβουλον ἔχοντας.
διὰ ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν εἰρήνην προκαλοῦνται,
καὶ τὴν Αἴγιναν ἀπαιτοῦσιν· καὶ τῆς νήσου μὲν ἐκείνης
οὐ φροντίζουσ', ἀλλ' ἵνα τοῦτον τὸν ποιητὴν ἀφέλωνται.

curately. In what manner the Greeks gained a knowledge of the most secret proceedings of the Persian court, see Mitford, II. 190.

592. The naïveté of this question must not a little have amused the audience. It is somewhat as if the present Shah had inquired of sir Harford Jones Brydges, which river in England had the greatest number of vessels upon it; the Thames, the Isis, or the Cam.

592, 3. In the first of these verses, the latter sentence seems to stand in the place of a second accusative as Lys. 493. τοῦτό μ' ἐρωτᾷς; Nub. 641. οὐ τοῦτ' ἐρωτᾷς. In the second verse it assumes the form of that well-known Atticism, when an accusative is put in the first sentence which might serve as a nominative for the verb in the second.

594. This is another piece of pleasantry, under which, however, lies a vein of deep seriousness. The production of two or three dramas (whatever their merit) did not perhaps entitle Aristophanes to use this high language; but there are tongues,

in which the graceful name

Of poet and of prophet is the same;

and it was in the proud consciousness of what he *could* do, and what he *would* do, and what he *did* do, that the dramatist must be supposed to be speaking.

596. ὑμᾶς—εἰρήνην προκαλοῦνται, *propose peace to you.* Plat. Euthyphr. 5, a. πρὸ τῆς γραφῆς τῆς πρὸς Μέλιτον αὐτὰ ταῦτα προκαλεῖσθαι αὐτόν. Xenoph. Cyrop. I. 4, 4. οὐχ ἂ κρείσσων ἦδη ἦν, ταῦτα προὔκαλεῖτο τοὺς ξυνόοντας. Compare Eq. 794. Thucyd. II. 72. V. 37.

597. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πρώτης πρεσβείας τοιαῦτα ἐπέταξαν τε καὶ ἀντεκελεύσθησαν περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως· ὕστερον δὲ φοιτῶντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους Ποτιδαίας τε ἀπανίστασθαι ἐκέλευον καὶ Αἴγινα αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι. Thucyd. I. 139.

598. τοῦτον τὸν ποιητὴν. Dindorf, Boeckh, (II. 175.) and Wachsmuth (II. 41.) agree in opinion, that Aristophanes himself and not Callistratus is to be here understood. That the latter, however, was a cleruchus of Ægina, i. e. had had a portion of the conquered land allotted him, as well as Aristophanes, see C. Müller's Æginetics, p. 184.

Ib. ἀφέλωνται. This verb, with a second accusative rather implied than expressed, occurs also in Ran. 585. ἀλλ' ἦν σε τοῦ λοιποῦ

ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς τοι μήποτ' ἀφήθ'. ὥς κωμωδήσει τὰ δίκαια
 φησὶν δ' ὑμᾶς πολλά διδάξιν ἀγάθ', ὥστ' εὐδαίμονας εἶναι,
 οὐ θωπεύων, οὐδ' ὑποτείνων μισθοὺς, οὐδ' ἐξαπατύλλων,
 οὐδὲ πανουργῶν, οὐδὲ κατάρδων, ἀλλὰ τὰ βέλτιστα δι-
 δάσκων.

ποτ' ἀφείλωμαι χρόνον. Vesp. 1379. τί μέλλεις δρᾶν; ἄγειν ταύτην λαβῶν
 | ἀφελόμενός σε. So also Dem. 100, 4. ἐστὶ γὰρ ὑμεῖς οὐκ αὐτοὶ πλεο-
 νεκτῆσαι καὶ κατασχεῖν ἀρχὴν εὐ πεφυκότες, ἀλλ' ἕτερον λαβεῖν κωλύσαι καὶ
 ἔχοντ' ἀφελίσθαι δεινοί.

599. ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς τοι | μή ποτ' ἀφήσθ'. ὥς. | For verses of this kind,
 certainly not the most elegant, see Herm. de Metr. 401, 2.

Ib. ὥς κωμωδήσει τὰ δίκαια. Kidd compares CEd. Col. 1725. ὥς τι
 ῥέξομεν. Eur. Alcest. 74. στείχω δ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν, ὥς κατάρξομαι ξίφει.
 Xen. K. Π. VII. II. 25. δοκεῖς ἐτι ἀληθεύσειν τὸν Ἀπόλλω, ὥς εὐδαίμων
 εἶσομαι γινώσκων ἐμαντόν;

Ib. κωμωδήσει τὰ δίκαια. Various methods have been offered for
 meeting the difficulties of this passage by Brunck, Elmsley, and
 Hermann: but the easiest explanation appears to me that proposed
 by Hotibius: κωμωδήσει, *he will ridicule*, τὰ δίκαια, *the things which*
deserve to be ridiculed. If it be objected, as I think it may, that
 κωμωδεῖν is followed rather by an acc. of *person*, than an acc. of
thing (supr. v. 575); perhaps the following substitute might be ad-
 mitted: κωμωδήσει, *he will play his part as a comic writer*, (Lucian.
 III. 145. Μένιππον ἀναπέσας . . . συγκωμωδεῖν αὐτῷ. also 155.) τὰ δίκαια
honorably and justly. That τὰ δίκαια is thus used adverbially in the
 Greek writings, take the following instances: Lysias, 102, 40. βοη-
 θήσαι Καλλίᾳ τὰ δίκαια. 894, 5. ὑμῶν δεῖσθαι . . . βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς τὰ δίκαια.
 Dem. 406, 24. βουλομένου γὰρ ἐμοῦ τὰ δίκαια, ὥσπερ ἐπρέσβενσα δις,
 οὕτω καὶ λόγον ὑμῖν δοῦναι δις, προσελθὼν Δισκίῳ οὕτοσι κ. τ. λ. In the
 following passage the sense of τὰ δίκαια is not so clear; but the
 whole passage deserves consideration. ἐχρῆν δέ, ὡ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,
 τουναντίον ἢ νῦν ἅπαντας τοὺς πολιτευομένους ἐν μὲν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις πρίους
 καὶ φιλανθρώπους ὑμᾶς ἐθίζειν εἶναι· πρὸς γὰρ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς συμ-
 μάχους ἐν ταύταις ἐστὶ τὰ δίκαια· ἐν δὲ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς ταῖς τοῦ πολέμου
 φοβεροὺς καὶ χαλεποὺς ἐπιδεικνύναι· πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀντι-
 πάλους ἐν ἐκείναις ἔσθ' ὁ ἀγών. Dem. 98, 3. For the high part, which
 an ancient comedian had to play, see Lucian, VII. 180.

601. ὑποτείνων μισθοὺς. Isoc. 159, e. οἱ δ' οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ὑποτείνουνσιν,
 ἀλλ' ὥς ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν δεῖ. This word sometimes occurs elliptically
 without any accusative. Herodot. VII. 158. ὑποτεινόντος τε τὰ ἐμπό-
 ρια συνελυθεροῦν. Thucyd. VIII. 48. καὶ ὑποτεινόντος αὐτοῦ Τισσαφέρ-
 νην μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ βασιλέα φίλον ποιήσκειν. Eurip. Orest. 905.
 ὑπὸ δ' ἔτεινε Τυνδάρειος λόγους τῷ σφῷ κατακτείνοντι τοιοῦτους λέγειν.

Ib. ἐξαπατύλλων. Eq. 1143. τοὺς οἰομένους φρονεῖν | κᾶμ' ἐξαπατύλ-
 λειν.

602. κατάρδων. SCHOL. οὐ καταβρέχων ὑμᾶς τοῖς ἐπαίνοισι ὥς φυτά.
 SCHNEID. the same as καταρδεύω. Metaphr. εὐφραίνω. comp. Pind.
 Isth. 6, 94.

πρὸς ταῦτα Κλέων καὶ παλαμάσθω,
καὶ πᾶν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τεκταινέσθω.

τὸ γὰρ εὖ μετ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον
ξύμμαχον ἔσται· κού μήποθ' ἄλῶ

605

603. The dimeter anapaests which follow, were termed a *μακρόν*, and the actor was expected to pronounce them in a breath. The present *μακρόν* appears to have been in a great degree a parody on some verses of Euripides. See Suidas in ν. Ἀλωτὸν and παλαμάσθαι.

Ib. πρὸς ταῦτα, *wherefore*. Nub. 990, 1433. Vesp. 927, 1386. Eccl. 486, 851, 1140. Eq. 760. Pac. 416, 765.

Ib. παλαμάσθαι, *prop. to handle*. Xen. Cyrop. IV. 3, 17. ταῖς χερσὶ παλαμάσθαι τὸ δέον: hence metaph. *to contrive*. Pac. 94. τόλμημα νέον παλαμησάμενος.

604. For numerous examples of πᾶν, *quodlibet*, and τὸ πᾶν, *omne*, see Kidd's Dawes, p. 476.

Ib. τεκταινέσθω. Lysist. 674. ἀλλὰ καὶ ναῦς τεκτανοῦνται. Metaph. Eq. 462. ταυτὰ μὰ τὴν Δήμητρά μ' οὐκ ἐλάνθανεν | τεκταίνονμενα τὰ πράγματ'. Il. K. 19. εἴ τινα οἱ σὺν μῆτιν ἀμύμονα τεκτῆναιτο. Od. Ξ. 131. αἰψὰ κε καὶ σὺ, γεραιέ, ἔπος παρατεκτῆναιτο.

605. τὸ γὰρ εὖ μετ' ἐμοῦ, κ. τ. λ. Herodot. VII. 239. τὸ οἶκός ἐμοὶ συμμάχεται, and in Antiph. 134, 24. καίτοι τὸ εἶκος σύμμαχόν μοι ἔστιν. Lysias, 924. καὶ ἐλπίζοντας ἐπὶ (Sluiterus *ἐτι*) τὸ δίκαιον μετὰ τῶν ἀδικουμένων ἔσεσθαι. 160, 6. πιστεύων αὐτῷ μηδὲν ἡμαρτησθαι ἀλλ' ἀγωνιεύσθαι εὖ μετὰ τοῦ δικαίου. 191, 23. τὸ δὲ δίκαιον ἔχοντες σύμμαχον ἐνίκων μαχόμενοι. 191, 33. καὶ ἡξιοῦν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀσθενεστέρων μετὰ τοῦ δικαίου διαμάχεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς δυναμένοις χαριζόμενοι τοὺς ὑπ' ἐκείνων ἀδικουμένους ἐκδοῦναι.

Ib. μετ' ἐμοῦ ἔσται. Pl. 1081. εἶναι μετ' αὐτῆς. Pac. 765. πρὸς ταῦτα χρεῶν εἶναι μετ' ἐμοῦ | καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας καὶ τοὺς παῖδας.

606. οὐ μήποθ' ἄλῶ. *I will never be found*. This passage involves the second branch of that canon of Dawes, which enjoins that the words οὐ μὴ must be construed either with a future of the indicative or the second aorist of the subjunctive: a proposition the whole extent of which has not been admitted by learned men. See Kidd's Dawes, p. 408. Elmsley's Review of Markland's Supplices, (note to ν. 1066.) Poppo's Observations on Thucydides, p. 155. Heindorf ad Phædon. §. 29. Ast. ad X. Legg. §. 11. and Stalbaum ad Phileb. §. 16. (Hence in Bekker's Plato: Phileb. 15, d. οὐτε μὴ παύσηται ποτε. 10 Rep. 609, a. οὐ γὰρ τό γε ἀγαθὸν μὴ ποτέ τι ἀπολέσῃ. Epin. 985, c. οὐποτε μὴ τολμήσῃ.) Examples with the second aorist occur in Arist. Lys. 492. τὸ γὰρ ἀργύριον τοῦτ' οὐκέτι μὴ καθέλωσιν Av. 461. τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ μὴ πρότερον παραβῶμεν. Pac. 1302. εὖ γὰρ οἶδ' ἐγὼ σαφῶς | ὅτι ταῦθ' ὅσ' ἦσας ἄρτι περὶ τῆς ἀσπίδος | οὐ μὴ 'πιλάβῃ ποτ'. Lys. 363. Examples from the tragic writers will be found in profusion in Elmsley's Œd. Tyr. p. 54. and Kidd's edition of Dawes. To those contained in Matthiæ, §. 516, b. add Plat. Phileb. 21, e. οὐδέτερος ὁ βίος, ὃ Σώκρατες, ἔμοιγε τούτων αἰρετὸς, οὐδ' ἄλλω μὴ ποτε, ὡς ἐγῶμαι, φανῇ. Phædr. 260, e.

περὶ τὴν πόλιν ὦν, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνος,

δειλὸς [καὶ λακκαταπύγων.]

δεῦρο Μοῦσ' ἐλθὲ φλεγυρὰ, πυρὸς ἔχουσα μένος, ἔντονος
'Αχαρνική.

οἶον ἐξ ἀνθράκων πρινίων φέψαλος ἀνήλατ' ἐρεθίζόμενος
οὐρία ῥιπίδι, 610

ἡνίκ' ἂν ἐπανθρακίδες ὥσι παρακείμεναι,

οἱ δὲ Θασίαν ἀνακυκῶσι λιπαράμρυκα,

τοῦ δὲ λέγειν, φησὶν ὁ Δάκων, ἔντος τέχνη ἄνευ τοῦ ἀληθείας ἡφθαί οὐτ' ἔστιν, οὔτε μὴ ποθ' ὑστέρον γένηται. Legg. 942, c. τούτου γὰρ οὐτ' ἔστιν, οὔτε ποτέ μὴ γένηται κρείττον. de Rep. X. 597, c. δύο δὲ τοιαῦται ἡ πλείους οὔτε ἐφυντεύθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ οὔτε μὴ φύωσι.

607. περὶ τὴν πόλιν. Pl. 568. περὶ τὸν δῆμον καὶ τὴν πόλιν δίκαιοι. Thes. 306. τὴν ἀγορεύουσιν τὰ βέλτιστα περὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων. Ran. 456. Equit. 763, 812, 831, 873, 1208.

608. δειλός. Compare Thucyd. V. 7.

609. δεῦρο Μοῦσ'—πυρὸς ἔχουσα μένος. Why a 'burning Muse, having the force of fire,' is here so earnestly invoked will be explained presently. If that explanation should prove to be correct, these choruses, which have hitherto been involved in so much obscurity, will be found to be as honourable to the poet's heart, as the playfulness of the humour, and the graphic character of the language, are to his talents. The metre is again pæonic, the prevailing measure of the drama.

Ib. φλεγυρά. Elmsley compares Cratinus ap. Athen. p. 344, f.

Ib. ἔντονος, vehement. Herodot. IV. 11. γνώμας—ἐντόνους. Eurip. Hippol. 117. ἐφ' ἧβης σπλάγχχνον ἔντονον φέρων.

610. This is a formidable line; but it moves its length along in conformity with the latest arrangements of the metre by Dindorf and Bekker.

Ib. φέψαλος, a spark. Archil. Fragm. 61. πυρὸς δ' ἦν ἀντὶ φεψάλυξ. Lysist. 187. Here, a brand.

Ib. ἐρεθίζόμενος οὐρία ῥιπίδι, kindled by the favouring fire-fan.

611. ἐπανθρακίδες, small fish, calculated for frying; or, fish roasted on the coals. Vesp. 1127. ἐπανθρακίδων ἐμπλήμενος. Compare Av. 1546. Ran. 506.

612. Θασίαν, i. e. ἄλμην. Some varieties of the ἄλμη, or pickle, occur in the following dactyls of Cratinus, which are preserved in Athenæus, IX. p. 385, d. and which, as the learned editor of Phephæstion observes, appear to have formed part of a speech from the Cyclops to Ulysses and his companions:

ἀνθ' ὧν πάντας ἐλὼν ὑμᾶς, ἐρίηρας ἐταίρους,
φρύξας, ἐψήσας, κἀπανθρακίσας, ὑπτήσας,
εἰς ἄλμην τε καὶ ὀξάλμην, κᾶτα σκοροδάλμην

οἱ δὲ μάπτωσιν, οὕτω σοβαρὸν ἔλθῃ μέλος, εὐτονον,
 ἀγροικότερον,
 ὥς ἐμὲ λαβοῦσα τὸν δημότην.
 οἱ γέροντες οἱ παλαιοὶ μεμφόμεσθα τῇ πόλει. 615
 οὐ γὰρ ἀξίως ἐκείνων, ὧν ἐναυμαχήσαμεν,

χλιαρὸν ἐμβάπτω, δς ἂν ὀπτότατός μοι ἀπάντων
 ὕμῳ φαίνεται, κατατρώξομαι, ὃ στρατιῶται.

Gaisford's Hephæst. p. 272.

Ιβ. λιπαράμπυκα (λιπαρὸς, ἄμπυξ): literally, *with glittering frontlet*: translate, *the bright Thasian pickle*. The word ἄμπυξ was applied to the frontlet worn by horses, and also to the band or fillet worn by the ladies of antiquity over the hair. (Il. X. 468.) In his seventh Nemean ode Pindar had added the word λιπαρὸς to the substantive ἄμπυξ, applying the compound as an epithet to the goddess of ^fMemory; a union which enables the poet to renew the mirth of v. 584. Let the reader suppose a similar epithet, parodied from the lyric productions of Collins or Gray, held up to the mirth of an English theatre; and if he considers how few would be prepared to enter into it, he will have some idea of that quickness of apprehension and general knowledge of poetry, upon which Aristophanes could at all times calculate in the audience before him. It may not be amiss to add, that Theocritus (Epig. 9.) applies the epithet λιπαρὴν to the island of Thasos, in allusion to its richness and fertility. The poet Archilochus, from some personal offence, if I remember right, gives a more sarcastic description of it.

613. σοβαρόν. An epithet expressive of quick, rapid movement. Pac. 945. σοβαρὰ ἄδρα. (In v. 83. of the same play, σοβαρῶς seems opposed to ἡρέμα in the preceding verse.) The order of the words in this sentence is as follows: οὕτω λαβοῦσα μέλος σοβαρόν, εὐτονον, ἀγροικότερον, ἔλθῃ ὥς (i. e. πρὸς) ἐμὲ τὸν δημότην. (*fellow-burgher*.)

615. μεμφόμεσθα τῇ πόλει. Vesp. 1016. Nub. 576.

616. ἀξίως ἐκείνων. Ran. 391. τῆς σῆς ἐορτῆς ἀξίως παίσαντα. Th. 187. μόνος γὰρ ἂν λέξειας ἀξίως ἐμοῦ. Brunck renders this latter verse, *solus enim condigne pro me dicere queas*; i. e. *on my behalf*. But the sense appears rather to be, *in a manner worthy of me*: the poet wishing to point out the similarity of genius, disposition, and manners, existing between Agathon and Euripides.

^f The poet was asserting the splendid privilege of his craft to rescue great deeds from the night in which they would otherwise be enveloped, and hand them down to everlasting fame:

ταὶ μεγάλαι γὰρ ἄλκαί
 σκότον πολλὸν ὕμνων ἔχοντι δεόμεναι.
 ἔργοις δὲ καλοῖς ἔσο-
 πτρον ἴσαμεν ἐνὶ σὺν τρόπῳ,
 εἰ Μνημοσύνας ἔκατι λιπαράμπυκος
 εὖρη τις ἄποινα μόχθων
 κλυταῖς ἐπέων ἀοιδαῖς.

Nem. VII. 18—24.

γηροβοσκούμεσθ' ὑφ' ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ δεινὰ πάσχομεν,
οὔτινες γέροντας ἀνδρας ἐμβαλόντες εἰς γραφάς,

Ib. ἐναυμαχίσαμεν. The great sea-fights of Artemisium and Salamis are here meant. ναυμαχεῖν. Ran. 33. 49. 693.

617. Of the neglect experienced in old age by those who had worn themselves out in providing intellectual entertainment for the Athenians, we have a strong, and, amidst all the comic colouring, a pathetic description in the Parabasis of the Knights. It seems, from the present series of choruses, that those who had bled for their countrymen on the waves and in "the tented field," did not fare much better. If ingratitude be, as is asserted, the peculiar vice of courts, that of the people-king comes in for as large a share of this odious vice, as that of any other monarch.

618. γραφάς. Of what suits do these "ancient men of former day" complain? That they were of a public nature, the word γραφή sufficiently indicates; and a speech of Lysias, which has been fortunately preserved, will, if I mistake not, throw considerable light over the suits themselves, as well as the whole of these hitherto obscure choruses. It appears that a law, decreeing a public provision for the wounded in their country's service, had been provided (Plut. Vit. Sol. 31.) by the head of that illustrious family, the attempt to blast whose characters by an opposite faction is one of the most remarkable proofs of the violence of political opposition recorded in history. But though the wisdom and humanity of Pisistratus had provided such a law, it is evident from the speech to which we have referred, that the claims to this public provision were narrowly watched, and resisted, when there appeared to be any just or imaginary grounds for so doing. The consequences of the Peloponnesian war must necessarily have thrown many additional claimants on the bounty of their countrymen; and from the tenor of these choruses it should appear, that the older servants of the republic, those who had fought and bled in the battles of Marathon and Salamis, had been made to give way to younger and more importunate claimants on the poor laws. To gain redress for these "indigent faint souls, past corporal toil," seems to be the object of the poet throughout these choruses; which at first sight appear to have as little connexion with the piece, as those of Euripides frequently have with *his* dramas. Hence the 'muse of fire,' which, in allusion to their trade and occupation, is invoked by the poet at the commencement of these patriotic strains. Had "the Clouds" been the chorus of the piece, instead of a poor body of old charcoal-burners, we should have had perhaps remonstrances as *strong*, as they are here *warm*; and a voice of thunder, instead of a muse of fire, would have been called in to assert their just claims to attention and relief. To conclude: why do we hear so continually

ε Orat. 14. Περὶ τοῦ ἀδυνάτου, i. e. a person who, on account of bodily defects or infirmities, is unable to procure a livelihood. The word in this sense occurs so rarely in ancient authors, that Schneider does not appear to have been aware of its full import.

ὑπὸ νεανίσκων ἔατε καταγελαῖσθαι ῥητόρων,
οὐδὲν ὄντας, ἀλλὰ κωφούς καὶ παρεξηγημένους, 620
οἷς Ποσειδῶν ἀσφαλεῖός ἐστιν ἡ βακτηρία.
τονθορύζοντες δὲ γήρα τῷ λίθῳ προσέσταμεν,
οὐχ ὀρῶντες οὐδὲν εἰ μὴ τῆς δίκης τὴν ἡλύγην.

of the miserable trash which this poet's office, and not his wish, imposed on him (Nub. 537); and so rarely of the deep claims which his piercing intellect and rare genius, his uncompromising courage and sincere patriotism, have upon the reverence and gratitude of his countrymen and posterity? "The celestial bird," says a beautiful Hindoo drama, "sips the milk, and leaves the water which has been mingled with it." By the mere performance of this simple office, the editor, though no bird of heavenly plumage, feels certain, that for every single admirer whom the dramatist has hitherto possessed, he may secure him a thousand.

620. οὐδὲν ὄντας. Sophocl. Aj. 125.

ὁρῶ γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ὄντας ἄλλο πλὴν
εἶδωλ' ὅσοιπερ ζῶμεν ἢ κούφην σκιάν.

Eurip. Æoli Fragm. XVIII.

γέροντές ἐσμεν οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν ὄχλος
καὶ σχῆμ', ὀνείρων δ' ἔρπομεν μιμήματα.

Ib. παρεξηγημένους, unable to utter a word. The metaphor is derived from a flute, the mouth-piece of which is worn out, and unable to utter a sound.

621. Ποσειδῶν ἀσφαλείος, Neptune the Securer. The "Neptunus Asphalius" had mariners more particularly under his protection. The play of words implied in the ποσὶ, ἀσφάλεια, and βακτηρία of these present 'ancient mariners,' need not be pointed out.

622. τονθορύζειν, to utter inarticulate sounds, to mutter. Ran. 747. Vesp. 614. Lucian, ὑποτονθορύσας, III. 10, 249. IV. 1. IX. 55.

Ib. τῷ λίθῳ, i. e. τῷ βήματι. Elmsley compares Pac. 680. Eccl. 87. Eq. 956. The passages to which this eminent scholar refers, signify the βῆμα in the Pnyx: but the bema here referred to, must, I imagine, have been that in the law-courts, or in the senate-house; it being evident from Lysias's speech, that the right of claim to the state-allowance was cognizable by the senate. In the courts of law there were two bemata, in one of which the accuser stood, in the other the defendant. (Dem. 1176, 2. Æsch. 83, 32.) Whether the same provision was made in the senate-house, I cannot take upon myself to say. For the bema of the law-courts, see Dem. 441, 2. Æsch. 61, 29. 74, 19. 77, 22. Isæus, 53, 22. and perhaps Aristoph. Eccl. 677. Pl. 382.

623. τῆς δίκης τὴν ἡλύγην, the dark, intricate course of a law-suit. Passow.

Ib. ἡλύγην. Ernesti derives the word from a privativa, and λύκη, lux; whence, says he, the word alucinari. The ancient poets,

ὁ δὲ νεανίας ἐαυτῷ σπουδάσας ξυνήγορεύ,
ἐς τάχος παίει ξυνάπτων στρογγύλοις τοῖς ῥήμασι 625

when speaking of justice and injustice, were commonly accustomed to derive their expressions from the opposite ideas of light and darkness:

εἰ δεινὸν ἔδρασας, δεινὰ καὶ παθεῖν σε δεῖ·

Δίκης γὰρ ἐξέλαμψε νῦν ὅσιον φάος. Stob. Excerpt. p. 127.

τῆς δίκης σῶζων φάος.

Eurip. Supp. 574.

(to which Markland justly opposes the passage in our author.) Of the same kind are the metaphors derived from the eye or from vision, and applied to justice:

δοκεῖς τὰ θεῶν συ ξυνετὰ νικῆσαι ποτε

καὶ τὴν Δίκην ποῦ μακρὸν ἀποκείσθαι βροτῶν;

ἢ δ' ἑγγύς ἐστιν, οὐχ ὀρωμένη δ' ὄρα. Stob. Excerpt. p. 127.

τὸ χρύσεον δὲ τῆς Δίκης

δέδορκεν ὄμμα, τὸν δ' ἄδικον ἀμείβεται. Herren's Stobæus.

ἔστιν Δίκης ὀφθαλμος, ὃς τὰ πάνθ' ὄρα. Philem. Fragm.

ὄμμα Δίκης μέλπω πανδερκέος. Orphic Hymn, 62.

624. The grammatical difficulties of this chorus are not less than those of catching its real sense. Elmsley has called into play all the resources of his ingenious and powerful scholarship to master them, but he evidently retires from the field, dissatisfied with his exertions. It is with great distrust that the following explanations are offered. There appears to be an opposition here intended between the proceedings of the claimant for the state-bounty, and that of the young orator appointed to dispute his claims. The latter appears to be intended by the *ὁ δὲ* of the present verse, and the former by the *ὁ δὲ* of v. 627. In the same way, in a few verses preceding, we have *οἱ δὲ* twice repeated, instead of *οἱ μὲν, οἱ δέ*: the first *δὲ* connecting the verse with what had gone before, the second *δὲ* answering to *μὲν* understood.

Ib. *νεανίας* Elmsley considers to be an accusative plural. He also reminds the student, that the office of the *συνήγοροι* was to assist, not the accused, but the accuser, with their eloquence and advice. I translate therefore the whole: *The one having duty prepared that young men play the parts of συνήγοροι with, or for himself.*

Ib. *ξυνήγορεύ*. Nub. 1089. φέρε δὴ μοι φράσον | ξυνηγοροῦσιν ἐκ τινῶν;

625. ἐς τάχος (i. e. ταχίως: Matthiæ, §. 578, d.) παίει, strikes him rapidly.

Ib. *ξυνάπτων* (i. e. λόγον) σ. τ. ρ. putting together his harangue with rounded (i. e. glib) words; or, compressing his matter in voluble words. In this latter sense Elmsley seems to have understood the passage, comparing Theopompus in Athen. 423, a. ἡρίσταμεν, δεῖ γὰρ συνάπτειν τὸν λόγον: where ἡρίσταμεν, he observes, is a contraction for ἡριστήκαμεν. As the verb *συνάπτειν* presents some rather unusual appearances in ancient authors, it may assist the student to bring

κατ' ἀνελκύσας ἐρωτᾷ, σκανδάληθρ' ἱστὰς ἐπῶν,
 ἄνδρα Τιθωνὸν σπαράττων καὶ ταραττων καὶ κυκῶν.

several of them together. And first, where no case follows: Pind. Pyth. IV. 439. ὦρα γὰρ συνάπτει. Soph. Aj. 1334. εἰ μὴ ξυνάψων, ἀλλὰ συλλύσων πάρεϊ. Herodot. IV. 80. μελλόντων δὲ αὐτῶν συνάψειν. Plutarch. Vit. Thes. 27. Secondly, followed by a dative: Æsch. Pers. 887. Τῇ|νφ τε συνάπτουσ' | ἄνδρος ἀγγιγείων. Soph. Electr. 21. ξυνάπτειτον λόγοισι. Eurip. Hippol. 187. τὸ μὲν ἐστὶν ἀπλοῦν, τῷ δὲ συνάπτει | λύπη . . . φρενῶν. Thirdly, with acc.: συνάπτειν πολεμον, Herodot. I. 18. Eurip. Hel. 55. Rhes. Incert. 428. μάχην, Herod. VI. 108. Eurip. Heracl. 808, 831. Phœniss. 1245. Alcest. 518, 1159. ἀλκήν, Suppl. 693. ἔχθραν, Heracl. 460. Herc. Fur. 1212. κακὰ θέλων κακοῖς συνάψαι. Fourthly, followed by noun with prep. and with or without a dat.: Herodot. V. 75. μελλόντων δὲ συνάψειν τὰ στρατόπεδα ἐς μάχην. Eurip. Phœn. 714. εἰς λόγους ξυνῆψα Πολυνείκει. Plut. Pericl. 22. Arist. Lys. 468. τί τοῖσδε σαυτὸν ἐς λόγον τοῖς θηρίοις ξυνάπτεις. The pronoun in the last example seems to furnish the means of filling up the ellipse in many of the preceding ones. For a similar reason, προσάψει (Ced. Tyr. 666.) may be understood with Erfurdt to have a neuter sense, rather than an active one with Elmsley.

Ib. στρογγύλοις. The word στρογγύλος (στράγγω) occurs first in Herodotus, where it is applied to round vessels, (στρογγύλα πλοία,) in opposition to those which were long and sharp-pointed. Hence the metaphorical sense, στρογγύλη λέξις, a speech rounded by compression and contraction. Schneider refers to the present passage in Aristophanes as the earliest instance of this metaphorical use of the word. Subsequent to Aristophanes, the learned commentator traces the word in Aristotle's Rhetoric, II. προστιθέμενα τὸ διότι στρογγυλώτατα: in Demetrius Phaler. συνθεῖναι στρογγύλως καὶ δεινῶς: in Dionysius Hal. de Lysia, συστρέφειν τε καὶ στρογγυλίζειν τὰ νοήματα: while the reverse is said of Isocrates: στρογγύλη δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ τοῦτον λέξις καὶ συγκεροτημένη, ἀλλ' ὑπτία καὶ κεχυμένη. "Cicero eodem fere sensu oratorem ipsum, verba et orationem pressam dixit de Orat. II. 23, 13. Bruti 55. Or. 5." SCHNEIDER. The mouth from which this neat, compact, and rounded language fell, naturally became the "os rotundum" of Horace and the Romans.

626. ἀνελκύσας ἐρωτᾷ, *protractum interrogat*. Brunck. Pac. 307. εἰς τὸ φῶς ἀνελκύσαι.

Ib. σκανδάληθρον. Schneider explains the word very scientifically, as the crooked hook to which the bait is suspended in a trap, and which being disturbed, causes the mouth of the trap to fall, and imprison the disturber. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 22. κρεάδιον τῆς σκανδάλης ἀφάψας.

627. Τίθωνον. Metaph. a very old man. The 'longa Tithoni senectus' needs no explanation.

Ib. καὶ ταραττων καὶ κυκῶν. Eq. 251. καὶ ταραττε καὶ κύκα. 692. καὶ ταραττων καὶ κυκῶν. Pac. 320. ὡς κυκάτω καὶ πατείτω πάντα καὶ ταρατέτω. 655. καὶ κύκηθρον καὶ ταρακτρον.

Ib. κυκᾶν, *miscere*, ταραττειν τὰ ἄλφιστα: Photius. The word is of

ὁ δ' ὑπὸ γήρως μασταρύζει, κατ' ὀφλῶν ἀπέρχεται

rare occurrence in the tragedians, (Blomf. in Prom. Vinct. 201.) but is frequently found in Homer, both in an original and a metaphorical sense. Compare Il. E. 903. Δ. 129, 637. Σ. 229. Od. κ. 235. Μ. 238, 241. From the original meanings of the word, it will be seen why the comedies of Aristophanes apply it almost exclusively to that system of agitation, confusion, and embroilment, which the demagogues of ancient Greece promoted, for purposes clearly pointed out in those dramas.

Προβ. διὰ τὰργύριον πολεμοῦμεν γάρ;

Δυσ. καὶ τὰλλα γε πάντ' ἐκυκήθη.

ἵνα γὰρ Πείσανδρος ἔχοι κλέπτειν χοὶ ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐπέχοντες,

αἰεὶ τινα κορκορυγὴν ἐκύκων.

Lysistr. 489—491.

That this practice, the source of so much misery, should have excited the indignant feelings of Grecian moralists, will excite no surprise. If the hand of an interpolator has been busy with the following fragment, still it no doubt speaks the feelings of the wiser and better minds of antiquity:

Think not, Niceratus, that they
Whose life has been one holiday of revel,
Die to compound them with the senseless clod,
Safe, and for ever, from the gaze of Heaven.
No, no: there is an Eye (and Justice claims it),
Whose scrutinizing ken nought may elude.
Death hath its double path; this for the good,
That for the base to tread. Were it not so,
But one event came uniform to both,
"Up and be doing" I would bid thee: "pluck from
Curb'd knavery the muzzle of restraint;
Filch, plunder, steal: or, pettier gains foresworn,
Betake thee to the agitator's trade,
And reap the harvests of a wholesale guilt."
Be not deceiv'd; death hath its solemn courts,
Where Hæ presides, whose name—holy and fearful—
Seals and shuts close the mouth of guarded Reverence;
And life, though running to extremest verge,
Is but a larger date allowed the criminal
To meet that day of awful retribution.

Fragm. Philem. p. 360.

628. μασταρύζει. The word implies that sort of stammering which old men use, who, having lost the powers of mastication, move very much their lips and jaw-bones. Most of the words here used by the poet are of that graphic description in which people of lively sensibilities take so much delight, and which constitute the very essence of a man of genius.

Ἰβ. ὀφλῶν, (sc. δίκην,) *having lost his cause*. Compare Eccl. 655. Nub. 34, 777. Av. 1457. Pac. 172. See also Timæum, in v. and Blomf. Gloss. in Ag. p. 233.

εἶτα λύζει, καὶ δακρύει, καὶ λέγει πρὸς τοὺς φίλους· 619
 “οὐ μ’ ἐχρῆν σορὸν πρίασθαι, τοῦτ’ ὀφλὼν ἀπέρχομαι.”
 ταῦτα πῶς εἰκότα γέροντ’ ἀπολέσαι, πολλὸν ἄνδρα, περὶ
 κλεψύδραν,
 πολλὰ δὴ ξυμπονήσαντα, καὶ θερμὸν ἀπομορξάμενον
 ἀνδρικὸν ἰδρώτα δὴ καὶ πολὺν,

629. λύζει. In the process of sorrow which the cynic in Lucian (tom. VIII. 276.) displays over the fate of the infamous impostor Peregrinus, the act of *sobbing* follows that of weeping and tearing the hair (the latter operation performed with great discretion and forbearance): ἐδάκρυε μᾶλα γελοίως, καὶ τὰς τρίχας ἐτίλλετο, ὑποφειδόμενος μὴ πᾶν ἔλκειν, καὶ τέλος ἀπῆγον αὐτὸν λύζοντα μεταξὺ τῶν Κυνικῶν τινες, παραμυθούμενοι. On the subject of this verb and its compound ἀναλύειν, see a long and learned note by Hemsterh. in Lucian, vol. I. 178. τοιαῦτ’ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοισιν ἀμφικείμενοι | λύγδην ἐκλασκον πάντες. Soph. Œd. Col. 1620.

630. οὐ—πρίασθαι. Matthiæ, §. 342.

Ib. τοῦτ’ ὀφλὼν. Pac. 172. πέντε τάλανθ’ . . . ὀφλήσει.

Ib. σορόν. Lys. 600. Vesp. 1365. Pl. 277. The phrase σορόν πρίασθαι occurs in a ridiculous epigram which the Joe Millers of antiquity, no doubt, very much relished:

δακρύει Φεῖδων ὁ φιλάργυρος, οὐχ ὅτι θνήσκει,
 ἀλλ’ ὅτι πέντε μνῶν τὴν σορόν ἐπρίαστο.
 ταῦτ’ αὐτῷ χαρίσασθε, καὶ ὡς τόπος ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτῇ,
 τῶν πολλῶν τεκνίων ἐν τῇ προσεμβάλετε.

Incerti apud Stob. in Floril. p. 75.

631. εἰκότα. Εἰκὼς, Ἀττικῶς. εἰκὼς, Ἑλληνικῶς. MÆRIS.

Ib. ἀπολέσαι—περὶ κλεψύδραν. Trans. to ruin in the law-courts. The clepsydra, or water-clock, of the ancients is too well known to require explanation. Who does not see in the present chorus the germ of the following bitter contrasts between the old and new governments of Athens? οὐ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν πομπῶν οὐδ’ ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὰς χορηγίας φιλονεικιῶν, οὐδ’ ἐκ τῶν τοιοῦτων ἀλαζονειῶν τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἐδοκίμαζον, ἀλλ’ ἐκ τοῦ σωφρόνως οἰκεῖν καὶ τοῦ βίου τοῦ καθ’ ἡμέραν καὶ τοῦ μηδένα τῶν πολιτῶν ἀπορεῖν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. ἐξ ὧν περ χρὴ κρίνειν τοὺς ὡς ἀληθῶς εὐ πράττοντας καὶ μὴ φορτικῶς πολιτευομένους; ἐπεὶ νῦν γε τίς οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ τοῖς γιγνομένοις τῶν εὐ φρονούντων ἀλγήσειεν, ὅταν ἴδῃ πολλοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν αὐτοὺς μὲν περὶ τῶν ἀναγκαίων, εἴθ’ ἔξουσιν εἴτε μὴ, πρὸ τῶν δικαστηρίων κληρουμένους, τῶν δ’ Ἑλλήνων τοὺς ἐλαύνειν τὰς καὶς βουλομένους τρέφειν ἀξιοῦντας, καὶ χορεύοντας μὲν ἐν χρυσοῖς ἱματίοις, χεμιάζοντας δ’ ἐν τοιοῦτοις ἐν οἷς οὐ βούλομαι λέγειν, καὶ τοιαύτας ἄλλας ἐναντιώσεις περὶ τὴν διοίκησιν γιγνομένας, αἱ μεγάλην αἰσχύνην τῇ πόλει ποιοῦσιν. Isoc. 150, c. d.

632. ἀπομορξάμενον. Vesp. 560. τὴν ὀργὴν ἀπομορρχθεῖς.

Ib. ἀνδρικὸν ἰδρώτα. Plato in Phædro, §. 35. πόνων μὲν ἀνδρείων καὶ ἰδρώτων ξηρῶν ἄπειρος. On which passage Heindorf quotes Suidas: ξηρὸς ἰδρῶς, ὁ μὴ ὑπὸ λουτρῶν, ἀλλ’ ὑπὸ γυμνασίων καὶ πόνων γινώμενος:

ἄνδρ' ἀγαθὸν ὄντα Μαραθῶνι περὶ τὴν πόλιν ;
 εἶτα Μαραθῶνι μὲν ὅτ' ἦμεν, ἐδιώκομεν·
 νῦν δ' ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν πονηρῶν σφόδρα διωκόμεθα, κατὰ
 πρὸς ἀλισκόμεθα. 635

πρὸς τάδε τίς ἀντερεῖ Μαρψίας ;

τῷ γὰρ εἰκὸς ἄνδρα κυφόν, ἡλίκον Θουκυδίδην,

and adds, "Inde hujusmodi sudorem ἀνδρικὸν ἰδρῶτα dicit Arist. Ach. 697."

633. ἄνδρ' ἀγαθὸν ὄντα Μαραθῶνι. For an impartial account of the battle of Marathon, in a military point of view, (and it is only the exaggerations of romance which can diminish the real merits of that well-fought field,) the reader is referred to the observations of Col. Leake, (Demi of Attica, p. 81-2.) a gentleman who, by his extensive erudition, and personal investigations, has thrown more light upon the antiquities of Athens than almost any other scholar that can be named. See also the papers of Col. Squire, in Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey. That even in the days of Aristophanes, the perpetual allusions to this theme of national vanity and exultation had surfeited men of soberer minds, is evident from the language which Thucydides puts into the mouth of one of his speakers: τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ καὶ δι' ὅχλον μᾶλλον ἔσται δὲ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη λέγειν. Thucyd. I. §. 73. In Lucian's time, the battle of Marathon had, as a rhetorical flourish, become a perfect laughing-stock. Luc. vol. VI. 261-2.

634. Μαραθῶνι. Reitz lays it down as a rule, (Lucian, IX. 426.) that when μάχη or any other substantive is joined with Μαραθῶνι, the preposition ἐν is to be prefixed; otherwise that it may be omitted. The recent learned editor of the Greek Orators (Bekker) does not appear to assent to this rule, having twice expunged the preposition, which appears in the common editions of Isocrates, (59, b. ζηλοῦν τὴν πόλιν τῆς Μαραθῶνι μάχης. 112, a. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Μαραθῶνι μάχης,) and inserting it, contrary to the common editions, in the words which immediately follow, τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίας.

634, 635. ἐδιώκομεν—διωκόμεθα. The poet plays on the military and forensic meanings of the words διώκειν, *to pursue an enemy*, and διώκειν, *to be the plaintiff* (Scottice *pursuer*) *in a court of justice*. Eccl. 452. Vesp. 902, 1207. Antiph. 119, 5. οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι τῶν διωκομένων (vulg. δοκουμένων) ἔλεγχος.

635. ἀλισκόμεθα. See preceding note; and compare Herodot. II. 174. VII. 102. Plutarch. in Vit. Aristid. 26. antep. For πρὸς, in addition, see v. 1101.

636. πρὸς τάδε—ἀντερεῖ. Nub. 1079. τὰδ' ἀντερεῖς πρὸς αὐτόν. Eccl. 249. πῶς ἀντερεῖς πρὸς αὐτόν; Isoc. 245, d. 255, d. 378, b.

Ib. Μαρψίας. Most probably one of the young orators mentioned in a preceding verse.

637. τῷ γὰρ εἰκὸς, *qui æquum siet*. Kust. The same words occur Thes. 839. Elmsley compares with them Nub. 385. τῷ χρῇ πιστεύειν; Pl. 48. τῷ τοῦτο κρίνεις; supply, he says, τεκμηρίῳ.

ἐξολέσθαι, συμπλακέντα τῇ Σκυθῶν ἐρημία,
 τῷδε τῷ Κηφισοδήμῳ, τῷ λάλῳ ξυνηγόρῳ ;
 ὥστ' ἐγὼ μὲν ἠλέησα, κάπεμορξάμην ἰδὼν 640
 ἄνδρα πρεσβύτην ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τοξότου κυκώμενον,
 ὅς, μὰ τὴν Δήμητρ', ἐκεῖνος ἦν ἱκ' ἦν Θουκυδίδης,
 οὐδ' ἂν αὐτὴν τὴν Ἀχαιάν ραδίως ἠνέσχετ' ἂν,

Ib. Θουκυδίδην. My learned predecessor, Elmsley, considers this Thucydides as the famous son of Milesias, the political opponent of Pericles: but how he should be found in this catalogue of state-paupers, is difficult to say. Instead of an orator and a statesman, I see nothing in this Thucydides but a person once conspicuous as an archer and wrestler, and with powers of voice as remarkable as those of his heels and hands; now, however, disabled by age, and depending upon that public charity which was doled out so reluctantly and grudgingly.

638. συμπλακέντα, negotium habentem cum hoc Cephisodemo. BRUNCK. Herodot. III. 78. συμπλεκέντος δὲ Γωβρύεω τῷ Μάγῳ. Æschin. 48, 32. συμπλέγεται δ' ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἀνθρώπων γόητι καὶ πονηρῷ. Plut. Pericl. 11. περὶ τὸ βῆμα τῷ Περικλεῖ συμπλεκόμενος.

Ib. τῇ Σκυθῶν ἐρημία. On the proverbial expression Σκυθῶν ἐρημία, see Blomfield's Prom. Vinc. p. 99. In the present passage, Elmsley considers the words as synonymous with Cephisodemus himself. If so, we may perhaps translate: *Entangled in that Scythian wilderness, Cephisodemus, the chattering advocate*. Elmsley supposes the allusion to be to some ancestor of the advocate, who had married into a Scythian family, a connexion which was afterwards the cause of so many sneers against the great orator Demosthenes. From the expression ἀνδρὸς τοξότου, however, in a subsequent verse, I think it more probable that the allusion is to Cephisodemus himself, and implies, that from being one of that body of Scythians, who composed the police of Athens, (see note v. 54.) he had by the revolutionary spirit of the times been pushed up into place and profit, like many other persons stigmatized in these comedies.

639. ξυνηγόρῳ. "Deduci in judicium, nisi quid extraordinarii populus statuisset, vulgo solebat a Thesmothetis, accusari autem, præter ipsum delatorem, ab oratoribus, decem plerumque, ad hanc ipsam accusationem, a populo creatis, qui συνήγοροι αὐτὸν κατήγοροι etiam appellabantur, drachmamque de publico honorarium accipiebant." Schömann, p. 209-10.

640. Hesych. ἀπεμορξάμην ἐδάκρυσα: rather, *I wiped off my tears*. Compare Il. Σ. 414. Od. Σ. 200.

641. κυκώμενον, harassed. Compare Sol. Fr. XXVIII. 25. and Archil. Poet. Min. Gaisf. I. 294.

642. ἐκεῖνος—Θουκυδίδης. On the omission of the article, see Reisig, Conject. 184. ἦν, *was in his vigour*.

643. Ἀχαιάν, the Sorrower. A name of Ceres, derived from the

ἀλλὰ κατεπάλαισεν ἂν μὲν πρῶτον Εὐάθλους δέκα,
κατεβόησε δ' ἂν κεκραγὼς τοξότας τρισχιλίους, 645
περιετόξευσεν δ' ἂν αὐτοῦ τοῦ πατρὸς τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς.
ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τοὺς γέροντας οὐκ ἑᾶθ' ὕπνου τυχεῖν,

grief (ἄχος) which she felt on account of the loss of her daughter. The commentators have been far more profuse in accounting for the derivation of this name, than successful in establishing its connexion with the text. Brunck translates: *Ne Cererem quidem ipsam facile passus fuisset sibi molestam esse*. For the propriety of this version I can offer nothing but a mere conjecture. From the pages of that agreeable mythologist, Apollodorus, it appears that Ceres, on hearing of the rape of her daughter by Pluto, left the heavens in a violent fit of anger with its inhabitants (lib. I. c. 5). In such a mood the goddess could not have been very pleasant to encounter; and some stories were perhaps in circulation of acts not the most gentle committed by her, while under these mixed feelings of grief and indignation. The tale, accounting for the manner in which her sorrow was converted into merriment, has been better preserved.

644. κατεπάλαισεν. The preposition in this and the following word κατεβόησε answers very closely to a common Anglicism, *he would have wrestled down, he would have cried down*. The preposition κατὰ appears to bear pretty nearly the same meaning in the following passages: *Æsch. c. Tim. 13, 34. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν ἀπολώλει καὶ κατακεκύβεντο καὶ κατωψοφάγητο. 45, 27. κατελύθησαν δ' ἀπορία χρημάτων, ἐπειδὴ κατεμισθοφόρησαν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα. Dem. 102, 22. πάντα τοῖνυν τὰλλ' εἰπὼν ἂν ἡδέως, καὶ δείξας ὃν τρόπον ὑμᾶς ἐνιοὶ καταπολιτεύονται, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἑάσω. 442. 20. βούλομαι τοῖνυν ὑμῖν ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ κεφαλαίαν, ὃν τρόπον ὑμᾶς κατεπολιτεύσατο Φίλιππος, προσλαβὼν τούτους τοὺς θεοὺς ἔχθρους*. So in allusion to the fine voice of *Æschines*, and his former profession as an actor: *καίτοι καὶ περὶ τῆς φωνῆς ἴσως εἰπεῖν ἀνάγκη· πᾶν γὰρ μέγα καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ φρονεῖν αὐτὸν ἀκούω, ὥς καθυποκρινόμενον ὑμᾶς. 449, 15. Also Plut. Thes. 35. Lycurg. 9. 22. Pericl. 9.*

Ib. Εὐάθλους. Nothing more is known of this person than what is contained in a fragment of our poet's *Holcades*:

ἔστι τις πονηρὸς ἡμῖν τοξότης ξυνήγορος
... ὥσπερ Εὐαθλος παρ' ὑμῖν τοῖς νέοις.

645. κατεβόησε δ' ἂν κεκραγὼς. *Equit. 286:*

ΚΛΕΩΝ.
καταβοήσομαι βοῶν σε.
ΑΛΛΑΝ.
κατακεκράζομαι σε κράζων.

646. αὐτοῦ τοῦ πατρὸς τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς. Who is this paternal bowman, with his kindred? Apparently the *Cephisodemus* already so much referred to.

647. ὕπνου. The word ὕπνου is not much misplaced here; but supposing some theories stated above to be correct, the word *κωσθεῖ*

ψηφίσασθε χωρὶς εἶναι τὰς γραφὰς, ὅπως ἂν ᾗ
 τῷ γέροντι μὲν γέρων καὶ νωδὸς ὁ ξυνήγορος,
 τοῖς νέοισι δὲ λάλος χῶ Κλεινίου. 650
 κάξελαύνειν χρὴ τὸ λοιπὸν, καὶ φύγη τις, ζήμιον

would have been better. Is it a rash surmise to suggest that ὕπνου is said ἀπροσδοκῆτως for μισθοῦ? That this term characterised the donative allowed to paupers, as well as so many other payments in the Athenian state, the following passage from Æschines will evince. The orator, reproaching Timarchus with his infamous conduct to an uncle, who from great affluence had been thrown a dependent on the public bounty, says, ἀλλὰ περιεῖδεν ἐκ τοσαύτης οὐσίας ἐν τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις μισθοφοροῦντα. καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον, ὃ καὶ δεινότατον, ἀπολειφθέντος τοῦ πρεσβύτου τῆς γνομένης τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις δοκιμασίας, ἱκετηρίαν θέντος εἰς τὴν βουλὴν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μισθοῦ, βουλευτῆς ὢν καὶ προεδρεύων ἐκείνῃ τὴν ἡμέραν οὐκ ἤξιώσεν αὐτῷ συνειπεῖν, ἀλλὰ περιεῖδεν ἀπολέσαντα τὸν τῆς πρυτανείας μισθόν. Æsch. 14, 40.

648. χωρὶς εἶναι, to be separated.

649. νωδὸς (νῆ-ὀδους), toothless; (νῆ-αὐδή), speechless. The word λάλος in the following verse seems to require that νωδὸς should here be taken (with proper modification) in the second sense. In Pl. 265. it occurs in its first sense.

650. χῶ Κλεινίου. This was the famous Alcibiades, already taking an important part in "public affairs, and whose character, in its mingled virtues and vices, was to exhibit individually what that of the Athenians did collectively:

This should have been a noble creature; he
 Hath all the energy which would have made
 A goodly frame of glorious elements,
 Had they been wisely mingled: as it is,
 It is an awful chaos—light and darkness,
 And mind and dust. MANFRED.

651. The Chorus having apparently settled their own particular concern to their satisfaction, appear here to generalize; proposing that all legal matters, at all events that the two most important, *expulsion* and *fine*, should in future be decided by a similar process; viz. by the old and young assessing these punishments on their respective peers. Whatever may be the sense of this somewhat difficult passage, an apt illustration of Elmsley has left us at no loss about its grammatical constructions.

Ib. ἐξελαύνειν. As the comic productions of every nation make us acquainted with particulars which we should never learn from the contemporary writers, so in the nature of things they often allude with the utmost brevity to things, of which the deep interest

^h At the time the Acharnenses was exhibited, Alcibiades, according to Dodwell, was scarcely twenty-four years of age; according to other accounts, was scarcely twenty. Schömann points to this, as well as other instances, as a proof of the utter neglect into which the regulations of Solon had fallen with respect to the age of those who addressed the public assemblies. p. 105. See also Mitford, III. 366.

and importance must be collected from other sources. Who from this single word would form any idea of the frightful extent to which expulsion was carried in the Greek republics, according as one faction or the other got the upper hand? Greece at all times swarmed with persons driven from their native towns. A painful picture of an exile's life will be found in the second speech of Andocides; but no ancient writer more abounds in representations of the ills of exile than Euripides; and in his 'Phænissæ,' more particularly, its miseries may be said to be the very essence of the poet's theme. Full as that masterly performance is of the most pathetic incidents throughout—a gallant youth devoting himself to death for his country's weal—a father full of the most generous sentiments, yet attacked in the only point where nature seems to have been stronger than generosity,—a princess, high-minded, yet gentle, with the current of her feelings stopped, when their tide ran purest—two brothers, enemies in life, yet grappling for fraternal love in the very arms of death;—after thrilling the mind with all the horrors of incest, fratricide, and self-murder, the poet could yet let fall on Grecian ears a supernumerary horror. And what was that? It was that mad and blind old man, with his grey hairs about him, and a head "reft of its regal crown." It was to call up this being as it were of another world, from darkness, solitude, and the depths of a deserted palace, to thrust his discrowned head, sacred as it should have been in misery, on all the evils of a scornful world. But thus it behoved the poet to act, to make his picture complete. The miseries of *past* exile he had *extorted* from lips the least willing to complain, the lips of a soldier of fortune, young, and a prince; its *present* evils he had exemplified in that sex, which most easily begets compassion, for his CHORUS consists of captive Phœnician virgins: and by an act of dreadfully retributive justice, he leaves its *future* horrors to be conceived, where conception most revolted from the task. And this is done with an almost evident exultation of power on the poet's part, as if, by drawing the theoretic miseries of exile to their height, his mind felt some relief from the exacerbations which the aspect of its real miseries must so often have inflicted on a citizen of the old republics.

Ib. ἐξελαύνειν—τὸν γέροντα τῷ γέροντι. Elmsley aptly compares Antiphanes ap. Athen. 144, a.

Οἷωφ [δὲ δεῖ] τὸν αἶνον ἐξελαύνειν,
σάλπιγγι τὴν σάλπιγγα, τῷ κήρυκι τὸν βοῶντα,
κόπῳ κόπον, ψόφῳ ψόφον, τριωβόλῳ δὲ πόρην,
αὐθαδῖαν αὐθαδία, Καλλίστρατον μαγεῖρῳ,
στάσει στάσις, μάχῃ μάχην, ὑπωπίοις δὲ πύκτην,
πόνῳ πόνον, δίκη δίκην, γυναῖκι τὴν γυναῖκα.

Ib. φεύγειν, to be a defendant in a civil or criminal cause. The elliptical form, to which this as well as so many other idioms of the Attic language belong, will be seen by the following quotation, which further illustrates the frequent similarity between the military and forensic terms of the Greeks: ὅτε τὴν θανατικὴν δίκην ἔφυγεν. Plut. Pericl. 10.

τὸν γέροντα τῷ γέροντι, τὸν νέον δὲ τῷ νέῳ.

ΔΙ. ὄροι μὲν ἀγορᾶς εἰσιν οἷδε τῆς ἐμῆς.

ἐνταῦθ' ἀγοράζειν πᾶσι Πελοποννησίοις

ἔξεστι καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Βοιωτίοις,

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ἔφ' ᾧ τε πωλεῖν πρὸς ἐμὲ, Λαμάχῳ δὲ μὴ.

Ib. *δημοῖν*. Next to total confiscation of property (*δημίενσις*), the supreme delight of Athenian legislation was a mulct or fine. (Boeckh. II. 103—118.) The one was the day-dream of her dicasts (Vesp. 847); the other was the repast on which her demagogues fed before they closed their eyes for the night. (Eq. 103.) How indeed were they to sleep, till they felt that they had in some measure provided for those many clamorous mouths, which were still crying "Give, give?" But let us hear the learned Boeckh: "These fines were necessarily made a productive branch of the public revenue by the injustice of demagogues, by party hatred, and the litigious disposition which prevailed. The popular leaders, seldom guided by purely moral principles, raised themselves by flattering the people, and by the lavish administration and distribution of the public money. The majority of them, however, so little forgot their own gain, when they had reached their high station, that they omitted no means of enriching themselves, and the people, on the other hand, rejoiced in condemning and overthrowing them." Boeckh. II. 114.

652. τῷ γέροντι—τῷ νέῳ. Porson, observing that the article is faulty, proposes to read τὸν γέροντα μὲν γέροντι, τὸν νέον δ' ἔστω νέῳ quoting *ἔστω* from Eccl. 1019. "In Antiphane τῷ κηρύκι *vertendum the public cryer*; quare locus non officit Porsono." DOBREE.

653. ἀγορᾶς. This word in its large sense comprehends a public place, where the people assemble for deliberative purposes, the magistrates and judges for judicial business, and where also provisions and commodities are bought and sold. Hence *εἰργεσθαι τῆς ἀγορᾶς καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν* (Lysias¹, 105, 23.) is equivalent to the loss of all civil and religious privileges. In the present scene the marketplace of the agora is more particularly intended.

656. ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *on condition that*. Pl. 1000. ἐφ' ᾧ τ' ἐκέισε μηδέποτε μ' ἐλθεῖν ἔτι. 1141. ἐφ' ᾧ τε μετέχειν καὶ τὸς, ᾧ τοιχωρύχῃ. Thes. 1162. ἐφ' ᾧ τ' ἀκούσαι μηδὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μηδαμὰ | κακόν. Herodot. I. 22. ἐπ' ᾧ τε ξείνους ἀλλήλοισι εἶναι καὶ ἐυμάχους. III. 83. VI. 65. VIII. 4. Thucyd. I. 103. Xen. Anab. VI. 4, 22.

Ib. Λαμάχῳ δὲ μὴ (ἔξεστι) So Sup. v. 569. Λαμάχῳ δὲ μὴ (κηρύττω).

657. ἀγορανόμους. The agoranomi, as their name implies, were magistrates who had the regulation of the market, and all vendibles therein. In the execution of their office they were armed with a scourge. For the regulation of the corn-market, there was a separate class of superintendants. οὕτω δὲ πάλαι περὶ τῆς τοῦτων πανουργίας καὶ κακονοίας ἡ πόλις ἔγνωκεν, ὥστ' ἐπὶ μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ὥφιοις ἅπασιν τοὺς

¹ Compare the same author, 129, 12. τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν συναρπάζοντες.

ἀγορανόμους δὲ τῆς ἀγορᾶς καθίσταμαι
 τρεῖς τοὺς λαχόντας τούσδ' ἱμάντας ἐκ λεπρῶν.
 ἐνταῦθα μήτε συκοφάντης εἰσίτω,
 μήτ' ἄλλος ὅστις Φασιανός ἐστ' ἀνὴρ.
 ἐγὼ δὲ τὴν στήλην, καθ' ἣν ἐσπείσάμην,
 μέτειμι, ἵνα στήσω φανεράν ἐν τᾷ ἀγορᾷ.

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ἀγορανόμους φύλακας κατεστήσατε, ἐπὶ δὲ ταύτῃ μόνῃ τῇ τέχνῃ χωρὶς σιτο-
 φύλακας ἀποκληροῦτε. Lys. 165, 33.

657, 8. "As overseers of the market I appoint these three rough
 scourges."

Ib. λαχόντας. The official term, as if officers, *chosen by lot*, were
 spoken of.

Ib. λεπρῶν, i. e. δερμάτων ἢ κυνῶν. Elms.

660. φασιανός, a play upon the word φαίνειν, *to inform against* ;
 equivalent to συκοφάντης in the preceding verse.

661. τὴν στήλην. The ancient practice of engraving the terms of
 national treaties on pillars, is too well known to need much expla-
 nation. A few specimens from the historians and orators of anti-
 quity, as well as the author more immediately before us, will serve
 to illustrate the general practice, as well as some of the minutiae
 connected with it. Lysistr. 513. τί βεβυλῆνται περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἐν
 τῇ στήλῃ παραγράψαι | ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τήμερον ὑμῖν ; An. 1050. εἰάν δέ τις
 ἐξελαύνῃ τοὺς ἄρχοντας, καὶ μὴ δέχεται κατὰ τὴν στήλην. Thus in the
 general treaty of peace for fifty years between Athens and Lacedæ-
 mon (Thucyd. V. §. 18.) the concluding condition is, στήλας δὲ στή-
 σαι Ὀλυμπίᾳσι καὶ Πυθοί καὶ Ἰσθμῷ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει, καὶ ἐν Λα-
 κεδαιμόνι ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ. Compare also (V. §. 23). See also Isoc.
 78, d. Andoc. 25, i. 26, 14. 27, 44. As a sign that the treaties
 thus recorded were at an end, it was usual to take down the monu-
 ments on which they had been engraved. φημί δεῖν ἅμα τούτοις (Ar-
 cadas, scil.) ἀξιόυν καθαιρεῖν τὰς στήλας καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄγειν εἰρήνην.
 Dem. 209, 11. An intermediate step, however, was left previous
 to this proceeding. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου πείσαντος τῇ μὲν Λακω-
 νικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι οὐκ ἐνέμειναν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς ὅρκοις,
 κ. τ. λ. Thucyd. V. §. 56. This shewed, as Dr. Arnold justly
 observes, that the Athenians did not renounce the treaty with La-
 cedæmon altogether. That these treaties on stone, like those on
 paper, were regarded only as long as they served the temporary
 interests of those concerned in them, see one of those political
 speeches of Demosthenes, (Orat. 16. Bekk. 209, 7.) which, in acute-
 ness of reasoning and subtle observation, comes nearest to his legal
 speeches, those true proofs of the deep and searching intellect of
 Demosthenes. Those whose taste leads them to the humorous ap-
 plications of which such solemnities are susceptible, will find their
 appetite consulted in the "Toxaris" and "True History" of Lu-
 cian, IV. 239. VI. 61.

Ib. ἐγὼ δὲ τὴν στήλην, καθ' ἣν ἐσπείσάμην. A similar accumulation

ME. ἀγορά 'ν 'Αθήναις, χαῖρε, Μεγαρεῦσιν φίλα.

of sounds occurs Pac. 1202. ὁδὶ δὲ τριδάχμους τοὺς κἀδους εἰς τοὺς ἀγροῦς.

Ib. τὴν στήλην—μέτειμι'. Nub. 801. ἀτὰρ μέτειμί γ' αὐτόν. Pac. 274. οὐκ οὐκ ἕτερόν γε τιν' ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος μέτει | ἀνύσας τι;

663. ἀγορά. The establishment of a market by Dicæopolis enables the poet to put in strong contrast the horrors of war and the blessings of peace. As a proof of the first, he introduces a native of Megara reduced to such misery, that he is willing to dispose of his two daughters to purchase himself a little food: a picture so pathetic in itself, that the disguise in which they are offered for sale is barely sufficient to preserve the proper tone of comedy. The reader, who is conversant with the Spanish language will find in Cervantes's "Numancia," and his "El Trato de Argel," some scenes not altogether unlike the one here depicted, but of a deeply tragic nature. See more particularly the market-scene in the latter drama, where the two boys with their father and mother are put up for sale, and in the former where a woman enters "con una criatura en los brazos, y otra de la mano."

Ib. 'Αθήναις. Though the paramount interest of the Aristophanic writings must necessarily lie in the insight which they afford into ancient laws and forms of government, yet many collateral subjects of importance are presented in them, which must not pass without due notice and attention. To those who reflect on the intimate connexion which subsists between the thoughts of man, and the dress in which his thoughts are clothed, mere forms of speech and modifications of language will never be without a certain corresponding interest. Why some nations should prefer harsh, and others softer inflexions, why these should elongate and those contract their words, why sounds proceeding from the throat should abound in one spot of earth, and those which belong to the lips, the palate, and the teeth, should more prevail in another, are all peculiarities, for which there must be some disposing cause. Is it soil, or climate? Is it the mere difference of mountain and of plain? Is it peculiar organisation of body, or habits of more or less intercommunion with fellow-creatures, which produce these striking differences? But a commentator's humble province is perhaps rather to furnish materials for thinking than to reason upon those materials. In regard to the Doric dialect, upon which the course of our remarks will now bring us, its distinguishing features, whatever their origin, are not easily mistaken;—a predilection for pure, ^h broad and long

^h Hence the expostulation and reply in an Idyl of Theocritus (the Adoniazuse), which will be frequently quoted in the ensuing pages.

Stranger. Have done, you endless chatter-pies, and pause awhile for breath!
That broad and Doric brogue of yours will worry me to death.

1st Woman. Hoity-toity, brogue indeed! my patience, who are you,
That gentle-folk of Syracuse your bidding needs must do?
What's further know, by race and kin we come of Corinth town,
No vulgar shed, for it bred and fed the great Bellerophon.
Aye, scrubs may smile, but from Pelops' isle our dialect is sprung,
And Doric people I presume (*puts her arms to her sides and looks him in the face*) may speak the Doric tongue. Idyl. XV. 87.

ἐπόθουν τυ, ναὶ τὸν φίλιον, ἄπερ ματέρα.

vowels, such as *a* and *ω*—consonants so brought together as to give the words a roughness, not to be found in other Greek dialects—a disinclination to aspirated¹ consonants—frequent omission of letters both in flexion and in composition, and a strong aversion to what Mr. Payne Knight calls the dental aspirate, or in plainer language, the letter *s*, are among its most distinguishing characteristics. The frequent use of the article (which in fact was first introduced into Grecian literature by Doric poets) is one of the most remarkable features in this interesting dialect, the perfection of which is no doubt to be traced in the writings of Pindar, blended as it is there with epic and Æolic forms, while its more common usages are carefully avoided.

Ib. φίλα. We have here, as well as in the preceding word Ἀθά-*ναις*, one of the commonest forms of the Doric dialect. So also in the Byzantine decree preserved in Demosthenes (and Byzantium it must be remembered, was a colony from Megara) the Doric *a* continually occurs for the Ionic *η*. ἐπὶ ἱερονύμανος Βοσπορίχῳ Δαμά-*γητος* ἐν τῇ ἀλίᾳ ἔλεξεν. Dem. 255, 20. Again, ἐν τῷ παρεστακότι καιρῷ. 255, 26. The same form prevails also in the treaty between the Lacedæmonians and Argives preserved in Thucydides, V. §. 77, 8. καττάδε δοκεῖ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. Again . . . αἱ δὲ κα τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοποννήσου τις ἐπὶ τῶν Πελοπόννησον γὰρ ἢ ἐπὶ κακῷ. The Doric origin of the inhabitants of Astypalæa is in the same way attested by the dialect of their decrees. ε[δοξε ται βουλαι και τωι δαμωι φιλ θενευς επεσταται γνωμα πρυ[τανιων], &c. (from Villoison's papers, in Müller's Dorians, I. 121.) The addition made (it is supposed by the kings Theopompus and Polydorus) to that rhetra of Lycurgus, which, in the form of an oracle of the Pythian Apollo, contains the main features of the Spartan constitution, of course exhibits the same form of dialect as that which we have been tracing. αἱ δὲ σκολίαν ὁ δᾶμος ἔλοιτο, τοὺς πρεσβυγενέας καὶ ἀρχαγέτας ἀπο-*στατήρας* ἤμεν. Müller's Dorians, II. 87. At the commencement of the Elean Inscription A ἑρατρα τοιρ φαλειοις for ἡ ῥητρά τοῖς Ἡλείοις.

664. τυ, i. e. σέ. So also in a very significant passage of the Equites, (v. 1225.) where Demus suddenly expresses himself in the Doric language. ἐγὼ δέ τυ ἐστεφάνιξα κάδωρησάμην. Fragn. Sophro-

¹ See Müller on the Doric Dialect, II. 498. To this dissertation, and that of Hermann inserted in the third vol. of Heyne's Pindar; to Rose's "Inscriptiones Græcæ," and to Blomfield's Observations on the Boeotian Inscriptions found by Col. Leake, together with the valuable collections by the same learned writer of the remains of Sappho, Alceus, Stesichorus, and Sophron, the student is chiefly indebted for the illustrations furnished in the present dialogue. Such rhetrae, oracular responses, and old treaties as could be found in the pages of Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, and Plutarch, have been added for the same purpose. Illustrations from the Lysistrata have been unsparingly applied; and the editor regrets that he has not been able to procure copies of the remains of Alcman and Corinna, the latter calculated to throw light upon the Boeotian and Æolic dialects; the former upon the Laconic branch of the Doric.

ἀλλ', ὦ πόνηρα κώρι' ἀθλίον πατρός,
 ἄμβατε ποττὰν μάδδαν, αἶχ' εὖρητέ πα.

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nis, LXXI. ἐγὼν δέ τυ καὶ πάλαι ὤψειον. XC. 7. τί τυ ἐγὼν ποίω. (Mus. Crit. II. 356, 563.) Theoc. XV. 12, 40, 1.

Ib. καὶ τὸν φίλιον, *Jupiter the guardian of friendship*. (see Blomfield's Ag. 165.) Plato in Phædr. §. 22. εἰπὲ πρὸς Διὸς φίλιον. Gorg. §. 120, 159. καὶ πρὸς φίλιον. Lucian's Rhet. Præcept. VII. 223. Elmsley compares Pherecrates ap. Suid. in Φίλιος and Polluc. II. 127.

τοῖς δὲ κριταῖς
 τοῖς νυνὶ κρίνουσι λέγω
 μὴ 'πιορκεῖν, μηδ' ἀδίκως
 κρίνευν' ἢ, νῆ τὸν Φίλιον,
 μῦθον εἰς ὑμᾶς ἕτερον
 Φερεκράτης λέξει, πολὺ τού-
 του κακηγορίστερον.

665. κώρια, Dor. for κούρια or κόρια. πόνηρα κώρια, *misellæ filiolæ*. Schutz.

666. Ἄμβατε, i. e. ἀνάβητε. The Doric love for contraction has been already noticed. So below, 700. ἄντεινον, i. e. ἀνάτεινον. Lysistr. 183. πάρφαινε. 1096. ἀμβαλώμεθα. 1310. ἀμπάλλοντι. So in the Spartan decree preserved in Plutarch. in Lysand. 14. καββαλέντες τὸν Πειραιᾶ. Alcman. Fr. 34. καβαίνων. Pind. Ol. VI. 31. πάρσι. VIII. 50. κάπετον (i. e. κατέπεσον). 103. καννόμον (i. e. κατὰ νόμον). Pyth. I. 173. παρμένων. Nem. X. 155. παρδίδωμ'. Pyth. VIII. 117. ἔμπετες (i. e. ἐνέπεσες) ὑψόθεν. Sophron. Fr. 47. κορωνὰς ἀνδρούμενοι. The Doric αμ for ἀνα occurs frequently in the writings of Homer (Il. B. 436. Od. E. 329, 330. M. 77.) and still more frequently in the odes of Pindar. Pyth. IV. 340. ἀμβασε (i. e. ἀνάβησε.) I. 7. ἀμβολάς. Ol. VIII. 47. ἀμπνεύσαι. Nem. VII. 153. ἀμπολεῖν. Pyth. IV. 110. ἀμφανεν. Pyth. IX. 73. ἀμφανδόν, &c. &c. Hence the Venus ἀμβολογήρα (ἀναβάλλειν τὸ γῆρας) of Sparta (Pausan. III. 18, 1.) and her Ζεὺς καππώτας (i. e. καταπαύτης, Ibid. III. 22, 1.) I add a few instances of this tendency to omission of letters in the cognate Æolic dialect. Sapph. Fr. 2. ἀλλὰ κάμ μὲν γλώσσα φέφαγε. Alcæi Fr. 1. κάββαλε τὸν χειμῶν'. Fr. 20. τί τὰ λύχ' ἀμμένομεν. Ib. κακκεφαλᾶς. In regard to the scenical meaning of the word ἄμβατε in the present passage, Elmsley compares Eq. 149. Vesp. 398, 1341, and adds the following explanation from J. Pollux, IV. 127. εἰσελθόντες κατὰ τὴν ὀρχήστραν, ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν διὰ κλιμάκων ἀναβαίνουνσι. The present mode of coming on the stage is certainly an improvement on the ancient mode of ascending it by a ladder.

Ib. ποττὰν, i. e. πρὸς τήν. Lysistr. 117. ποττὸ Ταῦγετον. 1253. ποττὰ κᾶλα. 1264. ποττὰς σπονδάς. Theoc. Adon. 70. ποττῶ Διός. The reader, who has found either instruction or amusement in the comic remains of antiquity, (and I sincerely pity him, who can find neither,) will not think his time misapplied in seeing this Doric

ἀκούετον δὴ, ποτέχετ' ἐμὶν τὰν-γαστέρα
 πότερα πεπρᾶσθαι χρήδδεται, ἢ πεινῆν κακῶς ;
 ΚΟ. πεπρᾶσθαι, πεπρᾶσθαι.

contraction illustrated from an inscription, dedicated to one of the earliest authors, if not the founder, of ancient comedy.

Ἄ τε φωνὰ Δώριος· χῶ' νῆρ, ὃ τὰν κωμῳδίαν
 εὐρὼν, Ἐπίχαρμος.

ὦ Βάκχε, χάλκεόν νιν ἀντ' ἀλαθινοῦ
 τὴν ὧδ' ἀνέθηκαν,

τοὶ Συρακόσσιαι ἐνὶ δρυνται Πελωρεῖς τῇ πόλει,
 οἱ ἀνδρὶ πολίτῃ,

(σωρὸν γὰρ εἶχε χρημάτων) μεμναμένοι
 τελεῖν ἐπίχειρα.

πολλὰ γὰρ ποττὰν ζῶαν τοῖς παισὶν εἶπε χρήσιμα·
 μεγάλη χάρις αὐτῷ. Theoc. Poetæ Mim. II. 231.

Ib. μάδδαν, i. e. μάζαν, δδ for ζ. So Lysistr. 82. γυμνάδδομαι. 206. ποτόδδει, i. e. ποτώζει. 1076. μυσίδδειν, i. e. μυθίζειν. 1302. ψιάδδοντι, i. e. ψιάζουσι. 1313. θυρσαδδοῶν, i. e. θυρσαζοῶν. 1317. παραμπύκιδδε, i. e. παραμπύκιζε. So in the Orchomenian Inscriptions (Rose) VIII. ἱαρειάδδοντος. IX. γραμματίδδοντος. Leake's Inscript. Mus. Crit. II. 574, 581. ἐπεψάφιδδε. For the estimation in which the μάζα, or *brennis*, was held, see Athen. 267, e. 268, b. 269, d. e.

Ib. αἶχ' pro αἶκα, i. e. εἰάν. Eq. 201. αἶ κα μὴ πωλεῖν ἀλλᾶντας μᾶλλον ἔλονται. Hesiod. Op. 207. δέπνον δ', αἶκ' ἐθέλω, ποιήσομαι, ἢ μεθήσω. Rose's Inscript. Græc. p. 89. αἰ κα πασχη ταν γαν. Theoc. Idyl. I. 4. 9. V. 21. XI. 61.

667. ποτέχετε, i. e. προσέχετε. Theoc. Adon. 37. ποτίθηκα. 78. ποτάγ'. 148. ποτένης, i. e. προσέλης.

Ib. ἐμὶν, i. e. ἐμοί. The frequent use of this word by Pindar, or more probably by his imitators, (Hermann de Dial. Pind. 263.) seems to be laughed at by Aristophanes in his good-humoured picture of a lyric bard. (Av. 904—953.)

δὸς ἐμὶν ὃ τι περ
 τεῶ κεφαλῇ θέλεις
 πρόφρων δόμεν ἐμὶν τεῖν.

928.

Add Sophr. Fr. 9.

Ib. τὰν γαστέρα, i. e. τὸν νοῦν. Eq. 1014. πρόσσεχε τὸν νοῦν ἐμοί. 668. πεινῆν. Infr. v. 708. σιγῆν. Lysistr. 171. πλααδδῆν. 1077. δρῆν.

669. πεπρᾶσθαι, πεπρᾶσθαι, Dim. Bacchius. In a little chorus in our author's Thes. (1136—1144), two dimeter Bacchiacs are found closing a set of Glyconic verses:

φάνηθ', ὦ τυράννοισ
 στυγοῦσ', ὥσπερ εἰκός.

In the following fragment of Aristophanes, a single Bacchius appears to be subjoined to six anapaests.

φέρε, παῖ, ταχέως κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ, παράπεμπε τὸ χειρόμακτρον.

ΜΕ. ἐγώνγα καὶ τὸς φαμι· τίς δ' οὕτως ἄνους, 670
 ὃς ὑμέ κα πρίατο, φανεράν ζαμίαν ;
 ἀλλ' ἔστι γάρ μοι Μεγαρικά τις μαχανά·
 χοίρους γὰρ ὑμέ σκευάσας φασὼ φέρεν.

670. ἐγών. "The old dialect and the Æolo-Doric had ἐγών in the nominative. II. Γ. 188, &c. In Aristoph. Lysist. 982, Ach. 748, it is used by the Lacedæmonians and Megarensians; in the Doric dialect also ἐγών with the accent transposed." Matthiæ's Gr. Gr. §. 145. αἱ δὴ μὴ ἐγὼν ἔμαπτον ταῖς αὐταύταις χερσίν. Sophr. Fr. XC.

Ib. ἐγώνγα. As γα for γε, so also in Doric language, κα for the correlative τε in τόκα, πόκα, ὅκα in Sophron, Theocritus, and others, to which corresponds θα in πρόσθα, ἐξύπισθα (Alcman), ἐμπροσθα, ἀνωθα. See Müller, II. 489.

671. κᾶ. Ionic κε and Attic ἄν. Valckenaer observes (Theoc. I. 10.) that the word κα whether standing by itself, or subjoined to αἰ, is always long in Theocritus. Compare Id. I. 4, 5, 8. So Arist. Eq. 201. αἰκα μὴ πωλεῖν ἀλλᾶντας μᾶλλον ἔλονται. In the answer to Lysander's truly laconic epistle by the ephori, this particle is found first with an optative and then with a subjunctive mood. "ταῦτά κα δρῶντες τὴν εἰρήναν ἔχοιτε, ἃ χρὴ δόντες, καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἀνέστε. Περὶ δὲ τῶν ραῶν τῷ πλήθεος, ὁκοῖόν τί κα τήνοις δοκέη, ταῦτα ποιέετε." Plut. Vit. Lysand. 14.

672. Μεγαρικά—μαχανά. For some of the stratagems practised by the Megarians, (and which had given the people a sort of proverbiality among the ancients,) see Thucyd. IV. 67. Polyæni Strateg. IV. 6, 3. For the contempt which attached generally to the Megarensian character among the Greeks, see Kruse's Hellas, II. 352. Wagner's Alciphron, II. 137.

Ib. μαχανά. Those who wish to trace this Doric form of μηχανή in its noblest appearances, are referred to Pindar's Nem. VII. 32. Pyth. I. 79. III. 194. VIII. 107.

673. χοίρους, Brunck, Bek. Dind. χοίρως, Elms. The correction of Elmsley is no doubt theoretically right (Kidd's Dawes, p. 208); but, as the MSS. do not countenance the change, and a man of taste, in imitations of this kind, is rather content to impart the flavour of a foreign dialect, than to tie himself down to a slavish imitation, I give the text as it is found in Dindorf.

Ib. φέρεν for φέρειν. so v. 788. (Br.) τράφειν for τρέφειν. 860. θερίδδεν for θερίζειν. Pind. Ol. I. 5. γαρύειν. Pyth. IV. 205. τράφειν. (Hermann doubts the propriety of even these two Doric appearances in Pindar: all others he corrects, or rejects as inventions of the critics.) Theoc. Adon. 28. καθεύδεν. 93. δώρισδεν. Add ἀπογράφειν, φέρεν, θύειν, in monument of Olymp. 110, 1, referred to by Müller, II. 506, and ἀγαγείν, θύειν in a Thærean inscription referred to by the same learned writer.

περίθεσθε τάσδε τὰς ὀπλὰς τῶν χοιρίων.

ὅπως δὲ δοξεῖτ' ἤμεν ἐξ ἀγαθᾶς ὕος

675

ὥς, ναὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆαν, εἶπερ ἰξεῖτ' οἰκαδὶς,

τὰ πρᾶτα πειρασεῖσθε τᾶς λιμῶ κακῶς.

674. ὀπλὰς. properly the undivided hoof of the horse or ass. II. A. 536. Y. 501, hence the divided hoof of black and other cattle. Hymn to Merc. 77. Hes. Op. 487. Simonid. Fr. 131. Compare Pind. Pyth. IV. 402. χαλκείας δ' ὀπλαῖς ἀράσσει|σκον χθόν', and a pleasing picture in the Argonautics of Orpheus, αὐτὰρ ὄρων Κένταυρος ἐθάμβει, χεῖρ' ἐπὶ χειρὶ | πυκνὸν ἐπισσεῖων' οὐδας δ' ἤρασεν ὀπλήσιν. 442.

675. ὅπως—δοξεῖτ'. The verb σκόπει or ὄρα is here understood, so infra, 683. ὅπως δὲ γρυλλιξεῖτε. Pl. 327. ὅπως δέ μοι καὶ τᾶλλα συμπαρσάται | εἴσεσθε, Nub. 257. οἶμοι, Σώκρατες, | ὥσπερ με τὸν Ἀθάμανθ' ὅπως μὴ θύσετε. 824. ὅπως δὲ τοῦτο μὴ διδάξεις μηδένα. 882. ὅπως δ' ἐκείνῳ τῷ λόγῳ μαθήσεται. 1464. νῦν οὖν ὅπως . . . τὸν Χαιρεφῶντα τὸν μιαρὸν καὶ Σωκράτη | ἀπολείς. Pac. 77, 562, 1018. Av. 131, 1334. Eccl. 297, 954. Thes. 267, 1205. Lys. 950, 1182. Eq. 760. Vesp. 289, 1222, 1250.

Ib. δοξεῖτ', so immediately afterwards, ἰξεῖτ' . . . πειρασεῖσθε . . . γρυλλιξεῖτε . . . χήσεῖτε. This insertion of an *ι* is not uncommon in Boeotian dialect. Thus in the inscriptions furnished by Col. Leake to the Museum Criticum, (II. 572.) No. III. τιουχαν for τύχαν. Προξενιον for πρόξενον. So also in Corinnæ Fragment. Πινδάρειο for Πινδάρου. In Pindar and the Æolic poets, the first person masc. of the first aorist more particularly inserts an *ι*. Ol. I. 127. δέκ' ἄνδρας ὀλέσας. II. 108. φράσας. 165. τανύσας. VI. 10. ἐπικύρσας. VIII. 96. πράσας. X. 109. ἔρξας. In Nem. VI. 87. occurs an unusual form καββάς for καταβάς. Alcæi Fr. 20. κίρναις ἓνα καὶ δύο. Add Pind. Nem. I. 30. φιλοξείνου. Ol. III. 1. φιλοξείνους. To which again add, Alc. Fr. 22. Νύμφαις ταῖς Διὸς ἐξ Αἰγιόχῳ φαισὶ τετυγμέναις. Sophr. Fr. 5. δειπνον ταῖς θεαῖς κριβανταί.

Ib. ἤμεν for εἶναι. So Theoc. Id. II. 41. ἀντὶ γυναικὸς ἔθηκε κακὰν καὶ ἀπάρθενον ἤμεν. III. 8. ἐγγύθεν ἤμεν. IV. 9. κῆμ' ἔφαθ' ἃ μάτηρ Πολυδύκεος ἤμεν ἀμείνω. In the Lacedæmonian decree (Thucyd. V. 77, 79.) the infinitive εἶμεν is used; so also in the Corcyrean decree. Rose, 280. These forms arise out of the Doric love for contraction, ἤμεν being the abbreviated form for ἤμεναι (Br. Ach. 775.) so again δόμεν for δόμεναι, and ἀναθέμεν in the Corcyrean decree.

676. οἰκαδὶς and οἰκαδς, Doric for οἰκαδε, as χαμάδης, χαμάδες, Dor. for χαμᾶζε. Schæf. Greg. p. 231.

677. τὰ πρᾶτα πειρασεῖσθε. Ran. 421. καστὶν τὰ πρῶτα τῆς ἐκεί μοχθηρίας. Eurip. Hippol. 986. τὰ γὰρ δὴ πρῶτ' ἀνέστραπται πάλιν. Theoc. Id. 15, 142. καὶ Ἀργεὺς ἄκρα Πελασγοί.

Ib. πρᾶτα. ᾧ for ὦ. Orchom. Ins. I. 3. (Rose.) μέινος πρᾶτω. So also in the Megarensian Inscription, illustrated by Boeckh.

ἀλλ' ἀμφίθεσθε καὶ ταδὶ τὰ ῥυγχία,
κῆπειτεν ἐς τὸν σάκκον ὧδ' ἐσβαίνετε.
ὅπως δὲ γρυλιζείτε καὶ κοίξετε,
χῆσεῖτε φωνὰν χοιρίων μυστηρικῶν.

680

πρῶτος δ' Ἑλλάνων ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἐστεφανώθη

γυμνός, ζωννυμένων τῶν πρὶν ἐνὶ σταδίῳ. Mus. Crit. II. 631.

Infr. v. 685. διαπεινᾶμες. 776. φυσᾶντες. 821. ἤρα: where *ao* is contracted into *ā*, rather than *ō*. Theoc. Adon. 22. βᾶμες (i. e. βῶμεν) τῷ βασιλῆος ἐς ἀφνειῷ Πτολεμαίῳ.

Ib. τὰς λιμῶ, i. e. τῆς λιμοῦ. Among the Dorians the word *λιμός* was of the feminine gender. Schol.

Ib. λιμῶ for λιμοῦ. Insc. Orchom. I. 1. ἀπὸ τὰς συγγράφων. Dem. 255, 20. ἐπὶ ἱερομνάμονος βοσπορίχῳ. 26. ἐν τῷ παρεστακότι καιρῷ φιλίππῳ τῷ Μακεδόνης. Thucyd. V. 77. ἐξ Ἑπιδαύρῳ. Again: ἐκτὸς Πελοποννάσῳ. This termination of the genitive of the second declension Hermann does not admit in Pindar. (The examples Pyth. IV. 202. Nem. VI. 36. VII. 8, 41. Isth. IV. 122. Ol. VII. 35. Nem. XI. 4. he transfers to datives.) Sicilian Doric: Theoc. Adon. 4. ὦ τὰς ἀδαμάτω ψυχᾶς. 5. πολλῶ μὲν ὄχλῳ. Add 12, 18, 22, 35-6, 47, 102, 114. Stesich. Fr. 12. ἦρος ἐπερχομένων. Sophron. Fr. 72. καθηρημένος θῆν καὶ τήνος ὑπὸ τῷ χρόνῳ. So also in the Æolic dialect:

μηδὲν ἄλλο φυτεύσης πρότερον δένδρεον ἀμπέλῳ.

Alcæi Fr. Mus. Crit. I. 429.

αἱ δ' ἴκε τ' ἐσλῶν ἡμερος, ἥ καλῶν,
καὶ μή τι φείπῃν γλῶσσ' ἐκύκα κακόν,
αἰδώς κέ τευς οὐκ εἶχεν ὀππατ',
ἀλλ' ἔλεγες περὶ τῷ δικαίῳ.

Sapph. Fr. Mus. Crit. I. 17. II. 604.

So also Θυνάρχῳ ἄρχοντος, Orchomen. Inscript. I. 264. ἄρχι τῷ χρόνῳ I. 272.

678. ῥυγχία, dim. of ῥύγχος, *snout*.

679. ἐπειτεν, Ionice (Herodot. I. 146. II. 52.) and Dorice for ἔπειτα. Pyth. IV. 376. ἐς φᾶσιν δ' ἐπειτεν | ἦλυθον. Nem. III. 93. τράφε λιθίνῳ τ' Ἰάσον' ἔνδον τέγει, | καὶ ἐπειτεν Ἀσκληπίων. See Herm. de Dial. Pind. p. 272.

680. γρυλιζείτε. Pl. 307. ὑμεῖς δὲ γρυλίζοντες . . . ἔπεσθε μητρὶ χοῖροι.

681. χῆσεῖτε, i. e. καὶ ἤσετε. Ἦσω, the future of ἔημι, is illustrated in Blom. S. c. Th. p. 180.

Ib. μυστηρικῶν. So called from the custom of sacrificing them to the goddess Ceres, previous to initiation in her mysteries. Arist. Pac. 374. ἐς χοιρίδιόν μοι νυν δάνεισον τρεῖς δραχμάς' | δεῖ γὰρ μνηθῆναι με πρὶν τεθνηκέναι. Theopomp. ap. Athen. XIV. 74, 657. καὶ τὴν ἱερὰν ἡμῶν σφάττουσι δέλφακα. Tibull. I. El. 10. v. 26. Hostia erit plena rustica (sic Heyne, alii, mystica) porcus hara. See also De Croix sur les Mystères, tom. I. 278, 289.

ἐγὼν δὲ καρυξῶ Δικαιόπολιν ὅπα.

Δικαιόπολι, ἧ λῆς πρίασθαι χοιρία;

ΔΙ. τί; ἀνὴρ Μεγαρικός; ΜΕ. ἀγοράσοντας ἵκομες.

ΔΙ. πῶς ἔχετε; ΜΕ. διαπεινᾶμες αἰὲ ποττὸ πῦρ. 685

682. So Dind. and Bekk. Reisig (in diariis Ienensibus a. 1817. Nr. 224. p. 404.) ἐγὼ δὲ καρυξῶ Δικαιόπολιν. ὃ γὰρ | Δικαιόπολις, ἧ λῆς. Elms. ἐγὼν δὲ καρυξῶ Δικαιόπολιν γὰρ. πᾶ | Δικαιόπολις; Reisig's emendation gives a good sense to the passage.

683. λῆς, part of the remains of the old Doric verb λῶ. Lysist. 980. λῶ τι μουξαίεον. 94. μουσιδδέ τοι | ὅτι λῆς ποθ' ἀμέ. 1163. λῆ. 1162. λῶμες. Theoc. IV. 14. λῶντι. "Every dialect," says Müller, has peculiar words; but it is remarkable when these are radical forms, expressing very common ideas, and when they are quite foreign to the other dialects of the same language. This at least is true of the Laconian word χάος, χάϊος, ἀχαΐος, 'good' (Aristoph. Lys. 90, 1157); of κόσ, 'large,' which words stand quite isolated in the common language: also λῆν, 'to wish,' and μάω, 'to think,' 'to seek,' are pure Doric forms; the latter a Laconian and Sicilian word." For the attempt to fasten the participle λώντων on Eurip. Suppl. 232. see Porson's and Markland's notes. Compare Theoc. Id. I. 12. V. 64. XXIII. 45. Bion, XV. 1.

684. ἵκομες, i. e. ἵκομεν. Notwithstanding the general Doric aversion to the letter σ, Megarians, Laconians, Doric Sicilians, and Ætolians, are all found retaining it in the first person plural of verbs. From the similar Latin termination in verbs -mus, it should seem to have been an archaism derived from the Pelasgic language. Thus in the Lysistrata we find, v. 168. πείσομες. 1002. μογίσομες. 1003. ἀποκεκύφαμες. 1077. ἤκομες. 1098. ἐπεπόνθαμες. 1148. ἀδικοῦμες. 1162. λῶμες. 1164. θλιμάττομες. 1305. ὑμνῶμες. Sophron. Fr. 35. φέρε τὸ θαύμακτρον, κάπιθυσιῶμες. In the Adoniazusæ of Theoc. see vv. 9, 22, 42, 59, 68, 92, 133. Add, not certainly for all the advice which it contains, a fragment of Alcæus:

οὐ χρὴ κακοῖσιν θυμὸν ἐπιτρέπην·
προκόψομες γὰρ οὐδὲν ἀσάμενοι,
ὦ Βύκχι· φάρμακον δ' ἄριστον
οἶνον ἐνεκαμένοις μεθυσθῆν.

Alcæi Fragm. Mus. Crit. I. 425.

This termination of the first person plural is not found in Pindar.

685. πῶς ἔχετε; Quomodo vos habetis? BRUNCK. Eq. 7. ὦ κακό-
δαιμον πῶς ἔχεις; Lys. 1002. πῶς οὖν ἔχετε. 1075-7. εἴτ' εἴπαθ' ἡμῖν
πῶς ἔχοντες ἤκετε. Andoc. 9, 7. αἰσθόμενος δ' Εὐφίλητος ὡς ἔχοιμι.

Ib. διαπεινᾶμες, Dor. for διαπεινῶμεν. To understand the meaning of the passage, observe the play of words between διαπίνομεν (we drink) and διαπεινῶμεν (we are hungry). The Megarensians' declaration is in the latter sense; the answer of Dicæopolis in the former. From the remains of the Megarensian poet, Theognis, it

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ἡδύ τοι, νῆ τὸν Δί', ἣν αὐλὸς παρῇ.
 τί δ' ἄλλο πράττεθ' οἱ Μεγαρῆς νῦν. ΜΕ. οἶα δὴ.
 ὅκα μὲν ἐγὼν τηνῶθεν ἐμπορευόμεν,
 ἄνδρες πρόβουλοι τοῦτ' ἔπραττον τῇ πόλει,

should seem, that of the three great sources of social comfort here alluded to, a cheerful bowl, a blazing fire, and instrumental music, two were very familiar to his countrymen :

αἰεὶ μοι φίλον ἦτορ λαίνεται, ὅπποτ' ἀκούσω
 αὐλῶν φθεγγομένων ἡμερόεσσιν ὅπα.
 χαίρω δ' εὖ πίνων, καὶ ὑπ' αὐλητῆρος ἀκούων,
 χαίρω δ' εὐφρογενῶν χερσὶ λύρην ὀχέων.

Theognis, in Poet. Min. tom. I. p. 241.

Again,

φόρμυγ' αὖ φθέγγουσ' ἱερὸν μέλος, ἡδὲ καὶ αὐλῶν
 ἡμεῖς δὲ σπονδὰς θεοῖσιν ἀρεσσάμενοι,
 πίνωμεν, χαρίεντα μετ' ἀλλήλοισι λέγοντες,
 μηδὲν τὸν Μῆδων δειδυότες πόλεμον. Id. p. 253 and 255.

In one of the exquisite Idyls of Theocritus, these three essentials of social comfort are joined together, with some adjuncts, which forcibly remind the reader of a chorus in the "Peace" of Aristophanes :

κῆγ' ὦ, τῆνο κατ' ἄμαρ, ἀνήθινον, ἡ ροδόεντα,
 ἡ καὶ λευκοῖων στέφανον περὶ κρατὶ φυλάσσω,
 τὸν Πτελεατικὸν οἶνον ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφυξῶ,
 παρ πυρὶ κεκλιμένος· κύαμον δέ τις ἐν πυρὶ φρυξεί,
 χά στιβάς ἐσσεῖται πεπυκασμένα ἔστ' ἐπὶ πᾶχυν
 κνύζα τ', ἀσφοδελῶ τε, πολυγνάμπτῳ τε σελίνῳ.
 καὶ πίομαι μαλακῶς, μεμναμένος Ἀγεάνακτος,
 αὐταῖσιν κυλίκεσσι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖλος ἐρείδων.
 αὐλησεῖντι δέ μοι δύο ποιμένες· εἷς μὲν, Ἀχαρνεύς·
 εἷς δὲ, Δυκωπίτας· ὁ δὲ Τίτυρος ἐγγύθεν ἄσει.

Idyl. 7. Poetæ Minores Græc. II. 61.

686. ἀλλ' ἡδύ τοι. Compare one of those emendations in which the late professor Porson was so inimitably happy :

στροφῇ λόγων παρελθέτω τις· ἡδύ τοι
 ἐστὶν μεταβολὴ παντὸς ἔργου πλὴν ἑνός. Advers. p. 120-1.

687. οἶα δὴ, i. e. πράττομεν οἶα δὴ πράττομεν. Eurip. Herac. 627. πάρεσμεν, οἶα δὴ γ' ἐμοῦ παρουσία. DIND.

688. ὅκα. Theoc. Idyl. I. 66. πᾶ ποτ' ἄρ' ἦθ' ὅκα Δάφνις ἐτάκετο ; III. 28. ἔγνων πρὶν, ὅκα μὲν μεμναμένος εἰ φιλέεις με. Sophr. Fr. 22. ἃ δὲ γαστήρ ὑμέων καρχαρίας ὅκα τινὸς δῆσθε. Compare v. 696.

Ib. τηνῶθεν, *fron thence*. Theoc. Id. III. 10. ἡνιδε τοι δέκα μᾶλα φέρω· τηνῶθε καθεῖλον, | ὦ μ' ἐκέλευ καθελείν τυ.

Ib. ἐμπορευόμεν. So v. 720. ἀνειλόμαν.

689. πρόβουλοι, *preadvisers*. On the political nature of this

ὅπως τάχιστα καὶ κάκιστ'—ἀπολοίμεθα.

690

ΔΙ. αὐτίκ' ἄρ' ἀπαλλάξεσθε πραγμάτων. ΜΕ. σὰ μάν;

ΔΙ. τί δ' ἄλλο Μεγαροῖ; πῶς ὁ σίτος ὄνιος;

ΜΕ. παρ' ἀμὲ πολυτίματος, ἕπερ τοῖ θεοί.

office, see Aristotle's Politics, IV. 15. VI. 8. See also Herodot. VI. 7. On very calamitous occasions, the Athenians appear to have created a temporary magistracy of this kind, (Thucyd. VIII. 1. Lysias, 126, 11.) A magistrate of this description makes a conspicuous figure in the Lysistrata of our author. See also the satirical allusion Eq. 1342. Decret. Coreyr. (Rose, p. 280.) ἀναθέμεν ὅπει κα δοκῇ προβούλοις.

690. ἀπολοίμεθα. The very opposite word was of course expected: the sarcasm upon the magistrates, whose counsels were bringing their city to destruction, instead of providing for its safety, is noticed by Schutz. Porson has observed, that ὅπως, or ὅπως μὴ, is generally joined with a second person, sometimes with a third, but rarely with a first person. Instances of the latter construction occur in Aristoph. Pac. 562. εἴθ' ὅπως λιταργοῦμεν οἰκαδ', Vesp. 1250. ὅπως δ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον εἰς Φιλοκλήμονος ἔμμεν: also Ecc. 296, 300.

691. ἀπαλλάξεσθε πραγμάτων. "Si respublica vestra perierit, hoc certe habebitis commodi, quod omni molestia negotia civilia tractandi liberabimini." SCHUTZ.

Ib. σὰ μάν; i. e. τί μὴν; Lucian, II. 124. Ζεφ. ἀλλὰ τὸν Σιδώνιον Ἀγήνορα εἶδες; Νοτ. ναί' τὸν τῆς Εὐρώπης πατέρα. τί μὴν; III. 105. σκόπει γούν' ἔστι σοι παιδίον; Ἀγο. τί μὴν; See also the Oxford edition of Sophocles, I. 356. The substitution of σ for τ in Doric dialect is not a little remarkable. The same variety is found, as Müller observes, in σάτες for τῆτες (Maittaire, 349), and σάμερον for τήμερον (Pindar and Theocritus).

692. πῶς, *At what price?* or, in idiomatic English, *How* is corn? (Justice Shallow's interrogations will not fail to occur to the reader.) Aristotle's Economics, XXXIV. 11. τοῦ τε σίτου πωλουμένου ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ δεκαδράχμου, καλέσας τοὺς ἐργαζομένους ἡρώτα πῶς βούλονται αὐτῷ ἐργάσασθαι. "For πῶς βούλονται, Mr. Götting prints πόσον βούλονται after Schneider: from which alteration he would probably have abstained, if he had remembered the remark of Porson on Machon ap. Athen. XIII. p. 580, D. (Tracts, p. 152), where a similar use is pointed out in Aristoph. Eq. 480. (πῶς οὖν ὁ τυρὸς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς ὄνιος.) Ach. 758. Strattis ap. Poll. IV. 169." Phil. Mus. I. 138. In Lucian's Icaromenipp. VII. 35. we have the expression which Schneider and Götting wished to substitute for the expression in the text: μεταξὺ τε προῶν, ἀνέκρινε περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ πραγμάτων, πρῶτα μὲν ἐκεῖνα, πόσον νῦν ὁ πυρὸς ἐστὶν ὄνιος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος;

693. ἀμέ. Lys. 95, 1250-4, 1265.

Ib. πολυτίματος, *as high in value*. The poet purposely mixes two senses of the word τιμή, *price* and *honour*; particularly that honour

ΔΙ. ἄλας οὖν φέρεις ; ΜΕ. οὐχ ὑμέσ αὐτῶν ἄρχετε ;
 ΔΙ. οὐδὲ σκόροδα ; ΜΕ. ποῖα σκόροδ' ; ὑμέσ τῶν αἰ, 695
 ὅκκ' ἐσβάλητε, τὼς ἀρωραῖοι μῖες,

which was paid to divine objects. Infr. 717. ὁ πολυτίμηθ' Ἡράκλεις. Nub. 269. ὁ πολυτίμητοι Νεφέλαι. Vesp. 1001. ἀλλ', ὁ πολυτίμητοι θεοί, ξύγγνωστέ μοι.

Ib. τοὶ for οἱ. So Lys. 995. τοὶ σύμμαχοι. 999, 1004. ταὶ . . . γυναῖκες. 1261. τοὶ Πέρσαι. So in the Lacedæmonian decree: αἱ δὲ καὶ μὴ εἴκωντι τοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρω. Again: καὶ τοὶ τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔσονται τῷ περ καὶ τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι. In the Orchoemonian Inscriptions the article assumes a more puzzling form: καὶ ἀποδεδοάνθι τη πόλι τὴν (i. e. τοὶ) ἔχοντες τὰς ὁμολογίας. Ins. III. p. 272. τὴν θύοντες Διὶ Μελιχίῳ. Ins. VIII. p. 305. Rose's Inscript.

694. ἄλας. Salt was obtained in great quantity at Megara, and hence became an article of exportation. (Kruse's Hellas. II. 336.) The plural use of the word is more common than the singular. Hom. Od. A. 122. οὐδέ θ' ἄλειςσι μεμυγμένον εἶδαρ ἔδουσιν. Dem. 400, 16. ποῦ δὲ ἄλας ; ποῦ τράπεζαι ; 401. 3. πότεροι οὖν τοὺς ἄλας καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς παρέβαινον. Æsch. 31, 14. 85, ult.

περιμαζάτωσαν σ' αἱ γυναῖκες ἐν κύκλῳ,
 καὶ περὶ σε θεοῦντων ἀπὸ κρουνῶν τριῶν
 ὕδατι περιρρᾶναι, ἐμβάλων ἄλας, φακούς.

Menand. Rel. p. 42.

695. τῶν, i. e. ὧν.

696. ὅκκ'. Elmsley observes that there is the same difference between ὅκα and ὅκαα as between ὅτε and ὅταν ; the first being joined to an indicative, the second to a subjunctive mood. Theoc. Idyl. V. 134.

καὶ γὰρ ὅκ' αὐτῷ
 τὰν σύριγγ' ὤρεξα, καλὸν τί με κάρτ' ἐφίλασεν.

I. 87.

ὠπόλος, ὅκκ' ἐσορῇ τὰς μηκάδας οἶα βατεῦνται,
 τάκεται ὑφθαλμῶς.

Ib. ἐσβάλητε. Herodot. V. 76. δις ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἐσβαλόντες. VIII. 144. ἐσβαλὼν ἐς τὴν ἡμετέραν. 195, 18. Plutarch, in his Life of Pericles, mentions that the Athenian strategi were obliged to declare upon oath, that they would make two incursions annually into the Megarensian territory. And this seems confirmed by Thucydides, IV. §. 66. τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρου Μεγαρῆς οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει, πιεζόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀθηναίων τῷ πολέμῳ, αἰ κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον δις ἐσβαλλόντων πανστρατία ἐς τὴν χώραν, κ. τ. λ.

Ib. τῶς, i. e. ὡς (see note 693). ἀρωραῖοι, i. e. ἀρυνραῖοι. ω for ου. Lynceus. 143. ὑπνῶν, i. e. ὑπνοῦν. 980. ἡ γερωία, i. e. ἡ γερουσία. 1249. μῶαν, i. e. μουσαν. 1297. ἐκλιπῶα, i. e. ἐκλιποῦσα. Sophr. Fr. 8. ἄρτον γὰρ τις τυρώτα τοῖς παιδίοις ἔαλε. 14. λειοτριχῶσαι. Sapph. Fr. I. 9. καλοὶ δὲ τ' ἄγον | ὠκέες στρώθοι. Ins. Orchom. I. 1. μινὸς Θεῖουθῖω. Ins. Tanag. I. II. ἰώσας, i. e. εἰούσης.

πάσσακι τὰς ἄγλιθας ἐξορύσσετε ;

ΔΙ. τί δαὶ φέρεῖς ; ΜΕ. χοίρους ἐγώνωγα μυστικάς.

ΔΙ. καλῶς λέγεις· ἐπίδειξον. ΜΕ. ἀλλὰ μὰν καλά.

ἄντεινον, αἱ λῆς· ὥς παχεῖα καὶ καλά.

700

ΔΙ. τουτὶ τί ἦν τὸ πρᾶγμα ; ΜΕ. χοῖρος, ναὶ Δία.

ΔΙ. τί λέγεις σύ ; ποδαπὴ χοῖρος ἦδε ; ΜΕ. Μεγαρικά.

ἦ οὐ χοῖρος ἔσθ' ἄδ' ; ΔΙ. οὐκ ἔμοιγε φαίνεται.

ΜΕ. οὐ δεινά ; θᾶσθε τοῦδε τὰς ἀπιστίας·

Ib. ἀρωαῖοι μῆες. Bergler quotes in illustration Synesii epist. 105. δίκην ἀρουραίου μνὸς ἐνεδεδύκει τῇ πέτρᾳ. A far more valuable illustration may be derived from Herodotus, (II. 141.) where he relates the destruction of Sennacharib's army: ἐνθαῦτα ἀπικομένους, τοῖσι ἐναντίοις αὐτοῖσι ἐπιχυθέντας νυκτὸς μὲν ἀρουραίους, κατὰ μὲν φαγέειν τοὺς φαρετρεῶνας αὐτῶν, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τόξα· πρὸς δέ, τῶν ἀσπίδων τὰ ὄχανα, ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίῃ σφίων, γυμνῶν ὅπλων, πεσέειν πολλούς. καὶ νῦν οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς (Sethon scil.) ἔστηκε ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου λίθινος, ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς χειρὸς μὲν, λέγων διὰ γραμμάτων τάδε· ΕΣ ΕΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΟΡΕΩΝ, ΕΥΣΕΒΗΣ ΕΣΤΩ.

697. ἄγλιθας, the kernel on the garlic's head: spica, nucleus allii. Compare Vesp. 679, 680. παρ' Εὐχαρίδου καλτὸς τρεῖς γ' ἄγλιθας μετέπεμψα. Πάσσακι, a stake.

698. τί δαί, What then? Av. 1451. τί δαὶ ποιήσεις ; Vesp. 1211. Pl. 156.

700. ἀντείνω, contraction for ἀνατείνω, lift up. Av. 622. εὐξόμεθ' αὐτοῖς | ἀνατείνοντες τῷ χεῖρ'. 1253. τῆς διακόνου | πρώτης ἀνατείνας τῷ σκελῇ. Pind. Nem. 1. 64. ὁ δ' ὀρθὸν μὲν ἀντεινεν κάρα.

Ib. αἱ, i. e. εἰ. So in oracular responses, which either came from Delphi, or imitated its dialect. Eq. 201. αἶ κα μὴ πωλεῖν, κ. τ. λ., Herodot. IV. 157. αἱ τὸ ἐμεῦ Λιβύην μηλοτρόφον οἶδας ἄμεινον. Plutarch in Pyrrh. 26. αἱ μὲν ἐσσι τὸ γε θεὸς, οὐδὲν μὴ πάθωμεν· οὐ γὰρ ἀδικοῦμεν· αἱ δ' ἄνθρωπος, ἔσεται καὶ τεὸ κάρρων ἄλλος. So also in Æolic Greek:

καὶ γὰρ αἱ φεύγει, ταχέως διώξει,
αἱ δὲ δῶρα μὴ δέχεται, ἀλλὰ δώσει,
αἱ δὲ μὴ φιλεῖ, ταχέως φιλάσει

κοῦκ ἐθέλοισαν. Sapph. Fragm. Mus. Crit. I. 7.

Add, from the Sigeian Inscription, αἱ τε ἴετας, αἱ τε τελεσταὶ αἱ τε δαμοί.

Ib. παχεῖα. The singular number is used; the Megarensian exhibiting first one daughter, and then the other, to his customer.

701. ἦν for ἐστί. Vesp. 183, 1509. Lys. 445. Plato in Cratyl. 387, c.

Ib. ναί, Doric for νή. So v. 774. Br. ed. ναὶ τὸν Διοκλέα.

704. Elmsley, dissatisfied with the plural appearance of ἀπιστίας, edits, οὐ δεινά; θᾶσθε τόνδε τὰς ἀπιστίας. The plural ἀπιστίας, however, does not want a very satisfactory confirmation in a congenial

οὐ φατὶ τόνδε χοῖρον ἤμεν.

705

ἢ λῆς ἀκούσαι φθεγγομένας ; ΔΙ. νῦν τοὺς θεοὺς,
ἔγωγε. ΜΕ. φώνει δὴ τὸ ταχέως, χοιρίον.

οὐ χρῆσθα σιγῇν, ὃ κάκιστ' ἀπολουμένα.
πάλιν τ' ἀποισῶ, ναὶ τὸν Ἑρμᾶν, οἰκαδὺς.

ΚΟ. κοῖ, κοῖ.

710

ΜΕ. αὐτὰ ὅτι χοῖρος ; ΔΙ. νῦν γε χοῖρος φαίνεται.

ἤδη δ' ἄνευ τῆς μητρὸς ἐσθίοιεν ἄν ;

ΜΕ. ναὶ τὸν Ποτειδᾶ, καὶ ἄνευ γὰρ τῷ πατρός.

ΔΙ. τί δ' ἐσθίει μάλιστα ; ΜΕ. πάνθ' ἃ κα διδῶς.

ΔΙ. ἐνεγκάτω τις ἔνδοθεν τῶν ἰσχάδων

715

τοῖς χοιριδίοισιν. ἄρα τρώξονται ; βαβαί,

author : Plato, 5 Rep. 450, c. πολλὰς γὰρ ἀπιστίας ἔχει ἔτι μᾶλλον τῶν
ἐμπροσθεν ὧν διήλθομεν.

705. φατὶ, i. e. φησί. τ for σ. So infr. τὸ for σὺ, Ποτειδᾶ for
Ποσειδᾶ. Lysist. 1251. Ἀραμιτίφ. Pind. Pyth. VIII. 117. ἔμπετες
(i. e. ἐνέπετες) ὑψόθεν. Isth. II. 15. νῦν δ' ἐφίημι. Ins. Orchom. I. 3.
διακατὴς φίκατι, i. e. διακοσίαις εἴκοσι. ἐνιαύτιος, πλούτιος, ap. Etym. M.
p. 156, 17.

706. φθεγγομένας, i. e. φθεγγομένης. Delphic oracle, Herodot. IV.
159. γὰς ἀναδαιομένας.

707. φώνει, "speak," says the parent ; but not a sound is elicited.
Ib. τὸ for σύ. So in the old oracle, quoted by Müller, II. 507.
ποῖ τὸ λαβὼν καὶ ποῖ τὸ καθίζων καὶ ποῖ τὸ οἰκῆσιν (ἀσφαλῶς ἔξεις).

708. ὃ κάκιστ' ἀπολουμένα. So Pl. 456, 713. Eccl. 1052. An. 1467.
Pac. 2. Dem. 445, 19. τοιαύταις τέχναις ὑπὸ τῶν κάκιστ' ἀπολουμένων ἀνθρώ-
πων πάντα τὰ πράγματ' ἀπώλετο.—Still a profound silence is maintained.

709. οἰκαδὺς. At this hateful word, female delicacy is subdued,
and the young lady speaks, as—pigs are wont to speak. Under all
the humour, what a painful proof is here of the manner in which
the feelings connected with native land and home had been out-
raged, and extinguished by this cruel war !

715. ἰσχάδων (ἰσχὺς), dried figs. With this favourite article of
food, and with gold, Lucian baits his hook for the purpose of
catching the pretended philosophers in his humorous dialogue of
Piscator, tom. III. p. 166.

716. βαβαί, astonishing ! Lucian, II. 202. ΜΕΝ. βαβαί, Ὅμηρε,
οἷά σοι τῶν βαφωδίων τὰ κεφάλαια χαμαὶ ἔρριπται ἀγνωστα, καὶ ἀμορφα,
κόνις πάντα, καὶ λῆρος πολὺς, ἀμένηνα ὡς ἀληθῶς κάρηνα. 227. ἀλλ' ἤδη
μὲν ἐπὶ τῷ στομίῳ (orci scil.) ἐσμέν' ἀποβλέπειν χρὴ καὶ ἀποσκοπεῖν πόρ-
ρωθεν τοὺς ἀφικνουμένους. βαβαί· πολλοὶ γε, καὶ ποικίλοι, καὶ πάντες δα-
κρύοντες πλὴν τῶν νεογνῶν τούτων καὶ νηπίων. ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ πάννυ γέγρα-
κότες οὐδύρονται. τί τοῦτο ; ἄρα τὸ φίλτρον αὐτοὺς ἔχει τοῦ βίου ;

οἷον ῥοθιάζουσ', ὃ πολυτίμηθ' Ἡράκλεις.

ποδαπὰ τὰ χοιρί'; ὡς Τραγασαῖα φαίνεται.

ἀλλ' οὐχὶ πᾶσας κατέτραγον τὰς ἰσχάδας.

ME. ἐγὼν γὰρ αὐτῶν τάνδε μίαν ἀνείλومان. 720

ΔΙ. νῆ τὸν Δί', ἀστείω γε τὼ βοσκήματε.

πόσουν πρίωμαί σοι τὰ χοιρίδια; λέγε.

ME. τὸ μὲν ἄτερον τούτων σκορόδων τροπαλίδος,

717. ῥοθιάζουσ'. To express the greedy and obstreperous eating of his pretended swine, the poet uses a verb which properly applies to the noise of waves dashing against a shore, and still more to the noise of seamen impelling their oars vigorously. See Suidas in v.

Ib. πολυτίμηθ'. The nature of this epithet has been explained above. Hence Socrates having ironically addressed the two boasting and ridiculous sophists, Euthydemus and Dionysodorus, as gods, (ἀτεχνῶς γὰρ ἔγωγε σφῶν ὥς περ θεῶν προσαγορεύω,) in the same spirit of irony applies this epithet of divinity to one of them: ὃ πολυτίμητε Εὐθύδημε. Plato in Euthyd. §. 59.

718. Τραγασαῖα. The poet plays on the words Τραγᾶσαι, a town of that name, and τραγεῖν, to eat. For some account of Tragassæ, Elmsley refers his readers to Stephanus of Byzantium. Voss translates the passage:

Woher die Ferklein? Gang gewiss aus Fresslingen.

Had the learned translator been an Englishman, he would perhaps have derived his version from one of our great public schools, more celebrated, however, for intellectual than physical deglutition, and have styled his swine, *Eat-onians*: but these are wretched jokes.

722. πρίωμαί σοι. So immediately below, ἀνήσομαι σοι. Pac. 1261. τοῦτ' ἔγ' ἐγὼ τὰ δόρατα ταῦτ' ἀνήσομαι; Ran. 1229. ἐγὼ πρίωμαι τῷδ'; ELMS.

723. ἄτερον, Doric for ἕτερον. So in the pretended apophthegm of Lycurgus: (Plutarch, 19.) ἂν πτωχοὶ μένητε καὶ μὴ μέσδω (i. e. μείζω) ἄτερος θατέρω ἐρατέητε (ἐράη κτῆμεν, Müller). So also Ach. 787. (Br.) τράφεν, i. e. τρέφειν. Lysist. 1262. Ἄρταμι, i. e. Ἄρτεμι. Müller quotes, as Cretan forms to the same effect, τᾶως, παραιτέρω. Add Hes. Op. 421. δλμον μὲν τριπόδην τάμνειν. 789. ταμνέμεν (Ion. and Doric). Pind. Ol. III. 25. ἀπὸ σκιαρᾶν παγᾶν. 31. σκιαρὸν φύτευμα. 64. τοῖς γὰρ ἐπέτραπεν. Pyth. I. 136. τράποι. III. 97. ἔτραπεν. In Æolic Greek: Sapph. Fr. I. 5. αἶ ποτα κατέρωτα | τᾶς ἐμᾶς αὐδᾶς αἰοῖσα πολλᾶς | ἔκλυες. Also Fr. 32. In the Elean inscription, (Mus. Crit. I. 536.) ἐπιάρω for ἐφίερω or ἐφιερειφ. In the Sigeian inscription, φαργον for ἔργον. In Clarke's inscription, lapos for iepos. Orchom. Ins. I. 1. Ἀρχίαρως. VI. Ἰαρώννμος.

Ib. τροπαλίδος, Doric for τροπηλίδος, a bundle. The Scholiast remarks the touch of pathos which there is in making the Megarian

τὸ δ' ἄτερον, αἱ λῆς, χοίνικος μόνας ἀλῶν.

ΔΙ. ὠνήσομαι σοι· περίμεν' αὐτοῦ. ΜΕ. ταῦτα δή. 725

Ἑρμᾶ ἔμπολαίε, τὰν γυναιῖκα τὰν ἐμὴν

οὕτω μ' ἀποδόσθαι, τὰν τ' ἐμαντῶ ματέρα.

ΣΥ. ὦνθρωπε, ποδαπός; ΜΕ. χοιροπώλας Μεγαρικός.

ΣΥ. τὰ χοιρίδια τοίνυν ἐγὼ φανῶ ταδὶ

πολέμια, καὶ σέ. ΜΕ. τοῦτ' ἐκεῖν', ἵκει πάλιν 730

ὄθενπερ ἀρχὰ τῶν κακῶν ἀμῖν ἔφυ.

ΣΥ. κλάων μεγαριεῖς. οὐκ ἀφήσεις τὸν σάκον;

ΜΕ. Δικαιοῖπολι, Δικαιοῖπολι, φαντάζομαι

ὑπὸ του. ΔΙ. τίς ὁ φαίνων σ' ἐστίν; ἀγορανόμοι,

τοὺς συκοφάντας οὐ θύραζ' ἐξείρξετε; 735

a purchaser of the very articles, garlic and salt, which, previous to the war, he had been accustomed to sell.

725. ταῦτα δή. Elmsley, comparing Vesp. 142, 851, 1008. Eq.

111. Pac. 275. supposes the word δράσω to be understood. Heindorf quotes the same passages as ellipses of the Platonic expression: ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ, ἔφη, ὑπάρξει. Phædon. §. 61.

726. Ἑρμᾶ ἔμπολαίε. In the enumeration of Mercury's titles (Pl. 1155.) this one, connecting him with traffic and purchase (ἐμπολή), is not forgotten:

Ἑρμ. ἀλλ' ἐμπολαῖον. Καρ. ἀλλὰ πλουτοῦμεν. τί οὖν

Ἑρμῆν παλιγκάπηλον ἡμᾶς δεῖ τρέφειν.

727. ἀποδόσθαι. The verb δὲς is to be understood here. Vesp.

169. ἀποδόσθαι βούλομαι | τὸν δνον. Pac. 1205. ἀφ' ὧν γὰρ ἀπεδόμυσθα κάκερδάναμεν.

729. φανῶ. Isoc. 367, b. οἰκάδα γὰρ, ἐφ' ἣ πολλὰ χρήματα ἦν ἐγὼ δεδωκώς, ἔφη, τίς ὡς οὖσαν ἀνδρὸς Δηλίου.

730. τοῦτ' ἐκεῖν'. To the examples of this phrase given above, add Lucian, III. 230. VII. 171. Dem. 583, 16. καὶ προσελθόντος μοι Βλεπαίου τοῦ τραπέζιτου τηλικούτ' ἀνεκράγετε, ὡς, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο, χρήματά μου ληφόμενου, ὥστε, κ. τ. λ. For what follows, compare sup. v. 463—7.

731. ἀμῖν for ἡμῖν.

ἀλλ' ἐὼν φίλος ἀμῖν λέχος ἄρυσσο νεώτερος. Sapph. Fragm. 12.

αἱ γὰρ μὲν κόγχαί ὥσπερ ἐξ ἐνὸς κελεύματος

κεχάναντι ἀμῖν πᾶσαι.

Sophr. Fragm. 13.

732. κλάων μεγαριεῖς. For examples of this mode of expression in the tragic writers, see Monk's Hippol. p. 135. κλάων μεγαριεῖς, i. e. λιμώξεις, Schneider and Passow.

733. Hesych. φαντάζομαι· συκοφαντοῦμαι.

735. ἐξείρξετε. Eccl. 11. ὀφθαλμὸν οὐδεὶς τὸν σὸν ἐξείργει δόμων.

τί δὴ μαθὼν φαίνεις ἄνευ-θρυαλλίδος ;

ΣΥ. οὐ γὰρ φανῶ τοὺς πολεμίους ; ΔΙ. κλάων γε σὺ,
εἰ μὴ τέρῳσε συκοφαντήσεις τρέχων.

ΜΕ. οἷον τὸ κακὸν ἐν ταῖς Ἀθάναις τοῦτ' ἐνι.

ΔΙ. θάρρει, Μεγαρίκ'· ἀλλ' ἥς τὰ χοιρίδι' ἀπέδου 740
τιμῆς, λαβὲ ταυτὶ τὰ σκόροδα καὶ τοὺς ἄλας,
καὶ χαίρε πόλλ'. ΜΕ. ἀλλ' ἀμὲν οὐκ ἐπιχώριον.

736. τί δὴ παθὼν, Bruckn. τί δαὶ παθὼν, Elmsley. But this formula and that in the text are not to be confused ; the one being founded on an act of the understanding, the other on that of the feelings. τί δὴ μαθὼν, upon what rational grounds, on what process of the understanding ?

Ib. φαίνεις. The double sense of this word, to inform against, and to cause to shine, gives the poet an opportunity of indulging in one of those plays of words, in which his audience so much delighted.

Ib. θρυαλλίδος. Lucian's Timon makes use of this word to throw contempt on the thunder of Jupiter. Θάπτον γοῦν τῶν ἐπιορκεῖν τις ἐπιχειροῦντων ἔωλον θρυαλλίδα φοβηθείη ἂν, ἣ τὴν τοῦ πανδαμάτορος κεραυνοῦ φλόγα. I. 72. It also recalls one of the emendations of the matchless Porson. Who but he could have darted into the following mixture of poetry and prose (διμύξον δὲ λύχνον εἶρηκε Φιλύλλιος σω καὶ θρυαλλίδ' ἠνδρην, Notes in Schweigh. Athen. XV. 701, f.), and brought up from the confusion this pure trochaic : καὶ λύχνον διμύξον οἶσω, καὶ θρυαλλίδ', ἦν δέη.

737. κλάων γε σὺ. Eccl. 1027. ἀλλ' ἔμπορος εἶναι σκήψομαι. κλάων γε σὺ. Frag. Aristoph. (Dindorf.) p. 134.

γίναί, τί τὸ ψοφῆσάν ἐσθ'. β. ἀλεκτρυὼν
τὴν κύλικα καταβέβηκεν. α. οἰμώζουσά γε.

738. εἰ—συκοφαντήσεις. To the examples of a double future with εἰ, given above, add a few instances where one of these futures is understood. Ran. 252. Βαρ. δεινὰ τὰρα πεισόμεισθα. Διον. δεινότερα δ' ἔγωγ', ἐλαύνων | εἰ διαρραγήσομαι. Pac. 261. Πολ. οὐκοῦν παρ' Ἀθηναίων γε μεταβρέξει ταχύ ; Κυδ. ἔγωγε νῆ Δί'· εἰ δὲ μὴ γε, κλαύσομαι. 384. ὦ ποιηροί, μὴ σιωπάτ'· εἰ δὲ μὴ, λακήσεται. Eccl. 962, 1061. Lys. 779. Vespr. 435, 1444. Eq. 609, 1158. Ran. 1133. Av. 548.

742. χαίρε πόλλ'. Sapph. Fr. 41. χαίρε, νύμφη, χαίρε, τίμει γαμβρέ, πολλά. Fr. 68. πολλά μοι τὰν Πολυάνακτος παῖδα χαίρειν [λέγω]. The return to this form of salutation was naturally provocative of a play of words : so in Plautus's Asinaria,

A. Vale. P. Aliquanto amplius valerem, si hic maneres.

A. Salve. P. Salvere mi jubes, quoi tu abiens affers morbum.

Act. III. Sc. 3.

Ib. ἐπιχώριον. To the instances before given of this word, add

ΔΙ. πολυπραγμοσύνη νυν εἰς κεφαλὴν τρέποιτ' ἐμοί.

Pl. 342. Nub. 601. Thes. 907. Ran. 461. Pindar Pyth. IV. 141. Nem. III. 116. V. 82, and elsewhere. The most characteristic use of the word however occurs in that passage of the Nubes, where Strepsiades receives his son with so much exultation from the school of the sophists:

ὡς ἤδομαί σου πρῶτα τὴν χροιάν ἰδών.
 νῦν μὲν γ' ἰδεῖν εἰ πρῶτον ἐξαρνητικὸς
 κἀντιλογικὸς, καὶ τοῦτο τοῦπιχώριον
 ἀτεχνῶς ἐπανθεῖ, τὸ κ' "τί λέγεις σύ;" καὶ δοκεῖν
 ἀδικοῦντ' ἀδικεῖσθαι καὶ κακουργοῦντ', οἷδ' ὅτι.
 ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου τ' ἐστὶν Ἀττικὸν βλέπος.

Nub. 1171—6.

Good, good, my boy; thou'rt now as I would see thee!
 Quip, quirk, and lie—denial and rejoinder—
 Thy face is master of them all: that flower
 Of speech indigenious, (*mimics*) "*what might the gentleman*
Be pleas'd to observe," blooms bonnily upon thee!
 To injure—and yet seem th' offended party;—
 To be a knave, yet wear the garb of honesty—
 Yes, yes, all's right; and thy unblushing front
 Bears the true Attic stamp upon it.

Hence will be better understood a bitter remark on Demosthenes by the great rival orator. τὰ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς μητρὸς, Σκύθης, βάρβαρος ἑλληνίζων τῇ φωνῇ· ὅθεν καὶ τὴν πονηρίαν οὐκ ἐπιχώριός ἐστι. 78, 25.

743. πολυπραγμοσύνη. This word, among other senses, implies the introduction of any thing foreign to the matter immediately in hand. This the Megarensian does, by turning what was meant merely as a private farewell, into a reflection on the political condition of his country. Boissonade has proposed the following punctuation and explanation of the text: πολυπραγμοσύνης, νῦν εἰς κεφαλὴν τρέποιτό μοι. Dic. *Vire valeque multum!* MEG. *Sed valere apud nos moris non est.* Dic. *Oh loquendi intemperantiam!* In meum jam vertat caput formula inauspicator! FR. BOISSONADE. Heindorf had previously made the same punctuation; but Reisig justly objects to the want of the article under such an arrangement. The sense, (ironically expressed,) which this difficult verse requires is much more obvious than its construction: *May what your impertinence leads you to reject, fall upon my own head!* On the busy meddling spirit, which is implied in the word πολυπραγμοσύνη, and which so much distinguished the Athenian character, some remarks will be made on a future occasion: the fullest developement of this spirit in the writings of Aristophanes occurs in the Plutus 906—919.

Ib. εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν τρέποιτ'. Herodot. I. 39. ἐς κεφαλὴν ταύτην τραπεσθαι. Dein. 104, 5. ἀλλ' ἢ ἐκ τοῦ ἄλλου βίου ξμφυτος αλσχροκέρδεια

^k Apparently a dialectic expression, intended to embarrass an opponent, or give the speaker time to arrange his thoughts.

ME. ὦ χοιρίδια, πειρῆσθε κᾶνις τῷ πατρὸς
 παίειν ἐφ' ἅλι τὰν μάδδαν, αἶκα τις διδῶ. 745
 XO. εὐδαιμονεῖ γ' ἄνθρωπος. οὐκ ἤκουσας οἱ προβαίνειν
 τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦ βουλευµατος ; καρπώσεται γὰρ ἄνῃρ

καὶ πονηρία ταῦτα εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῷ τέτραφε. Dem. 322, 21. τί οὖν, ὦ κατάραι, ἐμοὶ περὶ τούτων λοιδορεῖ, καὶ λέγεις ἃ σοὶ καὶ τοῖς σοῖς οἱ θεοὶ τρέφειαν εἰς κεφαλὴν ; 381, 14. οὐκοῦν ταῦτα συνεύχετο οὗτος καὶ κατηρᾶτο τῇ πατρίδι, ἃ νῦν εἰς κεφαλὴν ὑμᾶς αὐτῷ δεῖ τρέφαι. 1491, 8. ἀπάσας τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεις τοιοῦτων λόγων ἐπλησαν, οἷων εἰς κεφαλὴν αὐτῶν τρέφειεν οἱ θεοί.

744. κᾶνις, i. e. καὶ ἄνευ. Compare Inscript. by Letronne in the Journ. des Sav. 1828. March. p. 184. Lyc. 350. Nic. Al. 419. Passow.

745. παίειν, *to eat*. Hesychius: παίειν τύπτει, πλήττει, κρούει, δέρει· ἢ ἐσθίει. Passow observes, "compare with πάω, πατέομαι, ἐπασάμην, from which the Latin, *pasco*: it has nothing in common with παίειν, *to strike*."

Ib. ἐφ' ἅλι τὰν μάδδαν, *salted brevis*. Brunck compares Eq. 707. ἐπὶ τῷ φάγοις ἤδιστ' ἄν ; ἐπὶ βαλαντίῳ ; and Pac. 123. ἔξερ' ἐν ὥρῃ | κολλύραν μεγάλην, καὶ κόνδυλον ὄψον ἐπ' αὐτῇ : adding, "ἐπὶ hic significat *cum*, et jungitur ei rei quæ præter opsonium, aut obsonii loco, ad vescendum datur." The preposition seems also to have the force of that French construction, by which the latter of two substantives is put in the dative case, as *le marché au foin*, 'the hay-market ;' *la soupe au jus*, 'gravity-soup ;' *boudin au ris*, 'rice-pudding.' Voss translates, imitating the broken Greek of the original, "Gesalzenen Broi zu schlappa," *to lap salted brevis*.

Ib. τὰν μάδδαν. Though some attempt has been made in the preceding remarks to illustrate the Peloponnesian, Sicilian, and Laconic varieties of the Doric language, a little chorus from the *Lysistrata* will be found in the Appendix, (note M.) which, besides its own intrinsic merit, will enable the student to pursue his investigations a little further in the Lacedæmonian branch of the Doric tongue. Considering the deceptions which even scholars of high literary reputation have not scrupled, to their infinite disgrace, to practise on such points, (see Porson's remarks in his Review of Payne Knight's "Analytical Essay, &c." and Lord Aberdeen's Letter on the Amyclean Marbles, in Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey,) it is necessary for the student to be at least master of the elements of this branch of Greek literature.

745, 6. οἱ—τοῦ βουλευµατος. Similar to οἱ κακῶν, οἱ τύχης, *to what degree of*.

747. καρπώσεται, *will reap the fruits of his labour* : more commonly with an accusative following. Vesp. 519. καρπουμένῳ τῇν Ἑλλάδα. Eurip. Hippol. 1425. πένθη μέγιστα δρακύνων καρπούμεναι. Dem. 478, 2. ταῦτον τὴν δόξαν τὸ τῆς πόλεως ὄνομα καρποῦται. Lysias, 174, 1. καρπωσαμένους τὰς τῆς πόλεως συμφοράς.

ἐν τὰγορᾷ καθήμενος·
 καὶ εἰσὶν τις Κτησίας,
 ἡ συκοφάντης ἄλλος, οἰ-
 μώζων καθεδεῖται·
 οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων ὑποψωνῶν σε πημανεῖ τι·
 οὐδ' ὥστιεῖ Κλεωνύμφ·
 χλαῖναν δ' ἔχων φανὴν δίει·
 κού ξυντυχῶν σ' Ὑπέρβολος
 δικῶν ἀναπλήσει·
 οὐδ' ἐντυχὼν ἐν τὰγορᾷ πρόσεισί σοι βαδίζων

750

755

750. οἰμώζων. Eccl. 942. οἰμώζων ἄρα νῆ Δία. Dem. 938, 1. το-
 ηροῦ γὰρ ταῦτ' ἐστὶ σοφιστοῦ καὶ οἰμωζομένου.

752. ὑποψωνεῖν, to cheat, to deceive in the purchase of provisions.
 Schneid. Passow.

Ib. πημανεῖ τι. Dind. vulg. πημανεῖται. Elmsley, observing that
 he knew of no other place where πημαίνεισθαι was used in an active
 sense, had also suggested πημανεῖ τι. Shutz and Bekker retain the
 old reading. Il. Γ. 299. ὁπότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνευαν. Hes.
 Th. 231. ὄρκον θ', ὅς δὴ πλείστον ἐπιχθονίους ἀνθρώπους | πημαίνει. He-
 rodot. IX. 13. καὶ οὔτε ἐπήμεινε οὔτε ἐσινέετο γῆν τὴν Ἀττικὴν. Soph.
 Aj. 1155. εἰ γὰρ ποιήσεις, ἴσθι πημαινούμενος.

753. ὥστιεῖ. Kidd has with great industry collected every pos-
 sible illustration of his great master's observations on Attic futures.
 See his second edition, pp. 117—122.

754. φανὴν, shining, white. Eccl. 347. σισύρα φανὴ, newly washed.
 What is implied in the text I do not understand, unless some allu-
 sion is meant to the verb φαίνω, signifying, that though he wears a
 contraband cloak, he is safe from legal accusation.

Ib. δίει, second pers. sing. pres. tense of δίδεμι; but like all com-
 pounds of εἶμι, ire, having a future signification.

755. ξυντυχῶν, generally followed by a dative case. Vesp. 132 3:
 τύπτων ἅπαντας, ἦν τις αὐτῷ ξυντύχη. Nub. 608. ἡ Σελήνη συντυχοῦ
 ἡμῖν ἐπέστειλεν φράσαι. Ran. 197. τῷ ξυνέτυχον ἐξίων;

Ib. Hyperbolus. This worthy successor of the demagog-
 Cleon will come under notice in the Equites.

756. δικῶν ἀναπλήσει. Nub. 1023. καὶ πρὸς τούτοις τῆς Ἀντιμάχο-
 καταπυγούνης ἀναπλήσει.

757. ἐντυχῶν—σοι, having dropped upon you. The pronoun α-
 πears to belong to this participle. Nub. 689. ἐντυχῶν Ἀμυνία. Ran. 2.
 283. ἐγὼ δέ γ' εὐχαίμην ἂν ἐντυχεῖν τινί. Pac. 1314. πλακοῦσιν ἐντυχεῖ-
 Isoc. 219, d. πολλοῖς καὶ καινοῖς λόγοις ἐντεύχονται περὶ αὐτῆς. Dem. 1.
 396, 7. αὐτὸς δὲ ἰδία πάντα τὸν χρόνον ἐντυγχάνων οὐδ' ὀτιοῦν ἐπαύσα-
 Φιλίππ. Id. 1427, 20. ἐγὼ θαυμάζω, τί δὴ ποτε, πρὶν μὲν εἰς τὴν ἐ-

Κρατῖνος, αἰὲ κεκαρμένος μοιχὸν μιᾷ μαχαίρᾳ,
ὁ περιπόνηρος Ἀρτέμων,
ὁ ταχὺς ἄγαν τὴν μουσικὴν,
ὄζων κακὸν τῶν μασχαλῶν

760

κλησίαν ἀναβῆναι, ὅτε τις ἂν ὑμῶν ἐντύχη, οὗτος εὐπόρως εἰπεῖν ἔχει δι' αὐτὸν τὰ παρόντα πράγματα βελτίω γένοιτο· καὶ πάλιν, κ. τ. λ. Lysias, 97, 31. Though most commonly found with a dative case, it is sometimes followed by a genitive: Herodot. IV. 140. λελυμένος τῆς γεφύρης ἐντυχόντες. Soph. Phil. 1333. τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἐντυχῶν Ἀσκληπιδῶν.

758. Cratinus. Not the comic poet, but a composer of melodies, whose foppery and effeminacy rendered him ridiculous. He meets with a reward equally ridiculous in a following part of the play.

Ib. Κρατῖνος αἰὲ. "Particula αἰὲ in iambicis versibus ita tantum prima corripitur, si ipsa per se sola pedem versus cuiusque implet et complectitur." Reisig. p. 45. To get rid of this difficulty, he proposes to read Κρατῖνος ἀποκεκαρμένος, citing in confirmation Thes. 838. σκάφιον ἀποκεκαρμένην: and Av. 806. σκάφιον ἀποτετιμένον. Bentley had previously suggested ἀνακεκαρμένος.

Ib. κεκαρμένος μοιχὸν, *smoothly shaven*. An effeminate mode of shaving the hair was sometimes termed μοιχὸς, sometimes κῆπος.

Ib. μιᾷ μαχαίρᾳ. The μία μάχαιρα is here opposed to the διπλὴ μάχαιρα. The first answered to our *razor*, and shaved clean away; the second, like a pair of *scissors* or *shears*, was employed merely to clip the hair.

759. ὁ περιπόνηρος Ἀρτέμων. The Cratinus of the preceding verse is still intended in this periphrasis. The allusion, and the play of words contained in it, will be easily understood from the following explanation. The real Artemon was a famous engineer and machinist in the time of Aristides the Just, whom a lameness, whether natural or contracted, obliged to be carried to his operations, wherever they took place, in a litter. This circumstance, together with his extreme skill, gave rise to the proverbial expression of περιφόρητος Ἀρτέμων, an appellation afterwards applied to any man of distinguished merit in his profession. Our satiric poet, in speaking of *his* Artemon, cleverly slides the word περιφόρητος (*carried about in a litter*) into the word περιπόνηρος, which needs no explanation.

760. ὁ ταχὺς ἄγαν τὴν μουσικὴν. The same Cratinus is still spoken of. Brunck translates the words *expeditus musica*, and is followed by Voss. *So nimble and quick in the art of music*. Locella (ad Xenoph. Ephes. p. 126.) prefers Bergler's translation, *extemporeus poeta*.

761. ὄζων κακὸν, κ. τ. λ. The image, not very delicate, is familiar to classical readers: *whose armpits smell sadly of a Tragasæan father*.

Ib. τῶν μασχαλῶν. To two constructions already illustrated, as belonging to verbs of smelling and breathing, may now be added a

πατὺρ Τραγασαίου·

οὐδ' αὖθις αὖ σε σκώψεται Παύσων ὁ παμπόνηρος,
Λυσίστρατός τ' ἐν τὰγορᾷ, Χολαργέων ὄνειδος,

third, viz. a genitive expressing the part or object from which the smell is emitted: Eccl. 524. τῆς κεφαλῆς ὁ ζω μύρου. In this latter construction the verb is often used impersonally: Vesp. 1058. τῶν ἱματίων ὁρῆσει δεξιότητος, *there will be a smell of cleverness from your garments.* Pl. 1020. ὁρῶν τε τῆς χρῶας ἔφασκεν ἡδύ μου. Pac. 529. τοῦ μὲν γὰρ (i. e. *from the military knapsack*) ὁρῶν κρομμυοξυρεγμίας, | ταύτης δ' (i. e. *Ὀρόρα*) ὁπώρας, ὑποδοχῆς, Διονυσίων. Herodot. III. ἀπόζει δὲ τῆς χώρης τῆς Ἀραβίης θεσπέσιον ὡς ἡδύ.

Ib. μασχαλῶν. Eccl. 60. πρῶτον μὲν γ' ἐχὼ τὰς μασχάλας | λόχμης δασυτέρας.

762. πατὺρ Τραγασαίου. As the poet on a former occasion played on the words Τραγᾶσαι and τραγεῖν, we have here a similar paronomasia on the words Τραγᾶσαι and τράγος. The whole is a periphrasis for the word τραγομάσχαλον, which word, as Bergler observes, is found in Pac. 813.

763, 4. οὐδέ—τε. On this construction, by no means a usual one, a most distinguished scholar has done me the honour to answer my inquiries as follows: "In οὐδέ the δὲ refers to what has gone before; the τε couples Λυσίστρατος with Παύσων with reference to σκώψεται, but it has no reference to the δὲ in οὐδέ."

Ib. αὖθις αὖ, *again, a second time.* A reduplication common in Aristophanes: Thes. 551. ἀκούετ', ὦ γυναῖκες, οἳ εἶρκεν ἡ πανούργος | ἡμᾶς ἅπασας αὖθις αὖ. Ran. 304. ἐκ κυμάτων γὰρ αὖθις αὖ γαλὴν' ὀρῶ. 1234. ὄρᾳς, προσῆψεν αὖθις αὖ τὴν λήκυθον. Av. 59. ποιήσεις τοί με κόπτειν αὖθις αὖ; 789. κατ' ἂν ἐμπλησθεῖς ἐφ' ἡμᾶς αὖθις αὖ κατέπτато. Add 792, 796, 895. So also αὖθις πάλιν, αὖθις αὖ πάλιν.

Ib. Παύσων. This person is alluded to also in the Thes. 949-Pl. 602. The Scholiast speaks of him as a painter by profession.

Ib. παμπόνηρος. Eq. 416, 1283. Ran. 921. and elsewhere. Dem. 267, 4. τὸ λαβεῖν οὖν τὰ διδόμενα ὁμολογῶν ἔννομον εἶναι, τὸ χάριν τούτων ἀποδοῦναι παρανόμων γράφῃ· ὁ δὲ παμπόνηρος ἄνθρωπος καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρὸς καὶ βᾶσκανος ὧντος ποῖός τις ἂν εἴη πρὸς θεῶν; οὐχ ὁ τοιοῦτος; In Alciphron's pleasant account of a parasite's dream: ἐν τούτῳ δὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος Ἀθηναίων εἰς τὸ θέατρον προελθόντες, ἐβόων προχειρίσασθαι με στρατηγόν· μεσούσης δὲ τῆς χειροτονίας, ὁ παμπονήρὸς ἀλεκτρονῶν ἀνεβόησε, καὶ τὸ φῶσμα ἠφανίσθη. lib. III. ep. 10.

764. Λυσίστρατος. This person, according to the Scholiast, had brought reproach on his burgh (Cholargeis) by his effeminacy, his addiction to gambling, and his poverty; the latter most probably occasioned by his vicious propensities. The same person, or one of the same name, is alluded to Vesp. 787, 1301-8. Eq. 1265.

Ib. ἐν τὰγορᾷ. The agora occupies too prominent a place in the Aristophanic writings, not to merit a few quotations from them on the subject. And, first, for the *numbers*, who frequented it: Pl.

ὁ περιαιουργὸς τοῖς κακοῖς,
ρίγων τε καὶ πεινῶν ἀεὶ
πλεῖν ἢ τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας
τοῦ μηνὸς ἐκάστου.

765

787. ἐμέ γάρ τις οὐ προσεῖπε; ποῖος οὐκ ὄχλος | περιεστεφάνωσεν ἐν ἀγορᾷ
πρεσβυτικός; Hence the ideas of pushing, jostling, and crowding,
so commonly connected with a Grecian agora. Pac. 1007. ἀθρόους
| ὀψωνούντας τυρβάζεσθαι | Μορύχῳ, Τελέῳ, Γλαυκίτῃ, ἄλλοις | τένθαις
πολλοῖς. So supr. οἱδ' ὥσπερ Κλεωνύμῳ. Here all the news and
gossip of Athens were detailed. Supr. v. 21. οἱ δ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ λαλοῦσι.
Nub. 1003. οὐ στωμύλλων κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν τριβολεκτράπελ', οἷαπερ οἱ
νῦν. Ib. 1052. JUST. ταῦτ' ἐστὶ ταῦτ' ἐκεῖνα, | ἃ τῶν νεανίσκων ἀεὶ δι'
ἡμέρας λαλούντων | πληρὲς τὸ βαλανεῖον ποιεῖ, κενὰς δὲ τὰς παλαιστράς.
INJUST. εἴτ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ τὴν διατριβὴν ψέγεις' ἐγὼ δ' ἐπαυνῶ. Eq. 1373.
Vesp. 492. Th. 577. Besides the idlers, every species of 'trickster
and sharper was to be found in the same spot. Eq. 634. ἄγε δὴ
Σιταλκοὶ καὶ Φένικες, ἦν δ' ἐγὼ, | Βερέσχεθοί τε καὶ Κόβαλοι καὶ Μόθων, |
ἀγορά τ', ἐν ἧ παῖς ὦν ἐπαιδεύθη ἐγὼ. These choice spirits made the
agora almost their domicile, as they also considered it their place
of education and birth. Eq. 293. CL. βλέψον εἰς μ' ἀσκαρδάμυκτος.
ISIC. ἐν ἀγορᾷ κἀγὼ τέθραμμαι. Ib. 1256. DEM. ἐμοὶ δὲ γ' ὁ τι σοὶ
τοῦνομ' εἶπ'. ISIC. 'Αγοράκριτος' ἐν τᾷγορᾷ γάρ κρινόμενος ἐβασκόμην.
Hence the name and character which attached to such persons:
Eq. 218. τὰ δ' ἄλλα σοὶ πρόσεστι δημαγωγικά, | φωνὴ μιὰρὰ, γέγονας
κακῶς, ἀγοραῖος εἶ. Ran. 1015. and the consequent aversion ex-
pressed by all honourable minds to every thing connected with an
Athenian agora, substantively or adjectively. Nub. 990. JUST. πρὸς
ταῦτ', ὃ μεράκιον, θαρρῶν ἐμέ τὸν κρείττω λόγον αἰροῦ' | κῆπιστήσῃ μισεῖν
ἀγορὰν καὶ βαλανεῖον ἀπέχεσθαι. Aristophanes, on the subject of his
own writings: Pac. 748. ἐποίησε τέχνην μεγάλην ἡμῖν ἀπύργωσ' οἰκοδο-
μήσας | ἔπεσιν μεγάλοις καὶ διανοίαις καὶ σκώμμασιν οὐκ ἀγοραῖοις. Plato,
in Protag. 347, c. τῶν φαύλων καὶ ἀγοραίων ἀνθρώπων. And the still
stronger language of Isocrates, in one of those comparisons which
he delighted to draw between the state of the Athenian democracy
as it subsisted in the days of Solon and Cleisthenes, and as it was
found in his own time: οὕτω δ' ἔφευγον τὴν ἀγορὰν, ὥστ' εἰ καὶ ποτε
διελθεῖν ἀναγκασθεῖεν, μετὰ πολλῆς αἰδοῦς καὶ σωφροσύνης ἐφαίνοντο τοῦτο
ποιούντες. Areopagit. Orat. 149, c.

765. περιαιουργός, (περὶ, ἀιουργός,) coloured round with purple.
Hence the sense, dipped or immersed in ills.

767. πλεῖν, Attic dialect for πλέον. Pl. 1184. πλεῖν ἢ μυριοί. Ran.
18, 90, 91, 1129. Nub. 1041, &c.

Ib. τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας. Eccl. 808. Elmsley observes that the

¹ To those conversant with our own early dramatic literature, the agora of Athens will in this respect be found to resemble the "Paul's aisle" of our ancestors.

ΒΟ. ἴττω Ἡρακλῆς, ἕκαμόν γα τὰν τύλαν κακῶς.

Greeks were fond of expressing a *month* rather by the number of days which it contained, than by the word *month* itself; as the French prefer *huit jours*, *quinze jours*, to *une semaine*, *deux semaines*. The following references will serve to justify this remark: Thucyd. V. 47. Isoc. 388, e. Lysias, 93, 4. 183, 24. Dem. 16, 27. 529, 18. Æsch. 58, 4. Boeckh's Staatshaus. d. Athenen, II. 201. λογισάσθων δὲ οἱ λογιστὰι ὡς τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν τὰ ὀφειλόμενα τοῖς θεοῖς. (The English Translation, which has hitherto been quoted, does not embrace this portion of Boeckh's work.)

769. The contrasts between the Megarensian, who has just left the stage, and the Theban, who succeeds him, are thus alluded to by a writer in the Quarterly Review, XXIII. 485. "The two country people, who are introduced as attending Dicæopolis's market, are not merely a Megarian and a Theban distinguished by a difference of dialect and behaviour; they are the two extremes of rustic character: the one, (the Megarian,) depressed by indigence into meanness, is shifting and selfish, with habits of coarse fraud and vulgar jocularly. The caricature, to be sure, is extravagant, but is a caricature of the genus. The Theban is the direct opposite; a primitive, hearty, frank, unsuspicious, easy-minded fellow: he comes to market, with his followers, in a kind of old fashioned rustic triumph, with his bag-pipers attending him. Dicæopolis (the Athenian, the medium between the two extremes before described) immediately exhibits his superior refinement, by suppressing their minstrelsy; and the honest Theban, instead of being offended, joins in condemning them."

Ib. ἴττω for ἴστω. The Bæotian dialect inclines more to the Æolic than the Doric ^m dialect, (Kidd's Dawes, p. 179. Mus. Crit. II. 573. Müller, II. 485. Kruse, I. 492.): but no great difference of illustration will be required from what was used in the Megarian dialect, which, as Müller observes, probably gives a tolerably correct notion of the Doric used in the Peloponnese, Sparta excepted. Sappho, Fr. II. 2. ἀνὴρ, ὅστις ἐναντίον τοι | ἰσθάνει. Fr. 66. ὅστινας γὰρ εὖ θῶ, κῆνοί με μάλιστα σίνον. On the crasis ἴττω Ἡρακλῆς, see Dawes, §. 133. and a long note by Kidd.

Ib. Ἡρακλῆς. To shew the propriety of this exclamation, so instantly put into the mouth of this Theban farmer, would be to transcribe a large portion of the odes of Pindar. In the comic writings are to be found of course the baser materials of this ⁿ hero-god, or god-man, who plays so singular a part in the mythologies

^m So also in metre, Hermann observes, that in the Odes of the great poet of Thebes, Ol. III. VI. VIII. XI. XII. Pyth. I. III. IV. Nem. I. V. X. XI. Isth. I.—VI. incline to the Doric—Ol. I. II. X. Pyth. II. V.—VIII. XI. Nem. III. VI. VII. to the Æolic harmony. Heyne's Pind. III. 271.

ⁿ See Pindar, Nem. III. 38. The following passage in Lucian is not a little remarkable: καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος (Hercules) ἀποβαλὼν ὁπόσον ἀνθρώπειον εἶχε παρὰ τῆς μητρὸς, καὶ καθαρὸν τε, καὶ ἀκήρατον φέρων τὸ θεῖον, ἀνέπτυτο ἐς τοὺς θεοὺς διευκρινηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρός. IV. 10. See also Herodot. II. 43, 145.

κατάθου τὸ τὰν γλάχων' ἀτρέμας, Ἴσμηνία· 770

ὕμεις δ', ὅσοι Θείβαθεν αὐληταὶ πάρα,—

ΔΙ. (*interrupting*) παῦ' ἐς κόρακας· οἱ σφῆκες οὐκ ἀπὸ
τῶν θυρῶν ;

πόθεν προσέπτανθ' οἱ κακῶς ἀπολούμενοι

ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν μοι Χαιριδῆς βομβαύλιοι.

ΒΟ. νῆ τὸν Ἰόλαον, ἐπιχαρίττως γ', ὧ ξένε· 775

of antiquity ; but his diviner portion is to be studied in the great poet of his native town.

Ib. ἔκαμόν γα τὰν τύλαν κακῶς, *my back, or shoulders, ache sadly*. Τύλη implies that induration of the skin which comes on the hand from hard work, and on the shoulders from carrying heavy weights. Hence put for the shoulders or back itself.

770. γλάχων', *penny-royal*. Theoc. Idyl. V. 56. γλάχων' ἀνθεῦσαν.

771. Θείβαθεν: εἰ for η. So Hes. Op. 555. μεῖς (i. e. μὴν) γὰρ χαλεπώτατος οὔτος | χειμέριος. Pind. Nem. V. 82. μεῖς ἐπιχώριος. In the Bæotian inscriptions found by Col. Leake (Mus. Crit. II. 570.) occur such forms as *μεινος* . . *χαριτευσίων* . . *εποεῖσε* . . *ποεῖτας* . . *αυλειτας*. In the Orchomenian inscriptions (Rose) we find, Inscript. I. 1. *μεινός* Θειλουθίω (μηνός Θηλυθίου) Εὐμείλο (Εὐμήλον). 3. *μεινός* πράτω. *πλείθος*. μεῖ (μῆ). Coreyt. Decret. p. 280. ὅπει (ὅπη). Orchom. V. Βοιωτοὶ τὸν τρίποδα ἀνέθεικαν τῆς χαριτευσσι. Ib. Θειβήω. VI. χοραγεῖσαντες.

Ib. πάρα, i. e. *πάρεισι*. Homer and Herodotus. Πάρα even sometimes stands for *πάρειμι*. Valck. Phoen. 1490.

772. παῦ' ἐς κοράκας, *cease, with a mischief to you*. The same words occur Av. 889. Pl. 604. Pac. 500. ἔρρ' ἐς κόρακας. Pl. 782. Thes. 1079. βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας. Pac. 1221. ἀπόφερ' ἐς κόρακας. Pl. 394. Pac. 19, 117. ἐς κόρακας.

Ib. οἱ σφῆκες. The word *hummel*, which in German signifies both a *humble-bee* and a sort of *bag-pipe*, enables Voss to embrace both the primitive and metaphorical meaning of the original. The cause of Dicæopolis' aversion for flute-music has already been explained.

773. οἱ κακῶς ἀπολούμενοι. Eccl. 1076. Th. 879.

774. Χαιριδῆς, *pupils of Chæris*. This flute-player has been previously ridiculed in this drama: he is again satirized in the Pax:

ἦν Χαίρις ὕμῳ ἴδῃ,
πρόσεισιν αὐλῶν ἄκλη-
τος, κἄτα σάφ' οἶδ' ὅτι
φυσῶντι καὶ πονομένῳ
προσδώσετε δῆπον.

Pac. 951.

Ib. βομβαύλιοι. The poet plays on the words *βομβύλιος*, a *humble-bee*, and *αὐλήτης*.

775. νῆ τὸν Ἰόλαον. The fervid affection which the Pindaric writings exhibit for the character of Hercules, extends itself to

Θείβαθι γὰρ φυσᾶντες ἐξόπισθέ μου
 τᾶνθεια τὰς γλάχωνος ἀπέκιξαν χαμαί.
 ἀλλ' εἴ τι βούλει, πρίασο, τῶν ἐγὼ φέρω,
 τῶν ὀρταλίων, ἧ τῶν τετραπτερυλλίδων.

that of his attendant and charioteer, Iolaus. Olymp. IX. 148. Nem. III. 63. Pyth. IX. 137. XI. 92. Isth. I. 20. V. 40. VII. 11. The two warriors are found in close union in the Boeotian Hesiod's shield of Hercules, and also in a well known fragment of Archilochus:

ὦ καλλίνικος, χαῖρ' ἀναξ' Ἡράκλεες,
 αὐτός τε κίόλαος, αἰχμητὰ δύο. Poet. Min. I. 313.

For some grammatical and metrical remarks on the word Ἰόλαος, see Dobree's Aristophanica, p. (112.) and Kidd's Dawes, p. 465.

Ib. ἐπιχαρίττω, *with my good will*; or, *with my thanks*: ἀπολύνται to be understood from a preceding verse. Whence this (dramatic) complaisance of the Boeotian arises, see the opening soliloquy of the play. That it did not proceed from the habits of thinking in his own country, a few quotations from the great poet of the Thebans would easily testify. Milk, honey, the sparkling nectar, whatever human imagination has been accustomed to connect with the most grateful associations of the palate, arise in *his* mind, when the ideas of flute-music, married to immortal verse, come across it. See Nem. III. 132-8. and the two gorgeous stanzas with which the seventh Olympic ode commences. Among the delights of that mysterious Hyperborean race, to whom the ancients were accustomed to look up with so much reverence, and who enter so largely into their mythical poetry, it will be observed that the dances of virgins to the sound of lyre and flute form a conspicuous part. Pyth. X. 57-68.

777. ἀπέκιξαν, *made fall*: 1st aor. from the verb ἀποκίχω. Hesychius explains the word as synonymous with ἀποπεσεῖν ἐποίησαν, Schneider with ἀπέβαλον. The tense in its simple form is found in the Ovum Dosiadae: τὸ μὲν θεῶν ἐριβόας Ἑρμᾶς ἔκιξε κάρυξ φῦλ' ἐς βροτῶν.

778. τῶν for ὧν. Lysist. 1302. τοὶ (i. e. οἱ) δὴ παρ' Εὐρώταν ψιάδδοντι. Pind. Pyth. IV. 35. κείνος ὄρνις . . τὸν (i. e. ὃν) . . Εὐφάμος . . δέξασ'.

779. ὀρταλίων: the young of any beast. SCHNEID. Of goats: Sophocles, αἰγές τ' ἐπιμαστίδιον γόνον ὀρταλίων ἀναφαίνουσιν. Of the goose: Nicander, βοσκαδῆς χηνὸς νέον ὀρταλιχῆα. Commonly of chickens: as Theoc. ὀρτάλιοι μυνηροί. See also Blomfield's Ag. p. 164.

Ib. τετραπτερυλλίς, *the four-winged locust*. SCHNEIDER.

ΔΙ. ὦ χαῖρε, κολλικοφάγε Βοιωτίδιον. 780
 τί φέρεις; ΒΟ. ὅσ' ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ Βοιωτοῖς ἀπλῶς,
 ὀρίγανον, γλαχὼν, ψιάθως, θρυαλλίδας,
 νάσσας, κολοῖως, ἀτταγᾶς, φαλαρίδας,

780. κολλικοφάγε, *eater of the bread called κόλλιξ*: a long, round, coarse kind of bread, very much resembling the *pumpernickel* of the Westphalians. Passow. The Westphalian name is scarcely less provocative of mirth than the Aristophanic compound.

781. ὅσ' . . ἀγαθὰ. Pl. 112. Pac. 888. Av. 1616. Eq. 1215, 1333. Homer, *Odys.* X. 209. ὅσος ἀγαθὰ ῥέζεσκον. Quoted in Porson's *Advers.* p. 225.

Ib. ἀπλῶς, *simply, without reserve*. Vesp. 538. καὶ μὴν ὅσ' ἂν λέξη γ' ἀπλῶς μνημόσυνα γράφομαι γῶ. Dem. 288, 12. καὶ ἔδωκ' ἐμαυτὸν ὑμῖν ἀπλῶς εἰς τοὺς περιεστηκότας τῇ πόλει κινδύνους.

782. ὀρίγανον, *wild marjoram*. Ran. 603. Eccl. 1030. SOTADES in Athen. VII. 293, d. Plato, *ib.* II. 68, b. δριμυτάτην ὀρίγανον. Arist. *Frag.* in Γήρᾳ:

ὀξωτὰ, σιλφιωτὰ, βολβός, τεύτλιον,
 περίκομμα, θρίον, ἐγκέφαλος, ὀρίγανον.

Ib. ψιάθως, i. e. ψιάθους, *mats*. Ran. 567. ὁ δ' ὄχρε' ἐξάξας γε τοὺς ψιάθους λαβὼν.

Ib. θρυαλλίδας, *nicks for lamps*.

783. νάσσας, *ducks*. Compare Pac. 1003. In Lucian's humorous 'Judicium Vocalium,' where the letter *sigma* brings an action against the letter *tau* for robbing her of so many words containing the 'σ geminata' in them, the νῆσσαι are cited among other examples. That *tau*, however, had a full right to such words in Boeotian dialect, see the learned notes of Hemsterhusius to that pleasant little effusion of Lucian. In Pindar's writings the double σ is by no means rare: *Pyth.* III. 15. τελέεσσαι. 72. δλέεσσαι. IV. 13. κτίσσειεν. 404. πέλασσεν. VIII. 44. κνίσση.

Ib. κολοῖως: *as for ovs*. Doric. So *Lysistr.* 1247. τὼς κυρσανίως. 1250. τὼς τ' Ἀσαναίως (i. e. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους). 1253. τὼς Μήδως. 1255. τὼς Κάπρως. So in the Byzantine and Lacedæmonian decrees. Dem. 256, 2. τὼς νόμωσ καὶ τὼς τάφωσ. 17. ἀνακαρῦξαι τὼς στεφάνωσ ὡς ἐστεφάνωται ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων. Thucyd. V. 77-8. ξυμβαλέεσθαι ποττῶς Ἀργεῖως, et alibi. Theoc. *Adon.* 20. πέντε πόκωσ ἔλαβ' ἐχθές. 63. χρησμῶς ἃ πρεσβύτις ἀπόχετο θεσπίξασα. Stesich. *Fr.* 15. ἐρατῶς | ὕμνωσ Σαμίον περὶ παιδῶν ἐρατῇ | φθειγγομένα λύρα. Inscrip. Orchom. II. κῆ αἰτὸν κῆ ἐσγόνωσ. (A common formula: compare Tanag. Inscrip. I. II.) In Cretan and Coan inscriptions the abbreviated form θεός is found for θεός: (*Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscrip.* tom. XLVII. 325.) so also τὸς ἀνθρώπων, τὸς ἄλλωσ. Epicharmus, as corrected by Hermann, ap. Diog. Laert. III. 11, 17.

Ib. ἀτταγᾶς, *hazel-hens*. Passow. Schneider describes the ἀτταγᾶς as a bird fond of abiding in meadows, and explains it by the German

τροχίλως, κολύμβως. ΔΙ. ὥσπερι χειμῶν ἄρα
ὀρνιθίας εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐλήλυθας.

785

ΒΟ. καὶ μὰν φέρω χᾶνας, λαγῶς, ἀλώπεκας,
σκάλοπας, ἐχίνως, αἰελούρως, πικτίδας,

bird *Frankolin*. What that is, I am ignorant. Ainsworth describes the ἀτταγᾶς as a delicious bird, resembling our woodcock and snipe. Hor. Epod. II. 53. It is often alluded to by Aristophanes: Vesp. 257. Av. 247. also 297, 760. Fr. Dind. p. 148. ἀτταγᾶς, ἡδιστον εἶναι ἐν ἐπινικίοις κρίας.

Ib. φαλαρίδας, *water-hens*. Av. 565. ἦν Ἀφροδίτῃ θύῃ, πυροῦς δρυνθι φαληρίδι θύειν.

784. τροχίλως (τρέχω). Translate, *trochili*. The name most commonly given to this bird by French writers is *roitelet*; with which Voss's *Künglein* seems to correspond. Had crocodiles the gift of speech, they ought to prove the best ornithologists on this occasion; for the services which they derived from the τροχίλος, were indeed considerable. See Herodot. II. 68. Oppian (*Ixeutica*, II. 3.) describes it as a bird frequenting the sea-shore, very swift in running, and living upon the smaller water-birds, which it catches. The males and females live apart, and the latter are addicted to breaking their eggs. Whatever the bird was, it acts no unimportant part in the opening scene of the *Aves* of our author.

Ib. κολύμβως, *divers*. Schneid.

Ib. χειμῶν, *a storm*. Av. 597. νυνὶ μὴ πλεί, χειμῶν ἔσται. Thes. 872. κάμνοντας ἐν χειμῶνι καὶ ναυαγίαις. Il. Γ. 4. Od. Δ. 566. Herodot. I. 87. χειμῶνα καταρραγῆναι. VII. 188. ἐπέπεσε σφί χειμῶν μέγας. Thucyd. III. 23. τοῦ χειμῶνος τὸ μέγεθος.

785. ὀρνιθίας. Passow and Schneider consider χειμῶν ὀρνιθίας as a storm-wind, which scares away the birds (*Phrynichus*, Bek. 55); hence put in opposition with the ἀνεμοὶ ὀρνιθίαι, or spring-winds, which bring with them the birds of passage. (*Columella*, XI. 2, 21.) But is not this to reverse the sense of the passage? Maltby in v. quotes Georg. IV. 473.

Quam multa in foliis avium se millia condunt,

Vesper ubi aut hybernus agit de montibus imber.

For names of winds, ending in *ias*, see Blomf. Choeph. p. 201. and compare Eq. 434. ἄθρει, καὶ τοῦ ποδὸς παρίει, | ὥς οὗτος ἤδη Καικίας καὶ Συκοφαντίας πνέει.

787. σκάλοπας, *moles*. Ib. ἐχίνους, *hedgehogs*. (Pac. 1086, 1114. Lucian's Bis Acc. VII. 97.) In what light are some of these animals to be considered? as curiosities, or as the insertions of a prudent chapman, to set off to greater advantage the delicate morsel with which he is conscious he can conclude his catalogue? To consider them all as articles of food, would be to force from the reader exclamations more irreverent than even those of Pallet, when the doctor in *Peregrine Pickle* gives his dinner in imitation of the ancients.

ικτίδας, ἐνύδρους, ἐγγέλεις Κωπαΐδας.

ΔΙ. ὦ τερπνότατον σὺ τέμαχος ἀνθρώποις φέρων,
δός μοι προσειπεῖν, εἰ φέρεις τὰς ἐγγέλεις.

790

Ib. αἰελοῦρας, Ionice and Bæot. for αἰλούρας, (αἰῶλος and οὐρά, or αῶ and οὐρά,) *cats, weasels*. See Passow in v. and Buttm. Lexil. II. 77.

Σὺ μὲν αἰελοῦρον ἦν τι κακὸν ἔχοντ' ἰδῆς,
κλάεις. ἐγὼ δ' ἥδιστ' ἀποκτείνας δέρω.
πῶς ἂν τιν' οὖν σώσειεν ἱβὺς ἡ κύων;
ἔπου γὰρ εἰς θεοὺς τοὺς ὁμολογουμένους
ἀσεβοῦντες οὐ διδάσιν εὐθέως δίκην,
τίν' αἰελοῦρου βωμὸς ἐπιτρίψειεν ἂν;

Compare Dawes' Misc. p. 479. (Kidd's edit.) and Porson's Adv. p. 97. See also Lucian de Imagin. VI. 14. For the dialect, see Mus. Crit. II. 236-40.

Ib. πικτίδας, *beavers*.

788. *ικτίδας*: a species of weasel very fond of honey. (Aristot. H. A. IX. 6.) Hence in Sardinia it bears the name of *bocca mele*, *honey-mouth*.

Ib. ἐνυδρίας, Elms. *otters*. *ικτίδας ἐνύδρας*, Maltby, *otters*.

Ib. Κωπαΐδας. The nature of the Copaic lake has been described with great animation and intelligence by the Abbé Barthélemi (Le Jeune Anach. III. 338.) See also Mr. Walpole's observations in his Memoirs of Turkey, p. 305.

789. τέμαχος (τέμνω, τόμος). Eq. 283, 1177. Nub. 339. Ran. 517. Eccl. 607, 842. Pl. 894.

790. δός—προσειπεῖν. Ran. 755. Pac. 709. καὶ δός κύσαι. Lys. 923. δός μοί νυν κύσαι.

Ib. τὰς ἐγγέλεις. Among other extravagancies of ancient poets on this favourite article of food, the following may suffice:

ὁ μὲν Μενέλαος ἐπολέμησ' ἔτη δέκα
τοῖς Τρωσὶ διὰ γυναῖκα τὴν ὄψιν καλὴν,
Φοινικίδης δὲ Ταυρέα δι' ἐγγελὺν.

Antiphanes, quoted Phil. Mus. I. p. 567.

καὶ τᾶλλα δεινούς φασι τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους
εἶναι, τὸ νομίσαι τ' ἰσόθεον τὴν ἐγγελὺν.
πολὺ τῶν θεῶν γὰρ ἔστι τιμωτέρα.
τῶν μὲν γὰρ εὐξαμένοιουν ἔσθ' ἡμῖν τυχεῖν,
ταύτων δέ, δραχμὰς τοῦλάχιστον δώδεκα
ἢ πλέον ἀναλώσασιν, σφθράσθαι μόνον.
οὕτως ἔσθ' ἅγιον παντελῶς τὸ θηρίον.

Antiphanes in Athen. VII. 299, e.

Hence when the female revolutionists in the Lysistrata are for extirpating the Bæotians themselves, a saving clause is introduced in favour of their eels:

Λυσισ. Βοιωτίους τε πάντας ἔξολωλέναι.

Καλ. μὴ δητὰ πάντας γ', ἀλλ' ἄφελε τὰς ἐγγέλεις. 36.

ΒΟ. “πρέσβειρα πεντήκοντα Κωπαίων κορῶν,”
ἐκβαθὶ τῷδε κήπιχαρίττα τῷ ξένῳ.

ΔΙ. ὦ φιλτάτη σὺ, καὶ πάλαι ποθουμένη,
ἦλθες ποθεινὴ μὲν τρυγφδοκοῖς χοροῖς,
φίλη δὲ Μορύχῳ. δμῶες, ἐξενέγκατε
τὴν ἐσχάραν μοι δεῦρο καὶ τὴν ῥιπίδα.
σκέψασθε, παῖδες, τὴν ἀρίστην ἔγχελυν,

795

These violent innovators and reformists might have derived a better lesson from a Bœotian practice in regard to this favourite morsel: φησὶ γοῦν Ἀγαθαρχίδης ἐν ἑκτῇ Εὐρωπιακῶν, τὰς ὑπερφυεῖς τῶν Κωπαίων ἐγγέλεων, ἱερείων τρόπον στεφανοῦντας καὶ κατευχομένους, οὐδας τε ἐπιβάλλοντας, θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς· καὶ πρὸς τὸν ξένον τὸν διαποροῦντα τὸ τοῦ ἔθους (γένους vulgo) παράδοξον, καὶ πυνθανόμενον, ἐν μόνον εἰδέναι, φῆσαι τὸν Βοιωτὸν, [φάσκειν τε] ὅτι δεῖ τηρεῖν τὰ προγονικὰ νόμιμα, καὶ ὅτι μὴ καθῆκει τοῖς ἄλλοις ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀπολογίζεσθαι. Athen. 297. d.

791. κορῶν for κορῶν. Hes. Op. 142. Ζεὺς . . ἄλλο γένος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων | ποίησ' . . ἐκ μελιᾶν. Arist. Lys. 1269. τῶν αἰμυλᾶν ἀλωπέκων πανσαίμεθ'. Sophr. Fr. 3. λιχνοτέρα τῶν πορφυρᾶν. The dialect scarcely needs further illustration; but the great Doric poet cannot be too often brought before our eyes. Pyth. III. 13. παντοδασπᾶν ἀλεκτῆρα νούσων. Nem. I. 61. τοὶ μὲν οἰχθειςᾶν πυλᾶν | ἐς θαλάμου μυχὸν εὐρὺν ἔβαν. III. 74. μυριᾶν | δ' ἀρετᾶν ἀτελεῖ νόφ γεύεται. Isth. IV. 47. οὐδὲ παναγυρίων ξυνὰν ἀπείχον καμπύλον δίφρον.

ῥοαὶ δ' ἄλλοτ' ἄλλαι
εὐθυμῶν τε μετὰ καὶ
πόνων ἐς ἄνδρας ἔβαν. Ol. II. 62.

In Lysistr. 702. the eel is termed παῖδα χρηστὴν κάγαπητήν ἐκ Βοιωτῶν ἔγχελυν.

792. κήπιχαρίττα, i. e. καὶ ἐπιχαρίττα: Bœot. for ἐπιχαρίζου, make yourself acceptable. E. H. van Eldik reads κῆτι χαρίττεν. Blomfield (Mus. Crit. II. 582.) suggests κῆ τι χαρίδδω, i. e. καὶ τι χαρίζου.

794. ποθεινὴ. Pac. 556. ὦ ποθεινὴ τοῖς δικαίοις καὶ γεωργοῖς ἡμέρα. Ran. 84. ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις. Eurip. Hel. 540. ὡς μοι ποθ' ἦξεις; ὡς ποθεινὸς ἂν μολοῖς. It is a frequent termination of verses in the Orphic Hymns. See hymns 3, 29, 33, 56, 60, 64.

795. Μορύχῳ. This epicure is again noticed Vesp. 506, 1142. Pac. 1008. and also by Plato the comic poet:

ὦ θεῖε Μόρυχε, νῦν γὰρ εὐδαίμων ἔφης,
καὶ Γλαυκέτης ἡ ψήττα, καὶ Λεωγόρας,
οἱ ἤτε τερπνὸν οὐδὲν ἐνθυμούμενοι. Schol. ad Nub. 109.

Ib. δμῶες (δαμάω). The word occurs rarely in the Iliad of Homer, but frequently in the Odyssey. It is not uncommon in Hesiod: Op. 457, 500, 764.

796. ἐσχάραν, gridiron. Passow.

ἤκουσαν ἔκτῳ μόλις ἔτει ποθουμένην
 προσείπατ' αὐτήν, ὦ τέκν'· ἀνθρακας δ' ἐγὼ
 ὑμῖν παρέξω τῆσδε τῆς ξένης χάριν. 800
 ἀλλ' εἰσφερ' αὐτήν· “μηδὲ γὰρ θανών ποτε
 σοῦ χωρὶς εἶην” ἐντετευτλανωμένης.

ΒΟ. ἐμοὶ δὲ τιμὰ τᾶσδε πᾶ γενήσεται ;

ΔΙ. ἀγορᾶς τέλος ταύτην γέ που δώσεις ἐμοί·
 ἀλλ' εἴ τι πωλεῖς τῶνδε τῶν ἄλλων, λέγε. 805

ΒΟ. ἰώγα ταῦτα πάντα. ΔΙ. φέρε, πόσου λέγεις ;

ἡ φορτί' ἕτερ' ἐνθένδ' ἐκεῖσ' ἄξεις ἰὼν ;

ΒΟ. ὅ τι γ' ἔστ' Ἀθάναϊς, ἐν Βοιωτοῖσιν δὲ μή.

801. μηδὲ γὰρ, κ. τ. λ. parodied from Eurip. Alcest. 378. μηδὲ γὰρ θανών ποτε | σοῦ χωρὶς εἶην, τῆς μόνης πιστῆς ἐμοί.

802. ἐντετευτλανωμένης, *dressed with red beet*. Though allusion is made to this favourite dish in the latter part of an address to PEACE, in the poet's comedy of that name, it is for better purposes than that of referring to a mere gourmand's pleasures, that a translation of it has been inserted in the Appendix (note N). The poet's incessant endeavours to promote peace and good-will between his countrymen and the other states of Greece, form a far more pleasing part of that little chorus, than the picture which it gives of the humours of an Athenian market, and the habits of Athenian epicures.

803. πᾶ, Dor. for πῇ, *By what means? whence?*

804. τέλος. For duties levied in markets, see Boeckh. II. 36.

806. ἰώγα. Elms. Bek. Dind. Hesych. ἰώγα, Brunck; who quotes in proof the Boeotian poetess, Corinna: μέμφομαι δὲ καὶ Λιγυρμᾶν Μυρτίδ' ἰώγα, “Ὅτι βαρὰ φούσα ἔβα Πινδαρίῳ ποτ' ἔριν. So also the same poetess, corrected by Blomfield, (Mus. Crit. II. 584.) ἰὼν ἤειδον ἥρώων ἀρετὰς χήρωϊδων.

808. Bekker reads ἐν Ἀθάναϊς. Elmsley had previously complained of the omission of the preposition; but is it not to be understood from the ἐν in the other member of the sentence? In regard to the dialect, Blomfield (Mus. Crit. II. 584.) observes, that the word ought to be written Ἀθάνης. The learned writer quotes in proof the Boeotian poetess Corinna, ap. Apoll. Dysc. p. 396, c. πῇδ' αὖτε θένωσα φίλης ἀγκάλῃς ἐλίσσθαι (i. e. παῖδα φένω θένωσα φίλαις ἀγκάλαις ἐλίσσθαι). Leake's Inscript. N^o. II. Πεντεργέτης for εἰεργέταις. (Add N^o. IV. Δαμηγέρος for Δαμαίνετος); also the Boeotian

ρ This mutilated part of the fragment may easily be supplied from other sources: Orchom. Ins. II. τῷς ἄλλοις προξένους καὶ εἰεργέταις, i. e. τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένους καὶ εἰεργέταις: A common formula for inscriptions of this sort. See Tanagra Inscriptions, I. II.

ΔΙ. ἀφύας ἄρ' ἄξεις πριάμενος Φαληρικὰς,
ἢ κέραμον. ΒΟ. ἀφύας ἢ κέραμον; ἀλλ' ἐντ' ἐκεῖ. 810
ἀλλ' ὅ τι παρ' ἀμὺν μὴ 'στι, τᾷδε δ' αὖ πολὺ.
ΔΙ. ἐγὼ δα τοῖνυν· συκοφάντην ἔξαγε,
ὥσπερ κέραμον ἐνδησάμενος. ΒΟ. νὴ τὸ σιῶ,

forms in Etym. M. p. 32, b. παλὸς, ἀρχὸς, Ἀχρὸς. Undoubtedly all this is correct in theory, and the examples might be extended much further; but does not the objection to admit *χοίρω*s into the text at v. 673. apply still more forcibly to the admission of Ἀθάης in the present instance? All deviations from a nation's recognised purity of language give, when heard, a temporary sense of superiority to auditors who consider themselves as the referees and arbiters of that standard purity; and Aristophanes was much more likely to indulge his hearers in this little piece of vanity at the expense of the hated Megarian, than at that of the comparatively favoured Bæotian. In both cases, however, a man of good taste was rather likely to fall below, than to go beyond the mark.

810. ἐντ', i. e. ἐντί, Doric for εἰσί. Thucyd. V. 77. ὅσοι . . τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι. Epicharm. (Kidd, p. 182). παλατῆαι γὰρ ἐντι μετὰ τᾶς ματέρως. Sophron. Fr. 12. τίνες δ' ἐντί ποκα, φίλα, ταῖδε τοι μακρὰ κόγχαι; 14. θᾶσαι | μὰν, ὡς ἐρυθραὶ τ' ἐντί καὶ λειοτριχῶσαι. Pindar, Pyth. V. 132. Nem. I. 34. VI. 76. IX. 75. Isth. II. 44.

ἐντὶ γὰρ ἄλλαι

ὁδῶν ὁδοὶ περαίτεται.

μία δ' οὐχ ἅπαντας ἄμμε θρέψει
μελέτα.

Pind. Olymp. IX. 158.

ἐντὶ μὲν θνατῶν φρένες ὠκύτεραι

κέρδος αἰνῆσαι πρὸ δίκας δόλιον,

τραχεῖαν ἐρπόντων πρὸς ἐπίβδαν ὁμῶς. Pyth. IV. 247.

813. νὴ τὸ σιῶ, i. e. νὴ τὸ θεῶ. Bergler observes, that when a Lacedæmonian of either sex uses this adjuration, Castor and Pollux are meant by it (Pac. 214. Lys. 86, 90, 142, 983, &c.); that an Athenian female implies by it Ceres and Proserpine; a Bæotian, Amphion and Zethus.

Ιβ. σιῶ. Two forms, Laconic and Bæotian, are here involved; σ for θ, and ι for ε. Lysist. 94. μύσιδδε, i. e. μύθιζε. 105. ἔλση, i. e. ἔλθη. 118. ἔλσοιμι. 980. Ἀσανᾶν. 995. ὀρσά (ὀρθή) Λακεδαίμων πᾶα. 1004. σιγὴν (θιγείν). 1250. τῶς τ' Ἀσαναίως. 1257. ἦνσει. 1262. σηροκτόνε. 1263. παρσένε σιά. 1301. ἀγασῶς. 1272. κυναγέ παρσένε. 1080. ἀλλ' ὅπα σέλει | παντᾷ τις ἐλσὼν ἀμὺν εἰράναν σέτω. Instances of this Laconism are found in Alcman, as ἔσηκε, σᾶλλον, σαλασσομέδοισιν. It is not observed (perhaps through the fault of the copyist)

9 Orchom. Inscript. I. 1. κῆ (καί). Χηρωνεῖα (Χαιρωνῆα). 3. κεκομίστη (κεκόμισται). ὀφέλλετη (ὀφέλλεται). διακατής (διακοσίαις). ἀπογράφεσθη (ἀπογράφεσθαι). Insc. V. τῆς χαρίτεσσι.

λάβοιμι μέντ' αὖν κέρδος ἀγαγὼν καὶ πολὺν,
 ἄπερ πίθακον ἀλιτρίας πολλὰς πλέων. 815
 ΔΙ. καὶ μὴν ὁδὶ Νίκαρχος ἔρχεται φανὼν.
 ΒΟ. μικκὸς γὰρ μάκος οὗτος. ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ἅπαν κακόν.
 ΝΙ. ταυτὶ τίνος τὰ φορτί' ἐστί; ΒΟ. τῷδ' ἐμὰ
 Θείβαθεν, ἴττω Δεύς. ΝΙ. ἐγὼ τοίνυν ὁδὶ
 φαίνω πολέμια ταυταγί. ΒΟ. τί δαὶ παθὼν, 820

in the truly Laconic epistle of Lysander (Vit. in Plut. 14.) “ἀλώ-
 καντι ται Ἀθῆναι.” 1 for ε; Lysist. 198. ἐπαινῶ. 1002. μογίσμες, i. e.
 μογόμεν. 1003. λυχοφορίοντες. 1305. ὑμνῶμεν. 1311. ἀγωνιῶσαι.
 Pind. Pyth. V. 19. βασιλεὺς . . . μεγάλην πολίων. Leake's Boeotian In-
 scriptions, No. I. Δωροθίω. No. II. εὐεργεταν τας πολίους. ιωσας for
 εἰούσας. No. III. θιος for θεός. No. IV. Σωκρατιος, Κλιωνος (Σωκρά-
 τεος, Κλέωνος). Orchom. Inscript. I. 3. ἔττια (ἔτεια). VI. αὐλίοντος
 Κλεινίου, αἰδοντος Ἀλκισθένιος. IX. πολεμαρχιόντων. For χρεός (which
 Boeckh and others substitute for χρος in Inscript. I. 1.) Dobree and
 Rose suggest χριος.

814. μέντ' αὖν. Isseus, 81, 2. δεινὰ μέντ' αὖν γίνοιτο. Lysias, 128,
 11. ἐβουλόμην μέντ' αὖν αὐτοὺς οὕτω προθύμους εἶναι σώζειν τὴν πόλιν,
 ὥσπερ οὗτοι ἀπολλύναι. Dem. 96, 24. ἀμείνους μέντ' αὖν εἶεν τῶν ἄλλων ἢ
 τῆς πατρίδος κήδεσθαι. 384, 1. μαίνοιτο μέντ' αὖν.

815. *Tanquam simium flagitiis multis plenum.* BRUNCK.

816. καὶ μὴν, but. These particles, coupled with ὁδὶ (here), or a
 similar word, often occur upon the approach of a new personage.
 Eq. 691. καὶ μὴν ὁ Παφλαγὼν οὕτως προσέρχεται. Vesp. 899. καὶ μὴν
 ὁ φεύγων οὕτως Δάβης πάρα. Pl. 332. καὶ μὴν ὁρῶ καὶ Βλεψίδημον του-
 τονί | προσιόντα. 1038. καὶ μὴν τὸ μεράκιον τοδὶ προσέρχεται. Eccl. 41.
 Lys. 1073.

817. μικκὸς for μικρός. Theoc. II. VIII. 64. μικκὸς ἐὼν πολλαῖσιν
 ὁμαρτέω. Epig. 18. ὁ μικκὸς τὸδ' ἔτευξε τῇ Θρείσῃ | Μήδειος τὸ μῆμα
 ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ.

Ib. μάκος. Av. 1130. τὸ δὲ μῆκος ἐστὶ . . . ἑκατοντορόγμιον.

818. τίνος—ἐστί; Pac. 713. ἀπάγαγε τῇ βουλῇ . . . ἥσπερ ποτ' ἦν.
 Av. 703. ἐσμέν "Ερωτος.

819. Hesychius: Δεύς Ζεύς. Plato in Phædon. 62, a. καὶ ὁ
 Κέβης, ἥρεμα ἐπιγέλασας, ἴττω Ζεύς, ἔφη, τῇ αὐτοῦ φωνῇ εἰπών. 7 Epist.
 345, a. ἴττω Ζεύς, φησὶν ὁ Θηβαῖος. KUSTER. "With the Æolians
 there was scarce any distinction between the harsh and the common
 Δ; as in Δεύς for Ζεύς, δυγὸς for ζυγὸς, &c.: in the same manner
 Ζεύς in the Latin became *Deus*," &c. Müller, II. 494.

Ib. ὁδὶ, the person here. Pl. 132. τίς οὖν ὁ παρέχων ἐστὶν αὐτῷ
 τοῦδ'; Kap. ὁδὶ. Ran. 309. ὁδὶ δὲ δείσας ὑπερεπυρρίσά με. Pac.
 1202. ὁδὶ δὲ τριδράχμους τοὺς κάθους εἰς τοὺς ἀγρούς.

820. This reading has been adopted by Dindorf from a suggestion

ὀρναπετίοισι πόλεμον ἦρα καὶ μάχαν ;
 ΝΙ. καὶ σέ γε φανῶ πρὸς τοῖσδε. ΒΟ. τί ἀδικειμένος ;
 ΝΙ. ἐγὼ φράσω σοι τῶν περιεστώτων χάριν.
 ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων γ' εἰσάγεις θρυαλλίδα.
 ΔΙ. ἔπειτα φαίνεις δῆτα καὶ θρυαλλίδα ; 825
 ΝΙ. αὕτη γὰρ ἐμπρήσειεν ἂν τὸ νεώριον.
 ΔΙ. νεώριον θρυαλλίς ; ΝΙ. οἶμαι. ΔΙ. τίνι τρόπῳ ;

in Elmsley's notes. His own reading and that of the old editions was φαίνω πολέμια ταῦτα. Βο. τί δαὶ κακὸν παθόν. The word κακόν, as Elmsley remarked, savoured strongly of interpolation.

821. ὀρναπετίοισι, i. e. ὀρνίοις.

Ib. πόλεμον ἦρα, i. e. ἦρω. The verb αἶρω, as Blomfield observes, (Pers. 180.) is properly used of a war or expedition. Thucyd. I. 82. πόλεμον ἀρασθαι. also 83, 118, 125. Eurip. Hec. 1123. Φρυγῶν εἰς αἶαν αὐθις αἶροιν στόλον.

Ib. πόλεμον καὶ μάχην. These words are often found together in the same way in Homer and, I believe, in Herodotus. In the single combat between Hector and Ajax, the latter observes to the former, (Il. H. 232.) ἀλλ' ἄρχε μάχης ἡδὲ πτολέμοιο : and the herald to them both, (279.) μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε, μηδὲ μάχου. (See Aul. Gell. lib. XIII. c. 23.) Æn. XI. 912. Ineant pugnas et prœlia tentent.

824. "But in addition to these restrictions, even the importation of some commodities was occasionally prohibited in time of war; as, for example, of Boeotian lamp-wicks; of which the real reason is not, as Casaubon concluded from the jokes of Aristophanes, that the Athenians were afraid of these lamp-wicks causing a conflagration; but that all commodities imported from Boeotia were excluded, for the purpose of harassing this country by a stoppage of all intercourse." Boeckh, I. 75.

826. ἐμπρήσειεν—νεώριον. That a people, however, like the Athenians, who depended so much on their navy, should be apprehensive about their docks, was natural; and hence such insinuations and declarations as the following in the Athenian orators: Dem. 271, 6. τίς γὰρ ὑμῶν οὐκ οἶδε τὸν ἀποψηφισθέντα Ἀντιφῶντα, ὃς ἐπαγγεϊλάμενος Φιλίππῳ τὰ νεώρια ἐμπρήσειεν τὰ ὑμέτερα εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἦλθεν; Dein. 102, 16. ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ταύτῃ τῇ πρώτῃ γεγενημένῃ προσάγων καὶ κατασκευάζων ψευδῇ μηνυτὴν ὡς ἐπιβουλευομένων τῶν νεωρίων, κ. τ. λ. When more definite sources of accusation failed the Athenian informers, this at least was always at hand. Alciph. lib. I. ep. 32. αἰτησὼν τί παρ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὅψει σεαυτὴν ἢ τὰ νεώρια ἐμπρηγκυῖαν ἢ τοὺς νόμους καταλύουσιν. See also Lucian, tom. I. 121. That the fears expressed by the informer in the text, were not altogether groundless, see a narrative in Thucydides, (II. 77.) too long for insertion here.

ΝΙ. ἐνθεὶς ἂν ἐς τίφην ἀνὴρ Βοιώτιος
 ἄψας ἂν εἰσπέμψειεν ἐς τὸ νεώριον
 δι' ὑδρορροῆς, βορέαν ἐπιτηρήσας μέγαν. 830
 κεῖπερ λάβοιτο τῶν νεῶν τὸ πῦρ ἅπαξ,
 σελαγοῖντ' ἂν εὐθύς. ΔΙ. ὦ κάκιστ' ἀπολούμενε,
 σελαγοῖντ' ἂν ὑπὸ τίφης τε καὶ θρυαλλίδος ;
 ΝΙ. μαρτύρομαι. ΔΙ. ξυλλάμβαν' αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα.
 δός μοι φορυτὸν, ἵν' αὐτὸν ἐνδήσας φέρω, 835
 [ὥσπερ κέραμον, ἵνα μὴ καταγῇ φερόμενος.]

828. τίφην, sometimes written τῖλφην and σῖλφην, an insect running upon still waters, a *water-spider*. Elmsley is disposed to consider it as a species of corn growing in marshy places: "Quod autem dicit Nicarchus, hoc fere videtur: periculum esse ne ἐλλύχριον accensum per cavum et fistulosum τίφης culmum spiritu oris in navale propellat Bæotus. Similia ex Anna Comnena Alex. p. 383, protulit Gibbonus, LII. 20. τοῦτο μετὰ θεῖον τριβόμενον, ἐμβάλλεται εἰς αὐλίσκου κάλαμον, καὶ ἐμφυσάται παρὰ τοῦ παίζοντος λαβρῶ καὶ συνέχει πνεύματι."

830. ὑδρορροῆς. Vesp. 126. ὁ δ' ἐξεδίδρασκε διὰ τε τῶν ὑδρορροῶν | καὶ τῶν ὀπῶν.

Ib. βορέαν ἐπιτηρήσας. H. Hom. Cer. 245. The simple verb is more frequently found than the compound in this form of expression. Thueyd. III. 22. τηρήσαντες νύκτα χειμέριον. Dio Cass. LXXXI. 12. ἐτήρησε νύκτα ἀσέληνον.

831. λάβοιτο τῶν νεῶν. Dem. 779, 26. εἰ λάβοιτ' ἐξουσίας; Lysias, 196, 14. ἐτέρων ἡγεμόνων λαβόμενος. See also note to v. 1114. in Elmsley's Review of Hermann's Supplices.

833. σελαγοῖντ'. Nub. 285. ὅμα γὰρ αἰθέρος ἀκάματον σελαγεῖται. 603. Παρνασίαν θ' ὅς κατέχων | πέτραι σὺν πεύκαις σελαγεῖ.

834. μαρτύρομαι. Dicæopolis having struck the sycophant, as he pronounced the last words, this true master of his trade instantly appeals to the bystanders, to be witnesses of what had taken place. Nub. 1223. μαρτύρομαι, | ὅτι ἐς δὴ εἶπεν ἡμέρας. 1297. ταῦτ' ἐγὼ μαρτύρομαι. CEd. Col. Soph. 847. μαρτύρομαι τοῦσδ', οὐ σέ.

Ib. ξυλλάμβαν', stop: more particularly applied to closing the eyes and mouth of the dead. Plat. in Phædon. §. 155. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Κρίτων ξυνέλαβε τὸ στόμα τε καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. J. Chrysost. de Prov. II. 188, b. d. ὁρῶσα τὸν παῖδα παρεστῶτα καὶ δακρύνοντα, καὶ καθαιρούντα ὀφθαλμούς, καὶ συλλαμβάνοντα στόμα.

835. To the notice already taken of this word, add from Alciphron's pleasant account of an over-fed parasite, τίνα τρόπον ἐχώρησα τοσαύτον βρωμάτων φορυτόν. lib. III. ep. 7.

836. Dindorf omits this verse as spurious.

ΧΟ. ἔνδησον, ὦ βέλτιστε, τῷ
 ξένῳ καλῶς τὴν ἐμπολὴν
 οὕτως ὅπως
 ἂν μὴ φέρων κατὰξῃ.

840

ΔΙ. ἐμοὶ μελήσει ταῦτ', ἐπεὶ
 τοι καὶ ψοφεῖ λάλον τι καὶ
 πυρορραγὲς
 καλλῶς θεοῖσιν ἐχθρόν.

ΧΟ. τί χρήσεται ποτ' αὐτῷ ;

845

ΔΙ. πάγχρηστον ἄγγος ἔσται,
 κρατὴρ κακῶν, τριπτὴρ δικῶν,

837—850. Antistrophic verses. The first verse of the antistrophe commences at 851. Elms.

838. ἐμπολὴν.

οἱ ποντοναῦται τῶν ταλαιπῶρων βροτῶν,
 οἷς οὔτε δαίμων οὔτε τις θεῶν νέμων
 πλούτου ποτ' ἂν νείμειεν ἀξίαν χάριν.
 λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπαῖσιν ἐμπολὰς μακράς
 αἰεὶ παραρρίπτουντες οἱ πολυφθοροὶ
 ἦ 'σώσαν, ἦ 'κέρδαναν, ἦ διώλεσαν.

Fragm. Soph. (Dind. p. 54.)

842. ἐπεὶ τοι καί. Ran. 509. ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ κρία | ἀνέβραττεν. Eurip. Herac. 508. ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ γέλωτος ἀξία. 747. ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ κακὸς μένειν δόρυ. See Pors. Advers. 241. and Medea, p. 53.

843. ψοφεῖ λάλον τι. Infr. 855. τοσόνδε ψοφοῦντι. More commonly without an acc.: Vesp. 143. Pac. 612, 1152. Frag. Arist. (Dind. p. 134.) γύναι, τί τὸ ψηφῆσαν ἔσθ' ;

844. πυρορραγὲς, (ρήγνυμι), which has burst in the fire. Compare Etym. Mag. p. 697. Jul. Poll. VII. 164.

845. The same question is asked by a purchaser in Lucian's 'Vitarum Auctio,' when the soul of Diogenes, as it eventually proves to be, is put up for sale: τί δ' ἂν τις αὐτῷ χρήσαιο ; (III. 88.) What use will any one put him to ?

846. ἄγγος. See Elms. in Bacchas, p. 139.

847. κρατὴρ (κεράννυμι) κακῶν. Bergler observes, that this title is given to the sycophant in allusion to its etymological derivation. Æschyl. Ag. 1406. (1368, B.) τοσόνδε κρατὴρ' ἐν δόμοις κακῶν ὄδε | πλήσας. Pind. Ol. VI. 155. γλυκὺς | κρητὴρ ἀγαφθέγκτων αἰοιδῶν.

Ib. τριπτὴρ. Schutz, quoting Suidas and Harpocration (τριπτὴρ' πιθήκη ἐκπέταλος, οἷα τὰ ἐπιλήνια), observes that τριπτὴρ in this place is not a pestle, but a vessel in which something is bruised and pounded, as the mortar in an oil-press. Passow considers it as the vessel into which the oil flows, when pressed out.

φαίνειν ὑπευθύνους λυχνοῦ-
χος, καὶ κύλιξ

τὰ—πράγματ' ἐγκυκᾶσθαι.

850

ΧΟ. πῶς δ' ἂν πεποιθοίη τις ἀγ-
γείῳ τοιούτῳ χρώμενος
κατ' οἰκίαν,

τοσόνδ' αἰὲ ψοφοῦντι ;

ΔΙ. ἰσχυρόν ἐστιν, ὠγάθ', ὥστ'

855

οὐκ ἂν καταγείη ποτ', εἴ-

περ ἐκ ποδῶν

κατωκάρα κρέμαιο.

ΧΟ. ἤδη καλῶς ἔχει σοι.

ΒΟ. μέλλω γέ τοι θερίδδεν.

860

848. ὑπευθύνους. The εἶθυναι were those accounts which every magistrate in Athens was obliged to give, when he laid down his office; hence ὑπεύθυνος, *accountable*. See Blomfield in *Prom. Vinc.* p. 143. see also his Gloss. in *Pers.* 184. To the instances there given, add *Vesp.* 102. παρὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἔχοντα χρήματα. *Eg.* 259. κάποσυκάζεις πιέζων τοὺς ὑπευθύνους σκοπῶν | ὅστις αὐτῶν ὧμός ἐστιν ἢ πέπων ἢ μὴ πέπων.

Ib. λυχνοῦχος, *candlestick* or *lantern*. Elmsley quotes from *Athenæus*, *Pherecrates*:

ἄνυσόν ποτ' ἐξελθὼν, σκότος γὰρ γίγνεται,
καὶ τὸν λυχνοῦχον ἔκφερ', ἐνθεὶς τὸν λύχνον.

Alexis:

ὥστ' ἐξελὼν ἐκ τοῦ λυχνοῦχου τὸν λύχνον,
μικροῦ κατακαύσας ἔλαβον αὐτόν.

850. πράγματα (*troubles of any kind*) substituted unexpectedly for φάρμακα.

851. πεποιθοίη. Porson (*Advers.* 98.) quotes as Attic forms, ἐκ-πεφευγοίην, *Soph.* *Ced. T.* 840. ἐθηδοκοίη, *Cratin.* ap. *Athen.* VII. p. 305, B. πεποιθοίη, *Arist. Ach.* 940. πεποιθοίη χρώμενος, *secure utatur*, *Brunck.*

856. κατάγειν: aor. 2. pass. of κατάγνυμι.

857. ἐκ ποδῶν. Pl. 650. ἐγὼ τὰ πράγματα | ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν σοι πάντ' ἐρῶ.

858. κατωκάρα, *with the head downwards*. Pac. 153. ὡς εἰ μετέωρος οὗτος ὢν ἀσφρήσεται, | κάτω κάρα (sic *Dind.*) ῥίψας με βουκολήσεται.

859. *Lysias*, 93, 47. 95, 23. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καλῶς αὐτῷ εἶχεν.

860. θερίδδεν, i. e. *θερίζειν*: prop. *to cut and gather in the spring-corn*, i. e. *corn sown in the spring*. But as the time of year, at

ΧΟ. ἀλλ', ὦ ξένων βέλτιστε, [συνθέριζε,] καὶ
 τοῦτον λαβὼν, πρόσβαλλ' ὅπου
 βούλει, φέρων
 πρὸς πάντα συκοφάντην.

which this play was acted, forbids us to take the word in its primitive sense, we must have recourse to some metaphorical meaning. Suidas, from the Scholiast : *θερίζειν ἀντὶ τοῦ καταβάλλειν. ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν θεριζόντων, ὅτι τὰ δράγματα κατατιθέασιν.* Voss's explanation appears still better : "Having rolled up the sycophant in straw, he ties him, as men tie a sheaf with the band." Translate, *I must do some harvest-work first* ; i. e. before all is well with me (*καλῶς ἔχει μοι*).

862. *ὅπου βούλει.* Dem. 751, 10. *ὅπου βούλεσθε.* See also a passage in Lucian's 'Cynic,' where, in the powerful contrast drawn between the rough, manly mode of life of the Cynics, and the soft, effeminate life of others, the otherwise unimportant word *ὅπου* assumes a wonderful force and energy. Lucian, IX. 212, 213.

864. *πρὸς πάντα.* Ran. 968. *σοφός γ' ἀνὴρ καὶ δεινός ἐς τὰ πάντα.* The following translation of this chorus, which breathes all the spirit of the original, appeared in one of the periodical journals, and is generally understood to have proceeded from the pen of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere :

Chor. To preserve him safe and sound,
 You must have him fairly bound
 With a cordage nicely wound
 Up and down, and round and round ;
 Securely pack'd.

Dicæ. I shall have a special care,
 For he's a piece of paltry ware ;
 And as you strike him here—or there— [*striking him.*]
 The noises he returns declare— [*the informer screaming.*]
 He's partly crack'd.

Chor. How then is he fit for use ?

Dicæ. As a store-jar of abuse,
 Fit for slander and traduce ;
 Plots and lies he cooks and brews,
 Or any thing.

Chor. Have you stow'd him safe enough ?

Dicæ. Never fear, he's hearty stuff,
 Fit for usage hard and rough,
 Fit to beat and fit to cuff,

To toss and fling.

[*The informer being by this time reduced to a chrysalis state, by successive involutions of cordage, is flung about, and hung up and down, in illustration and confirmation of Dicæopolis's warranty of him.*]

ΔΙ. μόλις γ' ἐνέδησα τὸν κακῶς ἀπολούμενον. 865

αἶρου λαβὼν τὸν κέραμον, ὦ Βοιώτιε.

ΒΟ. ὑπόκυπτε τὰν τύλαν ἰὼν, Ἴσμήνιχε.

You can hang him up or down,

By the heels or by the crown.

Theb. I'm for harvest business bown'.

Chor. Fare ye well, my jolly clown,

We wish ye joy.

You're a purchase tight and neat,

A rogue, a sycophant complete—

Fit to hang about and beat,

Fit to bear the cold and heat—

And all employ.

867. ὑπόκυπτε τ. τ. *Bend your shoulders, that the burden may be laid upon them.* Lucian, III. 231. Metaph. I. 45. It is told of Protagoras, by Aristotle in Diogenes Laertius, that to carry wood more conveniently, τὴν καλουμένην τύλην εὗρεν, ἐφ' ἧς τὰ φορτία βαστάζουσιν, which at first sight appears as if he had invented some instrument for that purpose. But on comparing the passage with A. Gell. V. 3. it seems that the invention was nothing more than a mode of lightening the burden by the manner of laying and binding the wood together. SCHNEIDER in v. τύλη.

Ib. τὰν τύλαν. The student may take leave of this commonest form of the Doric and Æolic dialect with one or two fragments, which, besides some additional information on dialect, will serve to illustrate two specimens of Aristophanic metre, which do not come within the scope of this publication. The latter fragment being somewhat difficult, a translation has been added. From the sarcastic tone of the original, it is evident that the Lesbian poetess was as much alive to the 'spretæ injuria musæ,' as the 'spretæ injuria formæ.'

(Æolic metre.)

ἔρος δ' αὐτέ μ' ὁ λυσιμελὴς δονεῖ

γλυκύπικρον ἀμάχανον ὄρπετον.

Ἄτθι, σοὶ δ' ἐμέθεν μὲν ἀπήχθετο

ἔφροντίσθην, ἐπὶ δ' Ἄνδρομέδαν ποτῇ.

Gaisford's Hephæst. 275. and compare Vesp. 1234.

(Antispastic Tetram. Acatal.)

*κατθανοῖσα δὲ κῆϊσ' οὐδέποτα μναμοσύνα σέθεν

† φροντίσθην, i. e. φροντίζειν: σθ for ζ. Sapph. Fr. I. 9. ὑποσδέκασα (ὑποξείζασα). 2. ἰσθάνει. 4. ἰσθάνω (ἔζων, i. e. ἔζων). 42. εὐκασθω. Alcæi Fr. 29. παρίσθων. 41. κωμάσθοντα. 67. Σδεύς. Sophr. Fr. 39. ἀκρατισδόμεθα. Theoc. Id. XV. 16, 28, 49, 88, 93, 101. Phit. Lycourg. 21. ἔρπει γὰρ ἄντα τῷ σιδαρῷ τὸ καλῶς κιθαρίσθην. ἦν for εἰν: Sapp. Fr. II. 15. τεθνήκεν δ' ὀλίγω ἡμετέρῃ | φαίνομαι. (τεθνήκειν, ἐπιδείσειν.) Alc. Fr. 4. νῦν χρή μεθύσκεν καὶ χθόνα πρὸς βίαν | παῖν. 5. κατθανοῖσα: οἰ for ον. Sapph. Fr. λιποῖσα. ἐθελοῖσαν. φωνοῖσας. Μοῖσ'. οἰχοχοῖσα. Theoc. Id. XV. 25, 42, 87, 88, 101, 105, 116, 131.

ΔΙ. *χῶπως κατοίσεις αὐτὸν εὐλαβούμενος.*
πάντως μὲν οἷσιν οὐδὲν ὑγιές, ἀλλ' ὅμως
κἂν τοῦτο κερδάνῃς ἄγων τὸ φορτίον,
εὐδαιμονήσεις συκοφαντῶν γ' οὔνεκα.

870

ἔσσετ' οὐδέποτε εἰς ὕστερον. οὐ γὰρ ἔπεδέχεις ἁβροδῶν
τῶν ἐκ Πιερίας. ἀλλ' ἀφανὴς κῆν Ἀἶδα δόμοις
φοιτάσεις ἔπεδ' ἀμυρῶν νεκρῶν ἐκπεποταμένα.

Sapphonis Fragm. 11. Compare Vesp. 1239.

Die, and become forgotten dust,
 As all of bards unhonour'd must!
 The roses of immortal blow,
 Which with the Muses ever grow,
 On thee and thy rejected head
 Their sweets and flowers shall never shed;
 And none but they who own their breath
 Quicken and live again in death:—
 Die, and forgotten be!

Ib. Ἰσμήνιχε: diminutive of Ἰσμηνίας, v. 770. So, Blomfield observes, Ἀμύντας (Theoc. VII. 2.) becomes Ἀμύντιχος, v. 132.

869. ἀλλ' ὅμως. Are not these words introduced to revive the former laugh against Euripides?

870. May so common a word as *φορτίον* form an excuse for inserting two valuable fragments of ancient poetry; the one by the comic poet Antiphanes, the other by Anaxandrides?

οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν βαρύτερον τῶν φορτίων
ὄντως, γυναικὸς πρῶκα πολλὴν φερομένης.

Brunck's Gnom. Poet. p. 185.

οὐ τοι τὸ γῆρας ἔστιν, οὐκ οἶε, πάτερ,
τῶν φορτίων μέγιστον. ἀλλ' ὅς ἂν φέρῃ
ἀγνωμόνως αὐθ', οὗτός ἐστιν αἰτίος·
ὁ δ' εὐκόλως, ἐνίοτε κοιμίζειν ποιεί,
μεταλαμβάνων ἐπιδέξει αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον,
λύπην ἀφαιρῶν, ἡδονὴν τε προστιθείς.
λύπην δ' ἐποίησ', ὅστις εἶχε δυσκόλως.

Id. p. 184.

871. *συκοφαντῶν γ' οὔνεκα*, as far as informers are concerned. Examples of this construction from Aristophanes have been given above; and the necessity of contracting his limits prevents the editor from entering upon illustrations from other sources.

ἔπεδέχεις and *πέδ'*, i. e. *μετέχεις* and *μετᾶ*. Alc. Fr. (Hephæst. 67.) *ἔμε πᾶσαν κακοτάτων πεδέχισαν*. Sapph. Fr. 94. *ὡς δὲ πᾶσι πέδα μάτερα πεπεριέργωμαι*. Pind. Ol. XII. 18. *πεδάμειψαν (μετάμειψαν)*. Nem. VII. 109. *πεδέρχεται*. X. 115. *πεδαυγάων*. Æsch. Choeph. 581. *πεδαίχμοι*. 582. *πεδάοροι (μετέωροι)*. Pind. Pyth. V. 62. *πέδα μέγαν κάματον*. VIII. 105. *πέδ' ἀφρόνων*.

^u *βρόδων* for *βόδων*. On the difference of opinion between Apollon. Dyscolus and Philemon on the Æolic custom of prefixing the letter *p*, see Blomfield's note to Fr. 35. (Sappho); and to the references add Theoc. Id. XXVIII. 11. The great object of prefixing the *p* was to avoid the aspirate. It took place for the same reason before vowels, as *βέδος* for *έδος*.

ΘΕ. Δικαιοπόλι. ΔΙ. τί ἐστι; τί με βωστρεῖς; ΘΕ. ὅ τι;
 ἐκέλευε Λάμαχος σε ταύτης τῆς δραχμῆς
 εἰς τοὺς Χόας αὐτῷ μεταδοῦναι τῶν κιχλῶν,
 τριῶν δραχμῶν δ' ἐκέλευε Κωπᾶδ' ἔγχελυν. 875
 ΔΙ. ὁ ποῖος οὗτος Λάμαχος τὴν ἐγγέλυν;

872. τί—ὅτι; When the person interrogated repeats the question before his answer, ὅστις is substituted for τίς. Pl. 462. τί δ' ἂν ὑμεῖς ἀγαθὸν ἐξεύροιθ'; Χρεμ. ὅ τι; Thes. 252. τί οὖν λάβω; Αγ. ὅ τι; Pac. 701. τί παθών; Τρυ. ὅ τι; Pac. 883. ἐκεινοσὶ νεύει. Τρυ. τίς; Οικ. ὅστις; Αν. 960. σὺ δ' εἰ τίς; Χρ. ὅστις; 997. σὺ δ' εἰ τίς ἀνδρῶν; Μετ. ὅστις εἰμ' ἐγώ; So also πῶς and ὅπως, ποῖ and ὅποι, πού and ὅπου, ποῖος and ὁποῖος, &c.

Ib. βωστρεῖν, to call loudly for. Lys. 684. καὶ ποιήσω | τήμερον τοὺς δημότας βωστρεῖν σ' ἐγὼ πεκτούμενον. Αν. 274. τί βωστρεῖς; Pac. 1146. τὸν τε Μανῆν ἢ Σῦρα βωστρησάτω 'κ τοῦ χωρίου. Od. M. 124. βωστρεῖν δὲ Κραταῖν. Theoc. Idyl. V. 63. τὸν βρυτόμον βωστρήσομεν. 66. βωστρέωμεν.

874. τοὺς Χόας, the feast of Pitchers. Two or three versions are given by Suidas of the legend which attached this name to the second of the three days comprising the festival Anthesteria. Orestes, after the murder of his mother, fled to Athens, the king of which (Pandion or Demophon) he found celebrating the feast of the Lenæan Bacchus, and giving, apparently in consequence, a public entertainment. The occurrence was somewhat awkward. To dismiss the fugitive without shewing him the rites of hospitality, was contrary to the manners of the age; and to share their cup with a man who had yet the unpurged pollution of a mother's blood upon him, was equally revolting. The delicacy and ingenuity of the monarch found a means of going between the two extremes. Instead of passing the goblet round, as was the usual mode, a separate drinking-vessel was assigned to each of the guests; and thus the feelings of the company and their unwelcome visitor were equally consulted. The desire to avoid as quickly as possible the fearful presence of a matricide would naturally hurry the guests in their potations; and in this precipitancy most probably originated the singular custom explained at v. 910. which finally enables our poet to remove the hero of his piece from the stage with so much dramatic effect.

876. ὁ ποῖος. Schutz, after the manner of the old editions, writes, without a division, ὁποῖος. See on the subject, Porson ad Phœniss. 892. and Elmsley ad Bacch. 662. The latter quotes, as a parallel passage, the following verses of Timocles, the comic poet, on the great orator Demosthenes:

οὐκ οὖν κελύεις νῦν με πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ
 τὰ προσόντα φράζειν; πάνν γε. δρᾶσω τοῦτό σοι.
 καὶ πρῶτα μέντοι παύσεται σοι Βριάρεως

ΘΕ. ὁ δεινὸς, ὁ ταλαύρινος, ὃς τὴν Γοργόνα
πάλλει, κραδαίνων “τρεῖς κατασκίους λόφους.”

ΔΙ. οὐκ ἂν, μὰ Δί', εἰ δοίῃ γέ μοι τὴν ἀσπίδα·
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ταρίχη τοὺς λόφους κραδαινέτω.

880

ἦν δ' ἀπολιγαίνῃ, τοὺς ἀγορανόμους καλῶ.

ἐγὼ δ' ἐμαυτῷ τόδε λαβὼν τὸ φορτίον,
εἵσεμι' “ὑπαὶ πτερύγων κιχλᾶν καὶ κοφίχων.”

ὀργιζόμενος. ὁ ποῖος οὗτος Βριάρεως;
ὁ τοὺς καταπέλτας τὰς τε λόγχας ἐσθίων,
μισῶν λόγους τ' ἄνθρωπος, οὐδὲ πάποτε
ἀντίθετον εἰπὼν οὐδέν, ἀλλ' Ἄρη βλέπων.

Athen. 224, a.

877. ταλαύρινος (τῶ, ρῶς): properly, *supporting the fight with a shield of bulls'-hides*, or, *notwithstanding the press of leather-covered shields*. The epithet is more particularly applied to Mars. Il. E. 289. Y. 78. X. 267. αἵματος ἄσαι Ἄρηα ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν. Arist. Pac. 241. ὁ δεινός, ὁ ταλαύρινος, ὁ κατὰ τοῖν σκελοῖν.

878. κραδαίνων. Il. N. 504. αἰχμὴ κραδαινομένη. Simonid. Fr. XLVII. 4. μελία κραδαινομένη.

Ib. κατάσκιος with dat. *shaded with*. Hes. Op. 511. λάχνη δέρμα κατάσκιον. Stesich. Geryoneis, Fr. 1. ἄλσος—δάφναισι κατάσκιον. In the present instance: *casting a downward shade*. Compare Æschyl. l. c. Theb. 380.

Ib. τρεῖς—λόφους. For a helmet of this nature, see Hope's 'Costume of the Ancients,' vol. II. pl. 177. See also Av. 94. Aleiph. tom. II. p. 61. If the reader begins to tire of the ridicule so plentifully thrown upon the word λόφος in the course of this play, let him recover his feelings in one of those noble pieces of poetry, which had so much effect upon the manly minds of the Spartans:

ἀλλὰ τις ἐγγὺς ἰὼν, αὐτοσχεδὸν ἔγχεϊ μακρῷ
ἢ ξίφει οὐτάζων, δῆϊον ἄνδρ' ἐλέτω
καὶ πόδα παρ ποδὶ θεῖς, καὶ ἐπ' ἀσπίδος ἀσπίδ' ἐρείσας,
ἐν δὲ λόφον τε λόφῳ, καὶ κυνέην κυνέῃ,
καὶ στέρνον στέρνῳ, πεπλημένος ἀνδρὶ μαχέσθω,
ἢ ξίφεος κόπην, ἢ δόρυ μακρὸν ἐλῶν.

Tyrtæi Fragm. Poet. Min. I. 435.

881. ἀπολιγαίνῃ. Il. A. 684. κήρυκες δ' ἐλιγαῖνον. *To make much noise or outcry; to huff and hector; to create a disturbance*. Compare Passow and Schneid.

883. ὑπαί, poetic and epic dialect for ὑπό. Od. Θ. 192. λᾶος ὑπαὶ ῥιπῆς. Hes. Scut. Herc. 278. τοὶ μὲν ὑπαὶ λιγυρῶν συρίγγων ἴσαν αὐδὴν | ἐξ ἀπαλῶν στομάτων.

Ib. ὑπαὶ πτερύγων, *to the flutter of wings*. Hesiod, Op. 580. ἦμος . . . ἤχετα τέττιξ | δεινρὸν ἐφεζόμενος λιγυρὴν καταχεύει' αἰοδὴν | πυκνὸν ὑπὸ πτερύγων. (Compare Blomfield's skilful emendation of Sappho's 55th Fr.)

ΧΟ. εἶδες ὦ εἶδες ὦ πᾶσα πρόλι, τὸν φρόνιμον ἄνδρα,
τὸν ὑπέρσοφον,

οἷ' ἔχει σπεισάμενος ἐμπορικά χρήματα διεμπολᾶν, 885
ὧν τὰ μὲν ἐν οἰκίᾳ χρήσιμα, τὰ δ' αὖ πρέπει χλιαρὰ κατ-
εσθίειν.

αὐτόματα πάντ' ἀγαθὰ τῷδέ γε πορίζεται.

οὐδέποτ' ἐγὼ Πόλεμον οἰκαδ' ὑποδέξομαι.

Ib. *κόφικος*, Attic dial. for *κόσσυφος* (see Hemsterhuis in Luc. I. 314). Dicæopolis, loaded with his purchases of poultry, appears to be singing a fragment of some old Doric song. Comparing the above quotations from Hesiod with the examples below, at v. 911, we may perhaps venture to translate as follows:

[sings] To the sound of wings of sweetest things,
The blackbird and the thrush,
To house and home—no more to roam—
My jolly way I brush.

884—909 strophic and antistrophic.

885. *διεμπολᾶν*. Soph. Frag. (Dindorf, p. 55.) ὅταν δ' ἐς ἡβην ἐξέ-
κώμεθ' εὐφρονες, | ὠθοῦμεθ' ἔξω καὶ διεμπολώμεθα.

886. *χλιαρὰ*, *made warm*. Nicander quoted Athen. III. 126, c. ἡρέμα δὲ χλιαρὸν κοιλοῖς ἐκδαίνο μύστροις. Magnes quoted XIV. 646, e. *ταγηνίας* . . χλιαροὺς σίζοντας. A verb corresponding with this adjective, occurs Lysistr. 386. οὐκοῦν ἐπειδὴ πῦρ ἔχεις, σὺ χλιανεῖς σεαν-
τόν. Ecc. 64. ἐχλιαινόμεν ἑστῶσα πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον.

887. *αὐτόματα* (*αὐτὸς*, *μάομαι*), *spontaneous*. Pac. 665. ἐλθοῦσα—
αὐτομάτῃ. Lys. 431. Vesp. 1282. Pl. 1190. Il. B. 408. The word occurs also in two descriptions of Hesiod, in which the dullest sense cannot fail to discern an account of his own race, prior and subsequent to that event, which "brought death into the world with all our woe." Compare Op. et Dies, 112—119, and 94—104.

888. *Πόλεμον*. Bergler properly compares the personal character here given to WAR, with that in our poet's comedy of "Peace," 235.

Ib. οὐδέποτ'—οἰκαδ' ὑποδέξομαι. GOOD-FORTUNE (τὸ εὖ πράσσειν) meets with a better reception from the chorus in the Agamemnon of Æschylus, than WAR does in the present one:

τὸ μὲν εὖ πράσσειν ἀκόρεστον ἔφην
πᾶσι βροτοῖσιν. δακτυλόδεικτον δ'
οὗτις ἀπειπὼν εἴργει μελάνθρον,

"Μηκέτ' ἐσέλθης," τάδε φωνῶν.

Ag. 1302.

Ib. ὑποδέξομαι. Il. Σ. 59, 89. τὸν δ' οὐχ ὑποδέξομαι αὖτις | οἰκαδε νοστήσαντα. Od. II. 70. πῶς γὰρ δὴ τὸν ξεῖνον ἐγὼν ὑποδέξομαι αἶψα; Herodot. I. 44. οἰκίοισι ὑποδεξάμενος τὸν ξεῖνον. Compare Alciph. lib. I. ep. 34. lib. II. ep. 1. so also ὑποδοχή, as a term of *hospitable reception*, Pac. 530.

οὐδὲ παρ' ἐμοί ποτε τὸν Ἀρμόδιον ἄσεται
 ξυγκατακλινεῖς, ὅτι παροίνιος ἀνὴρ ἔφνυ,
 ὅστις ἐπὶ πάντ' ἀγάθ' ἔχοντας ἐπικωμάσας,
 εἰργάσατο πάντα κακὰ κἀνέτρεπε, κἀξέχει,

890

889. τὸν Ἀρμόδιον ἄσεται. Ἀρμόδιος here signifies one of those drinking-songs, which were usual at the banquets of the ancients. Antiph. apud Athen. XV. p. 692, F. Ἀρμόδιος ἐπεκαλεῖτο, παιὼν ἦδετο, | μεγάλην Διὸς Σωτήρος ἄκατον ἦρέ τις. Athen. XI. p. 503. E. ἔπειτα μὴδὲν τῶν ἀπηρεχαιωμένων | τούτων περάνης, τὸν Τελαμῶνα, μὴδὲ τὸν | Παιῶνα, μὴδ' Ἀρμόδιον. As specimens of the songs themselves, the two following from many others (Kidd's Dawes, p. 665.) may suffice:

Ἐν μύρτον κλαδί τὸ ξίφος φορήσω,
 Ὅσπερ Ἀρμόδιος κ' Ἀριστογείτων,
 Ὅτ' Ἀθηναῖς ἐν θυσίαις
 Ἄνδρα τύραννον Ἰππαρχον ἐκαιέτην.
 Ἄλλο
 Ἄει σφῶν κλέος ἴσσεται κατ' αἶαν,
 Φίλταθ' Ἀρμόδιε κ' Ἀριστόγειτον,
 Ὅτι τὸν τύραννον κτάνετον
 Ἰσονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας ἐποίησατον.

For an act, which originated in any motive but that of patriotism, it must be owned that these two persons, Harmodius and Aristogeiton, have had their portion of applause. But

“ the songs
 Of Grecian bards and records writ by Fame
 Of Grecian heroes !—”

have not been able entirely to drown the sober voices of Truth and History. The masterly pages of Mitford (I. 446. II. 103, 260.) have long taught the student in what light to view these two assassins, for such they unquestionably were, and perhaps profligates to boot, in spite of all the fine poetry which has been expended upon them.

890. ξυγκατακλινεῖς. Nub. 49. ταύτην δ' ἐγάμουν, συγκατεκλινόμεν ἐγὼ | ὄζων τρυγός.

Ib. παροίνιος, drunk and insolent, mad-drunk, = πάροις. Vesp. 1300. παροινικώτατος. Elmsley observes that Cicero, ad Att. X. 10. uses the word παροινικῶς. For drunken brawls at Athens, read Speeches III. and IV. of Lysias.

891. πάντ' ἀγάθ' ἔχοντας. An expression used for delicate feasts. Vesp. 1304. εὐθύς γὰρ ὡς ἐνέπλητο πολλῶν κἀγαθῶν, | ἐνήλατ', ἐσκίρτα. Amphip in Athenæus, III. —. εἰς τὴν ἐσπέραν χορταζόμενα πᾶσιν ἀγαθοῖς.

Ib. ἐπικωμάσας. Lysias, 98, 24. ὑβρίζων δὲ καὶ τύπτων ἀμφοτέρους ἡμᾶς καὶ κωμάων καὶ τὰς θύρας ἐκβάλλων. Plutarch. Pyrrh. 13, δῆμος ἐπικωμαζόμενος ἀσελγῶς καὶ παροινούμενος. See also Alciph. lib. I. epp. 6, 12, 37, 39.

κάμάχετο· καὶ προσέτι πολλὰ προκαλουμένου,

“ πῖνε, κατάκεισο, λαβὲ τήνδε φιλοτησίαν,”

τὰς χάρακας ἦπτε πολὺ μᾶλλον ἔτι τῷ πυρὶ, 895

ἐξέχει θ' ἡμῶν βία τὸν οἶνον ἐκ τῶν—ἀμπέλων.

* * * ταί τ' ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον· ἅμα καὶ μεγάλα δὴ φρονεῖ,
τοῦ βίου δ' ἐξέβαλε δεῖγμα τάδε τὰ πτερὰ πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν.

894. φιλοτησίαν, a loving-cup. Lysistr. 203. δέσποινα Πειθοῖ, καὶ κύλις φιλοτησία, | τὰ σπάγια δέξαι ταῖς γυναῖξιν εὐμένης. Dem. 380, 27. καὶ συνεστεφανοῦτο, καὶ συνεπαίωνιζε Φιλίππῳ καὶ φιλοτησίας προῦπινεν. Lucian. III. 235. IV. 15. IX. 39. προπινόντων φιλοτησίας. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 55. τῆς φιλοτησίας συνεχῶς περιστοβουμένης.

895. τὰς χάρακας, stakes, particularly those which supported vines. Vesp. 1291. εἴτα νῦν ἐξηπάτηκεν ἡ χάραξ τὴν ἀμπελον. Pac. 1262. εἰ διαπισθεῖεν δίχα, | λάβοιμ' ἂν αὐτ' ἐς χάρακας.

896. Brunck observes, that two systems of Pæonic verse concluded by a trochaic tetrameter, occur also in Vesp. 1275—1284.

Ib. ἡμῶν βία. Lysias, 196, 36. βία παρόντων Πελοποννησίων.

Ib. τῶν ἀμπέλων unexpectedly for τῶν ἀμφορέων.

897. . . . ταί τ'. Rav. Dind. τῷδ'. Elms. Bek. οὐκ ἂν οὕτως γ' ἴοι τῷδ'. Schutz from an attempt of Hermann to fill up the lacuna.

Ib. μεγάλα φρονεῖ. The formula μέγα φρονεῖν might be illustrated by endless examples. It is not merely for the continued repetition that the following example has been selected: Μάλιστα δὲ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις ἐπῆει μοι γελᾶν τοῖς περὶ γῆς ὄρων ἐρίζουσι, καὶ τοῖς μέγα φρονοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ τῷ Σικωνίων πεδίον γεωργεῖν, ἡ Μαραθῶνος ἔχειν τὰ περὶ τὴν Οἰνώνην, ἡ Ἀχαρῆσι πλέθρα κεκτῆσθαι χίλια. τῆς γοῦν Ἑλλάδος ὅλης, ὡς τότε μοι ἄνωθεν ἐφαίνετο, δακτύλων οὔσης τὸ μέγεθος τεττάρων, κατὰ λόγον, οἶμαι, ἡ Ἀττικὴ πολλοστῆμόριον ἦν. ὥστε ἐνεύδουν ἐφ' ὁπόσῳ τοῖς πλουσίοις τούτοις μέγα φρονεῖν κατελείπετο. σχεδὸν γὰρ ὁ πολυπλεθρότατος αὐτῶν, μίαν τῶν Ἐπικουρείων ἀτόμων εἴδκει μοι γεωργεῖν. ἀποβλέψας δὲ δὴ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον, εἴτα τὴν Κυνουρίαν γῆν ἰδὼν, ἀνεμνήσθην περὶ ὅσον χωρίου, κατ' οὐδὲν φρακοῦ Αἰγυπτίου πλατυτέρου, τοσοῦτοι ἔπесον Ἀργείων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων μῆς ἡμέρας. καὶ μὴν εἴ τινα ἴδοιμι ἐπὶ χρυσῷ μέγα φρονοῦντα, ὅτι δακτύλους τε εἶχεν ὅκτω, καὶ φιάλας τέτταρας, πάννυ καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἂν ἐγέλων. τὸ γὰρ Πάγγαλον ὄλον, αὐτοῖς μετάλλοις, κεχρηαῖον ἦν τὸ μέγεθος. Luciani Icaromenipp. VII. p. 27, 8. Is it incorrect in taste to add one from a far higher authority? λέγω . . . μὴ ὑπερφρονεῖν παρ' ὃ δεῖ φρονεῖν, ἀλλὰ φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν. Epist. ad Rom. xii. 3.

898. It was usual for the vainer citizens of Athens, when they gave an entertainment, to hang up the feathers of hens or other birds before the door, that passers-by might know what was going on within. The 'ostentatious man' in Theophrastus adorns the forehead of the bull, which he has sacrificed, with garlands, and hangs it up before his door. Küster.

ὦ Κύπριδι τῇ καλῇ καὶ Χάρισι ταῖς φίλαις ξύντροφε
Διαλλαγῇ,

ὥς καλὸν ἔχουσα τὸ πρόσωπον ἄρ' ἐλάνθανες. 900

πῶς ἂν ἐμὲ καὶ σέ τις Ἔρωσ ξυναγάγοι λαβὼν,

ὥσπερ ὁ γεγραμμένος, ἔχων στέφανον ἀνθέμων ;

ἢ πάνυ γερόντιον ἴσως νενόμικας με σύ ;

ἀλλὰ σε λαβὼν, τρία δοκῶ γ' ἂν ἔτι προσβαλεῖν·

πρῶτα μὲν ἂν ἀμπελίδος ὄρχον ἐλάσαι μακρόν· 905

899. ξύντροφε. Herodot. VII. 102. τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενή . . σύντροφος.
Lucian. I. 37. φιλοσοφία . . σύντροφοι. 40. κολακεία . . σύντροφος.

901. πῶς ἂν. Pac. 68. πῶς ἂν ποτ' ἀφικοίμην ἂν εὐθὺ τοῦ Διός ; Eq.
16. πῶς ἂν σύ μοι λέξεις ἀμέ χρη λέγειν ; are not the words πῶς ἂν to
be used here in the same sense as they occur in the plays of Euri-
pides (see Monk's Hippolytus, p. 28.) and to be rendered *O that!*

Ib. τις Ἔρωσ, *some Cupid*. The word gives the poet an opportu-
nity of complimenting in the next line the beautiful Cupid of
Zeuxis, which stood in the temple of Venus.

Ib. ξυναγάγοι, *bring together*. Lysist. 584. λαβόντας . . ξυνάγειν.

902. ὁ γεγραμμένος, *in tabula depictus*.

Ib. στέφανον ἀνθέμων. See Matthiae, §. 375.

904. δοκῶ—προσβαλεῖν. δοκῶ thus followed by an infinitive, and
more particularly when accompanied by the pronoun μοι, denotes
not that doubtful state of mind, to which the present course of lan-
guage attaches the word *to think*, but more frequently a * full assur-
ance, conviction, and determination of purpose. Pac. 13. ἐνὸς μὲν
ἄνδρες, ἀπολελύσθαι μοι δοκῶ. 177. ἀτὰρ ἐγγὺς εἶναι τῶν θεῶν ἐμοὶ δοκῶ.
306. οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως ἀπειπεῖν ἂν δοκῶ μοι τήμερον, (*my full persuasion
is that nothing will induce me to give over to-day, till so and so.*)
Ran. 1420. ὁπότερος οὖν ἂν τῇ πόλει παραινέσειν· μέλλῃ τι χρηστὸν, τοῦ-
τον ἄξει μοι δοκῶ. Pl. 1186. τὸν οὖν Δία τὸν σωτῆρα καὶ τὸς μοι δοκῶ |
χαίρειν ἕστας ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ καταμενεῖν. See also Pac. 61. Lys. 319.
Th. 508. Vesp. 640.

Ib. προσβαλεῖν. Voss translates: *leisten, to accomplish*. Reiske
proposes to read *προσλαβεῖν*.

905. ὄρχον. The lexicographers are divided in their opinions of
the meaning and derivation of this word. Reiske prefers the sense,
a line, a row of trees (derived like ὄρχαμος from ὄρχομαι, ἔρχομαι, or
ὀρθός.) Passow leans to *an enclosed place hedged round* (εἴργω, ἔρ-

* That our ancestors used the word *think* in this sense, seems clear from the
answer made by admiral Wood, when questioned as to the unfortunate James III.
being on board his fleet after the battle of Flodden ; " I would to God," replied
the brave seaman, " that my king was there safely, for I would defend and keep
him there scathless, from all the traitors who have cruelly murdered him : and I
think to behold the day when they shall be hanged and drawn for their demerits."

εἶτα παρὰ τόνδε νέα μοσχίδια συγκίδων,
καὶ τὸ τρίτον ἡμερίδος ὄσχον, ὁ γέρων ὁδὶ,
καὶ περὶ τὸ χωρίον ἐλᾶδας ἅπαν ἐν κύκλῳ,
ὥστ' ἀλείφεσθαι σ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν καμὲ ταῖς νομηνίαις.

κος), particularly such places as gardens and vineyards. In the Homeric description of the beautiful gardens of Alcinous, the word thus occurs :

πάροιθε δέ τ' ὄμφακες εἰσιν,
ἄνθος ἀφιεῖσαι, ἔτεραι δ' ὑποπερκαΐουσιν.
ἔνθα δὲ κοσμηταὶ πρᾶσιαὶ παρὰ νεάτοιν ὄρχον
παντοῖαι πεφύασιν, ἐπητανὸν γανώωσαι.

Od. H. 125.

In the passage where Ulysses recalls to his father's mind the presents which the latter had made him in earlier times, it is thus found :

ὄγχνας μοι δῶκας τρεῖσκαίδεκα, καὶ δέκα μηλέας,
συκέας τεσσαράκοντ' ὄρχους δέ μοι ὦδ' ὀνόμηνας
δώσειν πεντήκοντα.

Od. Ω. 339.

Ib. ἐλάσαι. ἐλαύνειν, *to draw in a right line, to place.* Il. Σ. 564. Od. H. 113. περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἔλασσε | κασσιτέρου. Od. Ζ. 9. ἀμφὶ δὲ τείχος ἔλασσε πόλει. Il. H. 449. I. 349. τάφρον. Od. Σ. 11. σταυρούς. Il. Δ. 68. ὄγμόν. Hes. Op. 441. αἶλακα. Pind. Pyth. IV. 406. αἶλακας. Herodot. VII. 139. εἰ καὶ πολλοὶ τειχέων κιθῶνες ἦσαν ἐληλαμένοι διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ Πελοποννησίοισι. Passow in v.

906. μοσχίδια, dim. of μόσχος, the young shoot, or sucker of a plant. Il. Δ. 104. ὦ ποτ' Ἀχιλλεὺς | Ἴδης ἐν κημοῖσι δίδη μόσχοισι λύγουςι.

907. ἡμερίδος. Schneider considers the ἡμερίς as the *vitis arbutiva*, the high-climbing vine. Od. E. 68. ἡ δ' αὐτοῦ τετάνυστο περὶ στείους γλαφυροῖο | ἡμερίς ἡβώωσα, τεθῆλει σταφυλῆσι. Passow rather considers it as any fruit-tree, reclaimed from a wild state.

908. ἅπαν. On the quantity of this word see Blomf. Append. ad Pers. 201. ἅπαν γ' ἐλᾶδας κύκλῳ. Elms. The description again reminds us of the gardens of Alcinous :

ἔνθα δὲ δένδρεα μακρὰ πεφύκει τηλεθώοντα,
ὄγχναι, καὶ βοιαί, καὶ μηλείαι ἀγλαόκαρποι,
συνκαὶ τε γλυκεραί, καὶ ἐλαῖαι τηλεθώουσαι.

Od. H. 114.

The four verses, which have required so much illustration, have been imitated by Ælian Epist. 4.

Ib. ἐν κύκλῳ, *circularly.* Pl. 679. Ib. 708. Lys. 267. Vesp. 132, 924. Av. 118. Eq. 170. Vesp. 1439. ἐν τάχει (*quickly*). Av. 1070. ἐν φοναῖς (*murderously*). Eccl. 395. ἐν ὥρᾳ (*early, suitably as to time*). 541. ἐν ἀλέᾳ (*warmly*). Thes. 830. Nub. 1332. Vesp. 421, 508. Eq. 258. Pac. 628. ἐν δίκῃ (*justly*). Pac. 439. ἐν εἰρήνῃ (*peaceably*). So also Thes. 177. ἐν βραχεί (*shortly*). 292. Ecc. 321. ἐν καλῷ (*conveniently*). 320. ἐν καθυρῷ, sub. τόπῳ, *an open, unoccupied place.* Cf. Pind. Ol. X. 55.

909. ταῖς νομηνίαις. The new moon seems to have been the ge-

ΚΗ. ἀκούετε λέω· κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τοὺς χόας

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neral season for embellishment and relaxation. Hence the clown's inquiry in Theophrastus which has been already noticed.

910. A previous note (v. 874.) will have prepared the reader for the ensuing proclamation. To commemorate the haste, with which the guests got rid of their wine, that they might avoid a murderer's presence, a singular custom appears to have been devised; this was the establishment of a prize for the person who, on the anniversary of this event, should at a given signal first swallow a certain quantity of wine. As the vessel adopted for this purpose (χόας) contained three of our quarts (Perizonius ad *Æl.* l. c. 26.) it is obvious that none but those who could depend upon a large capacity for swallowing, like the Athenian Diotimus, (who in consequence went by the name of the Funnel,) would be candidates for such a distinction. The feat was performed to the sound of trumpet (ὑπὸ τῆς σάλπιγγος), and the prize was a skin of wine. That the victor was further rewarded with a crown of gold, as archbishop Potter intimates from *Ælian*, is not improbable, though not perhaps exactly in the sense in which the learned archaeologist appears to understand the passage. As this triumph of the throat would be to the populace of Athens somewhat like what the triumphs of their betters were in the scenic contests and the Olympic games, the spirit of parody would prepare for the victor a similar reward; and how much further the parody might be carried, it is not for us to decide. A triumphal procession would perhaps be got up by the admirers and fellow-burgbers of the conqueror, and if a set of mock-Pindarics were furnished by some congenial wag, the ὕκωμος would have been complete. But to leave these conjectures for one of which there cannot be much doubt. While the populace were enjoying their own peculiar share of this great national rite abroad, we must naturally suppose that its celebration was also taking place in private families and different parties within: and as human nature is at all times and in all places essentially the same, we have only to conceive the celebration of some festive rite among ourselves, as that of 'Twelfth Night' for instance, to imagine the different gradations of mirth which prevailed according to the refinement or rudeness of the society which partook of it. The greatest display on the occasion was evidently at the house of the high priest of Bacchus. It is gratifying to reflect, that considerable relaxation was allowed on this joyous festivity to that most numerous and unfortunate body of men, who abounded so much in every Greek city;—viz. the slaves. The respite was indeed short, as the unwelcome sounds were soon pealed again in their ears:

ὕκωμος, in the Pindaric writings, the procession and triumphant song, which celebrated the victor in the Olympic games on the immediate day of triumph, or its returning anniversary. *Ol.* IV. 15. VI. 30, 166. VIII. 13. IX. 6. XIV. 23. *Pyth.* III. 130. IV. 3. VIII. 29. *Nem.* III. 8. XI. 36, &c. See further Passow in v. *Kuithan* über Pindars Siegeshymnen als Urkomödien, 1808. particularly p. 42. *Thiersch*, *Pindarus Werke*, Th. I. p. 114. *Welcker* in *Jacobs Philostr.* Im. I. 2. p. 202.

πίνειν ὑπὸ τῆς σάλπιγγος· ὅς δ' ἂν ἐκπῆ

Θύραζε, Kāres, οὐκ ἔτ' Ἀνθεστήρια.

Away, away, the Festival is done!

Ib. Pac. 551. ἀκούετε λεφ' τοὺς γεωργοὺς ἀπιέναι. Av. 448. ἀκούετε λεφ' τοὺς ὀπλίτας . . . ἀπιέναι πάλιν οἴκαδε. Susarion apud Diomed. ad Dionys. Thrac. p. 748. BEKKER. ἀκούετε λεφ' Σουσarıων λέγει τάδε. The sixth Pythian ode begins with a similar formula, 'Ἀκούσατ'. See also Plut. Vit. Thes. §. 13. It need scarcely be added, that it is preserved in our own *Oyez*, or, as it is vulgarly pronounced, *O yes*.

911. πίνειν. Examples of an infinitive for an imperative have already been supplied from the writings of Aristophanes. In no author are more instances of this construction to be found, than the old Ascræan poet, who has been so often quoted in these pages. How the following joyous picture came to find a place among the many prudential maxims of this precursor of 'Poor Richard's Almanack,' is hard to say; but there it is; and as it is in keeping with our present subject, I venture to quote it:

ἐπὶ δ' αἶθοπα πινέμεν οἶνον
ἐν σκιῇ ἐζόμενον, κεκορημένον ἥτορ ἐδωδῆς,
ἀντίον ἀκραίος Ζεφύρου τρέψαντα πρόσωπον,
κρήνης τ' ἀνέου καὶ ἀπορρύτου, ἥ τ' ἀβύλωτος.
τρὶς δ' ὕδατος προχέειν, τὸ δὲ τέτρατον ἰέμεν οἶνον.

Op. 590—594.

In these and similar verses (see more particularly the fine passage, 334—338.) it is evident that some such verb as *ἀναγα*, or *κελομαι*, is to be understood: and the poet, who has afforded the above instances of the elliptic form, furnishes also specimens of the complete form. Thus in the following cold-blooded recommendation, which no doubt was intended to reconcile the Inkles of the day to his former piece of joviality:

αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν δὴ
πάντα βίον κατάθῃαι ἐπάρμενον ἔνδοθεν οἴκου,
θῆτά τ' αἰοικον ποιέισθαι, καὶ ἄτεκνον ἔριθον
δίξασθαι κέλομαι· χαλεπὴ δ' ὑπόπορτις ἔριθος. Ib. 598—601.

The prose-writer, who comes nearest to the use of this construction, is the author of the Jewish Antiquities. Merely referring to more common examples, some of which, however, will be found worthy of deep attention, (IV. 8. 9, 21, 42. XVII. 13. 2. XVIII. 6. 7.) I quote one at full length: καὶ τῷ εἰλαφ χρίσας Ἰωδασος, ἀπέδειξε βασιλέα. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος, χαῖρον καὶ κροταλίζον, ἐβόα, ΣΩΖΕΣΘΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ, IX. 7. 2, GOD SAVE THE KING!

Ib. ὑπὸ τῆς σάλπιγγος, *to the trumpet*. To the numerous examples of this construction to be found in Matthiæ, §. 592, b. Quarterly Review, IX. p. 361, Mus. Crit. I. 78. Blomfield's Gloss. in Choeph. p. 198. add Xenoph. Anab. III. 4, 26. ἔβαλλον, ἐσφενδόνων, ἐτόξενον ὑπὸ μαστίγων. Thucyd. V. §. 70. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπὸ αὐ-

πρώτιστος, ἀσκὸν-Κτησιφῶντος λήψεται.

ΔΙ. ὦ παῖδες, ὦ γυναῖκες, οὐκ ἤκούσατε ;

τί δρᾶτε ; τοῦ κήρυκος οὐκ ἀκούετε ;

ἀναβράττει', ἐξοπτᾶτε, τρέπεται', ἀφέλλεκε

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λητῶν πολλῶν νόμφ ἐγκαθεστῶτων. Plut. Lycurg. 22. πρῶτος καὶ ἰσχυρὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ μέλους ἀγομένων ἐπὶ τὸν κίνδυνον. In later writers this formula occurs with a dative case. Lucian, V. 164. ὑπ' αὐλοῖς, καὶ κυμβάλοις. II. 51. III. 245. Herodian, V. c. 3. §. 16. χορεύοντα νόμφ βαρβάρων, ὑπὸ τε αὐλοῖς καὶ σύριγξι. Ibid. c. 5, 9.

912. ἀσκὸν-Κτησιφῶντος: i. e. a skin of the largest size. Who this ton of man was, is not further known. According to the Scholiast, the competitors for the prize were bound to stand upon a blown skin, while performing their drinking feat.

915. The large preparations made in the cuisine of Dicæopolis, appear to indicate that a party was expected to celebrate the rite with him. The vigorous orders for the various processes of boiling, roasting, turning, and unspitting, seem to imply a fear that the trumpet may give the expected signal before the preparations are completed.

Ib. ἀναβράττω, Att. for ἀναβράσσω (βράω, βράζω, βράττω). To cause boiling water to come to its height; to throw about with a sputtering, as the foam thrown up by a raging sea. Hence Apollon. Rhod. II. 566. ὄρτο δὲ πολλή | ἄλμη ἀναβρασθεῖσα, νέφος ὤς. Here, to boil again, to warm up by laying fire beneath. Pac. 1197. ἀναβράττω κίχλας. Ran. 510. κρέα | ἀνέβραττεν ὀρνίθια.

Ib. ἐξοπτᾶτε. Eq. 954. θρίον ἐξοπτημένον.

οἱ δ' ἰχθύες, οἵκαδ' ἰόντες,

ἐξοπτῶντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἂν παρέκειντ' ἐπὶ ταῖσι τραπέζαις.

Teleclides ap. Athen. 268, c.

Under what dynasty this latter remarkable event took place will presently appear.

Ib. τρέπετε. Bergler compares Horace's *macros dum turdos versat in igne*. But the ancient poets, without any knowledge of the powers of steam, had their ideas of a state of perfectibility, when these operations took place of themselves, without any subordinate agency. Hence the colloquy, in the "Pluti" of Cratinus, between the fish-eater and the fish to be eaten:

* The trumpeter and herald, it may be added, were no unimportant functionaries in antiquity. Hence in inscriptions where festal contests and victories are recorded, their names generally head the list. Thus in Boeckh's inscriptions (Staatsk. II. 357. 9.) we find,

Οἶδε ἐνίκων τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Χαριτησίων.

Ξαλπιστής.

Μῆνις Ἀπολλωνίου Ἀντιοχεὺς ἀπὸ Μαϊάνδρου.

Κήρυξ.

Ζώϊλος Ζώϊλου Πάφιος.

Then follow the rhapsodist, the epic poet, the flute-player, &c. See also Inscript. Orchom. III.

τὰ λαγῶα, ταχέως τοὺς στεφάνους ἀνείρετε.
φέρει τοὺς ὀβελίσκους, ἵν' ἀναπείρω τὰς κίχλας.

ΧΟ. ζῆλῶ σε τῆς εὐβουλίας,
μᾶλλον δὲ τῆς εὐωχίας,
ἄνθρωπε, τῆς παρούσης.

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ΔΙ. τί δῆτ', ἐπειδὴν τὰς κίχλας

"Ἰχθὺ βάδιζ'." "Ἄλλ' οὐδέπω τὰπὶ θάτερ' ὀπτός εἰμι."

"Οὐκοῦν μεταστρέψας σεαυτὸν ἀλειφας εἰσαλείψου."

Athen. VI. 267, e.

Ib. ἀφέλκετε, *πύθηδραν* (from the spit). Compare *infr.* v. 1018.

916. τὰ λαγῶα, *sc.* κρέατα. Eq. 1192. ἀλλ' οὐ λαγῶ' ἔξεις ὀπάθεν δῶς. 1199. ὁρᾷς τὰ λαγῶ' ἃ σοὶ φέρω. Pac. 1312. ἐμβάλλεσθε τῶν λαγῶων. 1150. λαγῶα τέτταρα. 1196. τῶν λαγῶων πολλά. Ecce. 842. Vesp. 709. ἔζων ἐν πᾶσι λαγῶοις. 1203.

Ib. στεφάνους ἀνείρετε—in anticipation of a feast. Herodot. III. 118. ἀνείρας περὶ τὸν χαλινὸν τοῦ ἵππου.

917. ἀναπείρω. Il. B. 426. σπλάγχνα δ' ἄρ' ἀμπεύραντες. Herodot. IV. 94. ἦν μὲν δὴ ἀποθάνη ἀναπαρεῖς. 103. ἔπειτα ἐπὶ ξύλου μεγάλου ἀναπείρας. Lucian, III. 245. διαπαρεῖς.

918. Eq. 837. ζῆλῶ σε τῆς εὐγλωττίας. Vesp. 1450. ζῆλῶ γε τῆς εὐτυχίας | τὸν πρέσβιν. Thes. 175. For examples from other authors, see Blomfield's *Prom. Vinc.* p. 144.

921. Elmsley compares Nub. 154. τί δῆτ' ἂν, ἕτερον εἰ πύθοιο Σωκράτους φρόντισμα; 769. τί δῆτ' ἂν, εἰ ταύτην λαβὼν; Pac. 859. τί δῆτ', ἐπειδὴν νυμφίον μ' ὁρᾷτε λαμπρὸν ὄντα; 863, 916. Lys. 399.

Ib. τὰς κίχλας ὀπτημένας. Whether roasted, boiled, or stewed, the thrush seems to have been a particularly favourite article of food among the epicures of antiquity. Hence in those visions of Lubberland, which the comic poets were wont to put forth, as *their* conception of the golden age, this bird never fails to make a conspicuous figure, both in their *senarii* and their *anapaests*:

ὀπταὶ κίχλαι δ' ἐπὶ τοῖσδ' ἀνάβραστ' ἡρτυμέναι
περὶ τὸ στόμ' ἐπέτοντ', ἀντιβολοῦσαι καταπιεῖν,
ὑπὸ μυρρίναισι κάνεμόναισι κεχυμέναι.

Pherecrates, ap. Athen. VI. 269, b. and Pors. Adv. p. 90.

ὀπταὶ τε κίχλαι μετ' ἀμητίσκων εἰς τὸν φάρυγ' εἰσπετέοντο.

Teleclides ap. Athen. VI. 268, d.

τὰ δὲ δένδρη τὰ 'ν τοῖς ὄρεσιν δὴ χορδαῖς ὀπταῖς ἐριφελίως
φυλλοροήσει, καὶ τευθιδίους ἀπαλοῖς, ^ακίχλαις τ' ἀναβράστοις.

Pherec. *ib.* VI. 269, d.

^a From this partiality of the Athenians for the thrush arises, I think, a peculiarity of phraseology in our author's comedy of *Peace*, which has not yet been noticed. The Chorus of the play, while eulogizing those delights of the Dionysiac festivals (of which a translation has been given at v. 181), specifies, among others, αἰλῶν, τραγυδῶν, Σοφοκλέους μελῶν, κυχλῶν. In this passage the word κυχλῶν

ὀπτωμένας ἴδῃτε ;

ΧΟ. οἶμαί σε καὶ τοῦτ' εὖ λέγειν.

ΔΙ. τὸ πῦρ ὑποσκάλευε.

ΧΟ. ἤκουσας ὥς μαγειρικῶς,

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κομφῶς τε, καὶ δειπνητικῶς

925. *μαγειρικῶς*. The refinement of the times does not appear to have exploded the word *cook*, as vulgar, and substituted, like our polite neighbours, the term *artiste*. Pac. 1017. εἶθ' ὅπως μαγειρικῶς σφάζεις τὸν οἶν.

926. *κομφῶς*, *cleverly, neatly, like a gentleman*. In the Platonic and Aristophanic writings the word *κομφός* implies, in mental operations, all that is fine, subtle, and sophistic (Eq. 18. (*κομφευρικῶς*.) Nub. 1030. Th. 93, 460. Ran. 967. Av. 195. Gorg. 486, c. 493, a. 521, e. 6 Rep. 499, a. 505, b. 1 Leg. 634, a. Phileb. 53, c. Cratyl. 399, a. 426, a. 429, d. Sophist. 236, d. 259, c. Phædo, 105, c. Phædr. 266, d.): in manners, all the observances of polished society, in opposition to the practices of the rude and uncultivated classes (Nub. 649. Vesp. 1317. 9 Rep. 572, c. Conviv. 222, c. Lysis, 216, a. Hip. Maj. 288, d. 3 Epist. 318, b. add Lucian, III. 140). The union of these endowments and accomplishments with high moral qualities constituted the *καλοκάγαθός*, or complete gentleman of antiquity.

Ib. *δειπνητικῶς*, *in a banquet-like fashion*. Though the acts of carving and dissection are not expressly named in this catalogue of excellencies, they are obviously implied; and as 'the feast of reason' is pretty well concluded in this drama, and that of the senses about to commence, an idle moment may be allowed to an operation which, from the days of Homer to Parini, has occasionally come under the favourable notice of poetry; but the obvious place for

appears to me to be used as synonymous with *μελῶν*; in other words, an intellectual pleasure is expressed by a corporeal one: (the smack of the lips, the indrawn breath, and all the usual artifices of intonation by a clever actor, will easily occur to the reader). Then follow the words *ἐπυλλίων Εὐριπίδου*: here the Chorus is interrupted by Trygæus, who indignantly expresses his contempt for a poet, whose writings smelt more of a pleader than a bard. The Chorus waits patiently till this fit of indignation is over, and then puts its own, i. e. the popular, sense upon these *lays* of Euripides by another synonym, viz. by pronouncing the word *κιττοῦ*; as much as to say, whatever may be the merit of the melodies of Sophocles, these delicate lays are the only productions deserving that ivied crown which is assigned to triumphant bards at the Dionysiac festivals. In this sense it appears to me that the passage may be understood, without destroying that medley of incongruous images, in which the general humour of the passage undoubtedly consists. Considering how much the ivy was employed in the festivals of Bacchus, in binding the brows of the god himself, in ornamenting the persons or thyrsi of those who figured in his processions, and, above all, in circling the head of the bards who had triumphed at his festivals, it is remarkable how rarely the word is found in the writings of Aristophanes. Besides the passage just illustrated, or rather attempted to be so, I am not aware of more than three other places where the word occurs, Thes. 988, 999. Av. 238.

αὐτῷ διακονεῖται ;

ΓΕ. οἴμοι τάλας. ΔΙ. ὦ Ἡρακλεῖς, τίς οὐτοσί ;

ΓΕ. ἀνὴρ κακοδαίμων. ΔΙ. κατὰ σεαυτὸν νυν τρέπου.

ΓΕ. ὦ φίλτατε, σπονδαὶ γάρ εἰσι σοὶ μόνα, 930

μέτρησον εἰρήνης τί μοι, κἂν πέντ' ἔτη.

ΔΙ. τί δ' ἔπαθες ; ΓΕ. ἐπετρίβην ἀπολέσας τὸ βόε.

such a notice, if indeed any notice whatever of the subject is justified, is in the Appendix. (See note O.)

927. διακονεῖται. Soph. Phil. 287. κἄθει τι βαῖη τῇδ' ὑπὸ στέγῃ μόνον | διακονεῖσθαι, i. e. *minister to myself*. In Lucian's "True History" this word is used to describe certain ministering offices performed by the winds at a banquet, the full delights of which must be left to the readers of the original. The writer having described the manner in which the guests prepared themselves for the repast, viz. by drinking at two fountains, the nature of one of which was to impart a keen sense of pleasure, and the other, a disposition to unbounded mirth, proceeds to describe the entertainment itself as follows: τὸ δὲ συμπόσιον, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως πεποιήται, ἐν τῷ Ἡλυσίῳ καλουμένῳ πεδίῳ· λειμὼν δέ ἐστι κάλλιστος, καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ὕλη παντοία, πυκνή, ἐπισκιάζουσα τοὺς κατακειμένους, καὶ στρωμνὴν μὲν ἐκ τῶν ἀνθέων ὑποβέβληται. διακονοῦνται δὲ καὶ διαφέρουσιν ἕκαστα οἱ ἄνεμοι, πλὴν γε τοῦ οἰνοχοεῖν. τούτου γὰρ . . IV. 274. But we must not trespass further. To those, however, who looked to the perfect era of feasting, even this agency must have wanted correctness; *they* waited the times when all movements connected with cookery and good eating were to be spontaneous:

A. ἔπειτα δούλον οὐδὲ εἰς κεκτήσετ', οὐδὲ δούλην·
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ δῆτ' ἀνὴρ γέρων διακονήσει ;

B. οὐ δῆτ'· ὁδοιποροῦντα γὰρ τάδε πάντ' ἐγὼ ποιήσω.

A. τί δῆτα τοῦτ' αὐτοῖς πλέον ; B. πρόσσεισιν αὐθέκαστον
τῶν σκευαρίων ὅταν καλῇ τις· " παρατίθου, τράπεζα"
αὐτῇ παρασκεύαζε σταντήν." " Μάττε, θυλάκισκε."

" ἔγχει, κύαθε. πούσθ' ἡ κύλιξ ; διάνιξε σύ γε σταντήν ;"

" ἀνάβαινε, μάζα." " τὴν χύτραν χρῆν ἔξεραν τὰ τεῦτλα."

Crates ap. Athen. 267, e.

928. τάλᾱς. Pl. 930. Ran. 307. Th. 241, 625, 1038. Av. 62, 1260. and many other places. See Bentley's Dissert. 97-8.

Ib. κατὰ σεαυτὸν νυν τρέπου, *go your own way*. Nub. 1263. For the formula κατὰ σεαυτὸν, compare Plut. in Vit. Arist. §. 2. Ἀριστέιδης δὲ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ὥσπερ ὁδὸν ἰδίαν ἐβάδιζε διὰ τῆς πολιτείας. Vesp. 786. καθ' ἑμαυτὸν κοῦ μεθ' ἑτέρων λήψομαι. Aristot. Eth. 9. οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἔλοιτ' ἂν καθ' αὐτὸν πάντ' ἔχειν. Elmsley ingeniously compares Av. 12. Euelp. οἴμοι. Pisth. σὺ μὲν, ὦ τᾶν, τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην ἴθι. See also Wagner's Alciphron, I. p. 165. II. 10.

932. ἐπετρίβην. Pac. 246. ὦ Μέγαρα Μέγαρ', ὥς ἐπιτετρίψεσθ' αὐτίκα | ἀπαξάπαντα καταμεμντωτευμένα. Nub. 243. νόσος μ' ἐπέτριψεν ἰπ-

ΔΙ. πόθεν ; ΓΕ. ἀπὸ Φυλῆς ἔλαβον οἱ Βοιώτιοι.

ΔΙ. ὦ τρὶς κακοδαίμων, εἴτα λευκὸν ἀμπέχει ;

ΓΕ. καὶ ταῦτα μέντοι, νῆ Δί', ὥπερ μ' ἐτρεφέτην 935
ἐν πᾶσι-βολίτοις. ΔΙ. εἴτα νυνὶ τοῦ δέει ;

ΓΕ. ἀπόλωλα τῷφθαλμῷ δακρύων τῷ βόε.

ἀλλ', εἴ τι κήδει Δερκέτου Φυλασίου,

ὑπάλειψον εἰρήνη με τῷφθαλμῷ ταχύ.

ΔΙ. ἀλλ', ὦ πόνηρ', οὐ δημοσιέων τυγχάνω. 940

ΓΕ. ἴθ', ἀντιβολῶ σ', ἣν πως κομίσωμαι τῷ βόε.

ΔΙ. οὐκ ἔστιν· ἀλλὰ κλᾶε πρὸς τοὺς Πιττάλου.

πικῇ. 438. τὸν γάμον, ὃς μ' ἐπέτριψεν. 972. ἐπετρίβετο τυπτόμενος πολλάς.
Th. 557. ἐπιτριβεῖς. Αν. 1530. ἐντεῦθεν ἄρα "τοῦπιτριβεῖς" ἐγένετο.

934. λευκὸν ἀμπέχει: implying that he ought to have been in
mourning. Eccl. 540. τοῦτ' ἡμισχόμην. See further Plut. in Vit.
Cim. §. 10. Pericl. 38.

936. ἐν πᾶσι-βολίτοις. Translate, in all that oxen can furnish.
The allusion is to a well known expression, ἐν πᾶσιν ἀγαθοῖς:

Πλούτῳ δ' ἐκεῖν' ἦν πάντα συμπεφυρμένα,
ἐν πᾶσιν ἀγαθοῖς πάντα τρόπον εἰργασμένα.

Pherecrates ap. Athen. 268, e.

Ib. τοῦ for τίνος. Also Vesp. 767. Ecc. 620, 672. Nub. 736.
Eq. 1005.

938. κήδει Δερκέτου. Nub. 106. ἀλλ' εἴ τι κήδει τῶν πατρῶων ἀλφί-
των. Eq. 1342. καὶ κήδομαί σου.

939. ὑπάλειψον. Pac. 897. καὶ παγκράτιόν γ' ὑπαλειψαμένοις νεανι-
κῶς | παίειν.

940. πόνηρε. Πόνηρος, with the accent on the antepenultima,
signifies, *wretched, unhappy*. See Buttmann's Gr. Gr. p. 55. who
refers to Ammon, v. πόνηρον. Eust. ad Il. B. 764. p. 258. 14. seq.
Basil. Reiz. de Accent. p. 108. See also Gesner's note, Luc.
VII. 419.

Ib. δημοσιέων. In Plato's Apol. 32, a. δημοσιέειν is opposed to
ιδιωτεύειν, public life to private life. Here, and Plato's Gorg. 514,
e. Polit. 259, a. it is applied to the physicians who were appointed
at the public charge to attend more particularly to the poor. See
Aristoph. Pl. 407. Bentley's Dissertation, 384. Wachsmuth, III.
124. IV. 50. Boeckh, I. 160. Compare Plato's description (De
Leg. IV. 720, c. d.) of the slave deputed by the physician to do
his work among the poorest classes, with Crabbe's "Parish Apo-
thecary."

941. κομίσωμαι, *recover*. Th. 1166. ἦν οὖν κομίσωμαι τοῦτον. Αν.
549. εἰ μὴ κομιούμεθα παντὶ τρόπῳ τὴν ἡμετέραν βασιλείαν.

942. πρὸς τοὺς Πιττάλου. Supply οἴκους or μαθητάς. Pittalus, one
of the public physicians just alluded to.

ΓΕ. σὺ δ' ἀλλά μοι σταλαγμὸν εἰρήνης ἔνα
εἰς τὸν καλαμίσκον ἐνστάλαξον τουτονί.

ΔΙ. οὐδ' ἂν στριβλικίγξ· ἀλλ' ἀπιὼν οἴμωξέ που. 945

ΓΕ. οἴμοι κακοδαίμων τοῖν γεωργοῖν βοιδίῳν.

ΧΟ. ἀνὴρ ἀνῆρύρηκέν τι ταῖς

σπονδαῖσιν ἥδ' οὐκ ἔοι-

κεν οὐδενὶ μεταδώσειν.

ΔΙ. κατὰχει σὺ τῆς χορδῆς τὸ μέλι· 950
τὰς σηπίας στάθνε·

ΧΟ. ἤκουσας ὀρθιασμάτων ;

ΔΙ. ὀπτᾶτε τὰ γχέλεια.

943. σὺ δ' ἀλλά. Besides the illustrations of this expression given at v. 177. see Elmsley's *Heracl.* p. 102. and Heindorf's note in *Platon.* IV. p. 389. (Priestley's edition.)

944. καλαμίσκον, calamum. BRUNCK. Röhrrchen, little tube or pipe. Voss.

Ib. ἐνστάλαξω = ἐνστάζω, (*Od.* B. 271. *Herodot.* IX. 3.) drop into.

945. στριβλικίγξ, the smallest drop. (*στρίβος*, the weak, fine tone of a bird.) The rough manner in which the present and a subsequent applicant are treated, is to be considered, not as the petulance of a man, disturbed in his preparations for what he considers an important rite, but as poetical justice dealt on the previous apathy and ignorance of the applicants. If *Dicaeopolis* had a right to count for co-operation in any quarter, it should have been with the land-owner, whose fields were sure to be devastated by war, and the bridegroom in *prospectu*, to whom the quitting of his mansion with its new ornament must have been so particularly unacceptable. Neither, however, had been content to lend a helping hand to *Dicaeopolis*, and both are punished accordingly ; the one in his fears of military service, the other in the actual loss of his cattle. The full tide of vengeance is of course reserved for *Lamachus*, the head of the war-party.

947. ἀνῆρύρηκεν. *Dobree* prefers ἐνεύρηκεν. On the metre of these dimeter iambics, see *Hermann de Metr.* p. 100-1. *Reisig.* Conject. 37-9.

951. στάθνε. *Passow* considers this verb to be derived from *σταθερός* (ἵστημι). The strong heat implied by it is evinced in such expressions as *σταθερά μεσημβρία*, *σταθερόν ἡμῶν*, *σταθερόν θέρος*, all belonging to the time of day, or year, when the sun has the greatest power. *Lysist.* 376. οὐκ οἶδά σ' εἰ τῇδ' ὥς ἔχω τῇ λαμπάδι σταθεύσω.

952. ὀρθίασμα (ὀρθιάζω, ὀρθιος), loud words or speech. *Aeschyl.* *Choeph.* 265. κάξορθιάζων πολλά. See also *Pers.* 693, 1051.

ΧΟ. ἀποκτενεῖς λιμῶ με, καὶ

τοὺς γείτονας κνίσῃ τε καὶ

955

φωνῇ, τοιαῦτα λάσκων.

ΔΙ. ὀπτᾶτε ταυτὶ, καὶ καλῶς ξανθίζετε.

ΠΑ. Δικαιοῖπολι. ΔΙ. τίς οὔτοσί; τίς οὔτοσί;

ΠΑ. ἔπεμφέ τίς σοι νυμφίος ταυτὶ κρέα

ἐκ τῶν γάμων. ΔΙ. καλῶς γε ποιῶν, ὅστις ἦν.

960

954. Elmsley translates: *Me quidem fame enecabis, vicinos vero timos nidore et clamore.*

955. κνίσῃ. See Blomf. Prometh. p. 47. Choeph. p. 153. As the travellers in Lucian's "True History" approach the place of future punishment, a κνίσῃ of a less agreeable odour than that in the text salutes their nostrils: ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸν εὐώδη ἀέρα προϊόντες παρελθούθειμεν, αὐτίκα ἡμῶς ὁσμὴ τε δεινὴ διεδέχετο, οἷον ἀσφάλτου, καὶ θείου, καὶ πίστεως, ἅμα καιομένων, καὶ κνίσσα δὲ πονηρὰ, καὶ ἀφύρητος, ὥσπερ ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων ὀπτωμένων· καὶ ὁ ἀῆρ ζοφερὸς, καὶ ὁμιχλώδης, καὶ κατέσταξεν ἐξ αὐτοῦ δρόσος πιττίνη. IV. 289.

956. λάσκων, *clatans*. See Blomfield's Agamem. p. 238. Pac. 381. λακήσομαι. Nub. 410. διαλακήσασα.

957. ξανθίζειν, *to make brown by roasting*.

959. The meaning of the word ταυτὶ in this passage has been already explained. The more usual form occurs, Av. 1689. βούλεισθε δῆτ' ἐγὼ τῶς | ὀπτῶ τὰ κρέα ταυτὶ μένων; Pac. 192. τὰ κρέα ταυτὶ σοι φέρων. In allusion to this ancient practice of abstracting part of the contents of a dinner-table, and sending it to a friend's or the guest's own house, see a fine piece of satire in Lucian, IV. 15.

960. ἐκ τῶν γάμων. The word γάμοι is often applied to a single wedding. Av. 132. μέλλω γὰρ ἐστιάειν γάμους. 1740. Ζηνὸς πάροχος γάμων.

Ib. καλῶς—ποιῶν. This phrase occurs in various forms, expressing a sense of obligation, satisfaction, approbation, and gratitude in the person using it. Pl. 863. καλῶς τοίνυν ποιῶν ἀπόλλυται. And so the nearly similar expression, Pac. 271. εὖ γε . . . ποιῶν | ἀπόλω' ἐκείνος. Andoc. 6, 26. εἰπεῖν οὖν τὸν Εὐφρημον ὅτι καλῶς ποιήσειεν εἰπών. Few writers are more fond of this phrase, than the great orator, in whose writings it sometimes occurs under forms which require some familiarity to give them their due effect. Dem. 17, 10. ὧ' ὑπὲρ τῶν πολλῶν ὧν καλῶς ποιοῦντες (*qu'ils possèdent par la faveur des dieux*. Auger. *Fortunately for them*, in more familiar English) ἔχουσι, μικρὰ ἀναλίσκοντες τὰ λοιπὰ καρπῶνται ἀδεῶς. 141, 14. μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ τύχη, καλῶς ποιούσα, πολλὰ πεποίηκε τὰ κοινά. 141, 19. οἱ γὰρ εὖποροι πάντες ἔρχονται μεθέζοντες τούτου, καὶ καλῶς ποιούσιν. 304, 25. τῆς δὲ φιλανθρωπίας—ὑμεῖς καλῶς ποιοῦντες τοὺς καρποὺς κεκόμισθε. 490, 16. ὅτε δ' ὑμεῖς, καλῶς ποιοῦντες,—ἄμεινον ἐκείνων πράττετε. 582, 20. εἰσὶ μὲν εἰς τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοὶ πλούσιοι, καὶ καλῶς ποιοῦσι. 1465, 4. ἐπειδήπερ οἱ

ΠΑ. ἐκέλευε δ' ἐγγέαι σε, τῶν κρεῶν χάριν,
ἵνα μὴ στρατεύοιτ',

ἐς τὸν ἀλάβαστον κύαθον εἰρήνης ἕνα.

ΔΙ. ἀπόφερ', ἀπόφερε τὰ κρέα, καὶ μὴ μοι δίδου,
ὥς οὐκ ἂν ἐγγέαιμι χιλίων δραχμῶν. 965

ἀπόφερε τὰς Σπονδὰς. φέρε τὴν οἰνήρυσιν,
ἵν' οἶνον ἐγγέω λαβὼν ἐς τοὺς χόας.

ΧΟ. καὶ μὴν ὁδί τις τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνεσπακῶς,
ὥσπερ τι δεινὸν ἀγγελῶν, ἐπείγεται.

θεοί, καλῶς ποιοῦντες, σώσαντες τὴν πόλιν ἀποδεδώκασιν ἡμῖν ὃ τι ἂν βού-
λησθε ἐξ ἀρχῆς βουλευσασθαι. 1471, 6. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καλῶς ποιοῦντες πᾶσι
τοῖς ἐν ταῖς αἰτίαις διήλλαχθε, καὶ ἐμοὶ διαλλάγητε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι.
Platon. Symp. 174, e. εἶπον οὖν, ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς μετὰ Σωκράτους ἤκοιμι . .
καλῶς, ἔφη, ποιῶν σύ.

962. ἵνα—στρατεύοιτ'. The past tense ἐκέλευε in the preceding
sentence requires the optative mood in the following sentence. Pl.
90. ὁ δὲ μ' ἐποίησεν τυφλόν, | ἵνα μὴ διαγινώσκοιμι τούτων μηδένα. 721.
κατέπλασεν αὐτοῦ τὰ βλέφαρ' ἐκστρέψας, ἵνα | ὀδυνῶτο μάλλον. Nub.
1189. ἐκέως οὖν τὴν κλῆσιν εἰς δ' ἡμέρας | ἔθηκεν . . | ἵν' αἱ θέσεις
γίγνυντο τῇ νομηνίᾳ. 1199. ἵν' ὥς τάχιστα τὰ πρυτανεῖ' ὑφελοίαιτο, | διὰ
τούτου προὔτείνθενσαν ἡμέρα μιᾷ. To which examples add Pac. 208,
413, 745. Av. 340-1, 1544. Eccl. 66, 88, 347, 540, 544. Thes.
506, 587. Lys. 488, 490, 753. Vesp. 175, 391. Eq. 649, 880, 1393.
Ran. 109, 280, 919, 1041, 1063, 1190, 1299. For the superior
humanity of Jewish to Athenian institutions, on the subject of ex-
emption from military service, see Horne's Introduction, III. 188.

963. ἀλάβαστον. A vessel of this sort, as Elmsley acutely ob-
serves, is very appropriately sent, as being much in use on nuptial
occasions. Pl. 529. οὔτε μύροιςιν μυρίσαι στακτοῖς, ὁπότεν νύμφην
ἀγάγησθον.

966. ἀπόφερε τὰς Σπονδὰς. The mutes, who had hitherto repre-
sented the allegorical truces, retire from the stage.

1b. οἰνήρυσιν (ἀρύω), instrument for drawing or bucketing out
wine. Hesych. οἰνήρυσιν' ἀγγεῖον, ὡς κοτύλη, μεθ' οὗ τὸν οἶνον ἀντλοῦσιν.

967. ἵν'—ἐγγέω—ἐς. Pac. 1242. μόλυβδον εἰς τοῦτ' ἐκ κοῖλον ἐγγέας.
Ran. 620. ἐς τὰς ῥίνας ὄξος ἐγγέων. Av. 1081. τοῖς τε κοφίκουσιν εἰς
τὰς ῥίνας ἐγγεῖ τὰ πτερά.

968. τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνεσπακῶς. Eq. 631. τὰ μέτωπ' ἀνέσπασεν. Dem.
442, 11. ἐπειδὴ δὲ μυρία εἴργασται κακὰ, τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνέσπακε, κἂν "ὁ γε-
γραμματοεικῶς Δισχίνης" εἴπῃ τις, κ. τ. λ. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 3. κατε-
σπακῶς τὰς ὀφρῦς. Lib. I. ep. 26. συνεσπακῶς. (an admirable picture
of a usurer, most probably borrowed from Menander.)

969. ἐπείγεται. Pac. 1078. ἀκαλανθὺς ἐπείγομένη. Eccl. 501. ἀλλ'
ἐπείγου ἅπαντα. 835. χωρεῖτ', ἐπείγεσθ' εὐθὺ τῆς στρατηγίδος. II. B.
354. Z. 363. The word occurs in a specimen of Amphimachrian

ΚΗ. ἰὸ πόνου τε, καὶ μάχαι, καὶ Λάμαχοι.

970

ΛΑ. τίς ἀμφιχαλκοφάλαρα δώματα κτυπεῖ ;

ΚΗ. ἰέναι σ' ἐκέλευον οἱ στρατηγοὶ τήμερον,
ταχέως λαβόντα τοὺς λόχους καὶ τοὺς λόφους·
καῖπειτα τηρεῖν νιφόμενον τὰς εἰσβολάς.

ὑπὸ τοὺς Χόας γὰρ καὶ Χύτρους αὐτοῖσί τις

975

metre preserved by Dionysius Halic. : οἱ δ' ἐπείγοντο πλωταῖς ἀπήνησι χαλκεμβόλοις. A still nobler use of the word is to be found in the Pindaric writings, where the poet employs it to express the speed, with which the deeds of heavenly powers are accomplished :

ὠκεῖα δ' ἐπειγομένων ἦδη θεῶν
πρᾶξις, ὁδοί τε βραχεῖαι.
κείνο κεύ' ἄμαρ διαίτα-
σεν.

Pyth. IX. 119.

971. ἀμφὶ χαλκοφάλαρα δώματα. So Reiske, Brunck, Pors. Bek. Sch. Dind. ἀμφιχαλκοφάλαρα, Elms. Passow, Etym. Mag. ; the latter resolving the word into ἀμφί, χαλκός, and φάλαρα, which latter term he explains by τὰ τῶν ἵππων μετωπίδια. But is this interpretation correct? At v. 1087. Lamachus is certainly addressed as *Λαμαχίπιον*, my little equestrian : but as the whole object of that scene is to put the representative of the war-party in the most ridiculous light possible, the appellation, I imagine, is addressed rather to the position in which he is carried or supported by his two servants, than applied to his actual condition in society, or to any particular delight which he took in his horse or its trappings. The great topic of ridicule pointed at Lamachus throughout this play, from his first appearance on the stage, till he comes before the spectators wounded and helpless, is his enormous crest. Compare therefore the quotation from Alcæus, v. 520. and translate, *A house filled with a great brazen-crested helmet* ; (something like that in Lord Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* ;) or else render generally, with Passow, *A house ornamented all about with brazen toys and trifles*. That the exact meaning of the word φάλαρα, in reference to the ancient helmet, is not very easy to catch, see, among other references, II. E. 743. A. 41. Π. 106. Blomfield's *Persæ*, p. 172. and compare Passow and Schneider in vv. φάλος, φαλαρός, ἀμφίφαλος, τετραφάλος, τετραφάληρος, &c.

Ib. κτυπεῖ, transit. *makes to resound* ; so κτυπεῖν χθόνα.

974. νιφόμενον, *licet ningat*. BRUNCK. But why not *snowed upon*? Herodot. IV. 31. τὰ κατύπερθε ταύτης τῆς χώρας αἰεὶ νίφεται. Xen. Hell. II. 4. 2.

Ib. τὰς εἰσβολὰς, *the passes*. Eq. 856. τὰς εἰσβολὰς τῶν ἀλφίτων, i. e. of the corn-market.

975. ὑπὸ τοὺς Χόας, at the time of the feast. Herodot. I. 51. ὑπὸ τὸν νηὸν κατακαίεντα. II. 36. ὑπὸ τοὺς θανάτους. Thucyd. —. ὑπὸ τὴν πρῶτην ἐπέλθοῦσαν νύκτα ἀπέδρα. II. 27. ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμόν. Æsch. 30,

ἡγγελε ληστὰς ἐμβαλεῖν Βοιωτίους.

ΛΑ. ἰὼ στρατηγοὶ πλείονες ἢ βελτίονες.

οὐ δεινὰ μὴ 'ξεῖναί με μηδ' ἐορτάσαι ;

ΔΙ. ἰὼ στράτευμα πολεμολαμαχαῖκόν.

9. Isoc. 78, a. Lysias, 195, 5. Alciph. lib. I. ep. 33. Damoxenus in Athen. III. 102, c.

ποιός τ' ἐπὶ δύσιν Πλειάδων συνειδέναί
ἰχθὺς, ὑπὸ τροπὰς τ' ἐστὶ χρησιμώτατος·
αἱ μεταβολαὶ γὰρ αὖ τε κινήσεις κακὸν
ἡλίζατον ἀνθρώποισιν, ἀλλοιωμά τε. Porson's Advers. p. 61.

Ib. *Χύτρον*: the third day of the festival ; so called, says archbishop Potter, from *χύτρα*, a *pot*, which was brought forth full of all sorts of seeds, which the Athenians accounted sacred to Mercurius *χθόνιος*. The Scholiast quotes a passage from Theopompus, which refers the origin of the custom to those preserved from the great deluge.

976. ἐμβαλεῖν. Pac. 701. ἀπέθανεν, | ὅθ' οἱ Λάκωνες ἐνέβαλον. Lysias, 193, 7. εἰς τὴν ἀλλοτρίαν ἐμβαλόντων. 195, 18. εἰς ἔρημον τὴν χώραν ἐμβαλεῖν. Plut. Pericl. 18. 30. Aristid. 10.

977. πλείονες ἢ βελτίονες, *more conspicuous for their numbers than their merits or their services*. For the grammar, see Matthiæ, §. 456. For the fact, hear the orators: Dem. 47, 9. οὐχ ἐχειροτονεῖτε δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν δέκα ταξιάρχους καὶ στρατηγούς καὶ φυλάρχους καὶ ἱππάρχους δύο ; τί οὖν οὗτοι ποιοῦσιν ; πλὴν ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς, ὃν ἂν ἐκπέμψητε ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον, οἱ λοιποὶ τὰς πομπὰς πέμπουσιν ὑμῖν μετὰ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν. Isoc. 31, d. ἔχου δ' ἂν τις ἐπιδείξαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τὴν μάλιστα τὰς τυραννίδας μισοῦσαν, ὅταν μὲν πολλοὺς ἐκπέμψῃ στρατηγούς, ἀτυχοῦσαν, ὅταν δὲ δι' ἐνὸς ποιήσῃται τοὺς κινδύνους, κατορθοῦσαν.

978. ἐορτάσαι. The Ionic form *ἐορτάζειν* is frequently found in Herodotus. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 18. ἐορτάσομεν δὲ μάλ' ἡδέως. ep. 55. γενέσια ἐορτάζειν. Lucian, III. 234. οἷε γὰρ εἰσαεῖ Διονύσια ἐορτάσειν. For the delight with which these *Lenæan* festivals in particular were pursued by rich and poor, learned and simple, at Athens, see the same sophist, who, to the readers of the small remains of Menander, serves the same purpose as Lucian for the dramas of Aristophanes: τί δὴ οὖν παθοῦσα, ὦ γύναι, . . . ἄστνυθε θαμίξεις, Ὀσχοφόρια καὶ Λήναια ταῖς πλουσίαις Ἀθηναίων συνεορτάζουσα ; lib. I. ep. 4. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τὰς Θηρικλείους, καὶ τὰ καρχήσια, καὶ τὰς χρυσίδας καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν ταῖς αὐλαῖς ἐπίφθονα παρὰ τοῦτοις ἀγαθὰ φνόμενα, τῶν κατ' ἔτος Χοῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις Ληναίων . . . οὐκ ἀλλάττομαι. (Menander to Glycera, lib. II. ep. 3.)

979. *πολεμολάμαχαῖκόν*. The meaning I apprehend to be, *Alas for an expedition, where the war will be between Lamachus and Achæans* ; or, *where Lamachus, brave as he is, will have to contend with Achæans as brave as himself* : or it may have reference to that epithet of Ceres, which has been explained at v. 709. and imply prophetically that sorrow which the war will occasion him.

ΛΑ. οἴμοι κακοδαίμων, καταγελαῖς ἤδη σύ μου ; 980

ΔΙ. βούλει μάχεσθαι Γηρυόνη-τετραπύλῳ ;

ΛΑ. αἰ, αἰ.

οἶαν ὁ κήρυξ ἀγγελίαν ἡγγειλέ μοι.

ΔΙ. αἰ, αἰ· τίνα δ' αὖ μοι προστρέχει τις ἀγγελῶν ;

ΑΓ. Δικαίόπολι. ΔΙ. τί ἐστίν ; ΑΓ. ἐπὶ δεῖπνον ταχὺ
βάδιζε, τὴν κίστην λαβὼν καὶ τὸν χόα· 985

ὁ τοῦ Διονύσου γάρ σ' ἱερεὺς μεταπέμπεται.

ἀλλ' ἐγκόνει· δεῖπνεῖν κατακωλύεις πάλα.

980. καταγελαῖς—μου. So infr. καταγελῶν μου τῶν ὄπλων. Vesp. 1406. καὶ καταγελαῖς μου ; Herodotus puts a dative after καταγελῶν : III. 37, 38. VII. 9. Lamachus, while uttering these words, appears to prepare a blow for Dicæopolis ; but the latter is presently on the defensive.

981. Γηρυόνη τετραπύλῳ. The four-feathered Dicæopolis in opposition with the three-crested Lamachus. (v. 878.) To justify this epithet, we must suppose Dicæopolis placing one of the four-winged locusts on his head, or otherwise garnishing it with the feathers of his poultry. Still further to magnify his position as an opponent to Lamachus, he assumes to himself the title of Geryon, who, besides his three heads, had, according to the descriptions of Stesichorus, (see Voss's note,) six arms, six feet, and four wings. (In fables of this sort, we perhaps have the origin of that feature of the Old Comedy which tended to gratify an old popular feeling by substituting bodily presence for abstract idea. All the above adjuncts of Geryon evidently imply nothing more than a man who had three times the wit, strength, and activity of his neighbours. In a similar manner the attributes of strength and omniscience were assigned to Apollo by the old Lacedæmonians, by representing him with four hands and four ears. Müller, I. 376.)

985. κίστην. Od. Z. 76. μήτηρ δ' ἐν κίστῃ ἐτίθει μενοεικέ' ἔδωδον, | παντοῖον, ἐν δ' ὄψα τίθει. For a representation of the ancient *cista*, see Hope's Costume of the Ancients, II. plate 203.

Ib. χόα. Eq. 95. ἀλλ' ἐξένεγκέ μοι ταχέως οἴνου χόα. 113, 355.

986. It must be understood, that in entertainments of this kind, "the host provided only the accessories of the feast: the more solid materials and the measure of wine each guest was expected to bring with him." Phil. Mus. I. 296. The *cista* spoken of in the preceding line was excellently adapted for this purpose.

987. ἐγκόνει, said of those who cover themselves with dust while running. Pl. 255. ἴτ' ἐγκονεῖτε, σπεύδεθ'. Vesp. 240. Ecc. 489. ἀλλ' ἐγκονῶμεν, ἄνδρες. Av. 1324. οὐ θάπτον ἐγκονήσεις ; II. α. 648. Od. H. 340. Ψ. 291. See Blomf. Prom. Vincit. p. 199. Sept. c. Theb. 109. Pers. 117. Among the Epidaurians, the agricultural classes were usually termed *κοινίποδες*, i. e. *dusty-feet*. Müller, II. 57.

τὰ δ' ἄλλα πάντ' ἐστὶν παρεσκευασμένα,
κλῖναι, τράπεζαι, προσκεφάλαια, στρώματα,
στέφανοι, μύρον, τραγήμαθ', . . .

990

ἄμυλοι, πλακοῦντες, σησαμοῦντες, ἰτρία.

ἀλλ' ὥς τάχιστα σπεῦδε. ΛΑ. κακοδαίμων ἐγώ.

ΔΙ. καὶ γὰρ σὺ μεγάλην ἐπεγράφον τὴν Γοργόνα.

σύγκλειε, καὶ δεῖπνόν τις ἐνσκευαζέτω.

ΛΑ. παῖ, παῖ, φέρ' ἔξω δεῦρο τὸν γύλιον ἐμοί.

995

989. προσκεφάλαια. Vesp. 676. Lys. 926. Pl. 542. To adjust his patron's *cushion* was a peculiar office of the flatterer. Theop. Ch. 2. καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ἀφελόμενος τὰ προσκεφάλαια αὐτὸς ὑποστρώσαι.

Ib. στρώματα (στρώννυμι), all that is spread, or underlaid, for the purpose of reposing, lying beneath, or sitting upon. Hence the rough Cynic in Lucian: *εὐχομαι δέ μοι τοὺς μὲν πόδας ὀπλῶν ἱππέων οὐδὲν διαφέρειν, ὥσπερ φασὶ Χείρωνος· αὐτὸς δὲ μὴ δεῖσθαι στρωμάτων, ὥσπερ οἱ λέοντες· οὔτε τροφῆς δεῖσθαι πολυτελοῦς μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ κύνες. εἴη δέ μοι γῆν μὲν ἅπασαν εὐνὴν αὐτάρκη ἔχειν, οἶκον δὲ τὸν κόσμον νομίζειν, τροφὴν δὲ αἰρεῖσθαι τὴν ῥάστην πορισθῆναι.* Lucian's Cynicus, IX. 209.

990. τραγήματα, *dessert*. Alciph. lib. I. ep. 22. *μέλλησις δὲ ἦν πολλὴ περιστεφόντων τραγημάτων τὰ πέμματα· ἦν δὲ ὁ καρπὸς τῆς πιστάκης καὶ βάλλαναι φοινίκων καὶ κάρνα.* Ep. 39. *οἶον ἡμῶν ἐγένετο τὸ συμπόσιον . . . ῥῥαί, σκώμματα, πότος εἰς ἀλεκτρύνων ῥῥας, μύροι, στέφανοι, τραγήματα.*

991. ἄμυλοι, *cakes made of fine wheat-flour*. Pac. 1195. Theoc. IX. 21.

Ib. πλακοῦντες, *broad-cake*, so called from its appearance. See a pleasant letter in Alciphron on the subject of one, lib. I. ep. 22. In those visions of Lubberland, which have been alluded to above,

τῶν δὲ πλακοῦντων ὥστιζομένων περὶ τὴν γνάθον ἦν ἀλαλητός.

Athen. 268, d.

Ib. σησαμοῦντες, *sesame-cakes*. The first author who mentions the sesamus is Herodot. I. 193. III. 117. See further Alciph. lib. III. ep. 48. Lucian, III. 159.

Ib. ἰτρία. Small-cakes made of sesame and honey. Translate, *honey-cakes*. Sophocles in Eride (Dind. p. 38) ἐγὼ δὲ πεινώσ' αὖ πρὸς ἰτρία βλέπω. For a fuller account of Athenian confectionary, see Mitchell's Aristophanes, vol. I. p. 120.

993. ἐπιγράφεσθαι, *to select a patron and security*, as the metics at Athens were obliged to do. Compare Pac. 684. The sense of the passage, as Elmsley observes, appears to be this: Lamachus having complained of his evil genius or demon (*κακοδαίμων ἐγώ*); Diacopolis taunts him with the justice of his fate for having selected the Gorgon as his *δαίμων*. Compare Lucian, IV. 18, 30, 54.

994. σύγκλειε, more commonly with acc. Eq. 1317. τὰ δικαστήρια συγκλείειν. Thes. 40. στόμα συγκλείσας.

995. γύλιον, *knapsack*. Pac. 527. γυλίου στρατιωτικοῦ.

- ΔΙ. παῖ, παῖ, φέρ' ἔξω δεῦρο τὴν κίστην ἐμοί.
 ΛΑ. ἄλας θυμίτας οἶσε, παῖ, καὶ κρόμμνα.
 ΔΙ. ἐμοὶ δὲ τεμάχῃ· κρομμύοις γὰρ ἄχθομαι.
 ΛΑ. θρίον ταρίχους οἶσε δεῦρο, παῖ, σαπροῦ.
 ΔΙ. κάμοι σὺ δὴ, παῖ, θρίον· ὀπτήσω δ' ἐκεῖ. 1000
 ΛΑ. ἔνεγκε δεῦρο τὼ πτερὰ τὼ 'κ τοῦ κράνους.
 ΔΙ. ἐμοὶ δὲ τὰς φάττας γε φέρε, καὶ τὰς κίχλας.
 ΛΑ. καλόν γε καὶ λευκὸν τὸ τῆς στρουθοῦ πτερόν.
 ΔΙ. καλόν γε καὶ ξανθὸν τὸ τῆς φάττης κρέας.
 ΛΑ. ὦνθραπε, παῦσαι καταγελῶν μου τῶν ὄπλων. 1005

997. ἄλας θυμίτας, salt mixed up with thyme. Pac. 1169. καὶ τοῦ θύμον τρίβων κυκῶμαι. Plin. XXI. 89. of this condiment: *tritum cum sale thymum*. XXXI. 41. *sal marinus conditur etiam odoribus additis et pulmentarii vicem implet, excilans aviditatem, invitansque in omnibus cibis, ita ut sit peculiaris ex eo intellectus inter innumera condimenta*.

Ib. κρόμμνα, the common accompaniment of a campaign. Hence the purchases made Eq. 600. *πριάμενοι κώθωνας, οἱ δὲ καὶ σκόροδα καὶ κρόμμνα*; and the aversion expressed for the knapsack, Pac. 529. *τοῦ μὲν γὰρ ὄζει κρομμοξυρεγμίας*.

999. θρίον, properly a *fig-leaf*; (τρίς, τρία, the three sections which compose a fig-leaf.) also a dish composed of suet, honey, eggs, and ^b wheat-flour. These articles, being wrapped up in a fig-leaf, were roasted and served up in the same. Translate, *a stuffing*.

Ib. ταρίχους. The foregoing olio of course might be varied at pleasure. The preparation of Lamachus has an eye to the ensuing campaign.

1000. ἐκεῖ. Pointing to the high priest of Bacchus, who occupied a distinguished place in the theatre. (Hence the appeal of Bacchus himself, Ran. 297. *ιερεῦ, διαφύλαξόν μ', ἵν' ὦ σοι ξυμπότης*.) In tragic and serious poetry, this adverb has often been used with the most powerful effect. Eurip. Med. 1069. *εὐδαιμονοῖτον, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ*. Byron: "but now a wife and mother, and now *there*."

1003. στρουθός, an *ostrich*. Lamachus says this, admiring at the same time his plume of ostrich feathers. Av. 875. *εἵχεσθε στρουθὸν μεγάλῃ μητρὶ θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων*, (876. *δέσποινα Κυβέλη, στρουθὲ, μητέρα Κλεοκρίτου*.) *διδόται Νεφέλοκοκκυγεῖσιν κ. τ. λ.* Compare Herodot. IV. 175, 192. and Xenoph. Anab. I. 5, 2.

^b Passow in v. Pollux's receipt, (VI. 57.) as emended by Elmsley, is as follows: τὸ δὲ θρίον ὧδε ἐσκεύαζε· στέαρ βειον ἐφθόν λαβὼν μετὰ γάλακτος, ἐμίγνυ χονδροπαχῇ· συμφυράσας δ' αὐτὰ χλωρῷ τυρῷ καὶ λεκιθοῖς ὧων καὶ ἐγκεφάλαις, περιβαλὼν συκῆς φύλλῳ εὐώδει, ζωμῷ ὀρνιθείῳ ἢ ἐριφείῳ ἐνῆψεν· ἔπειτα ἐξαφῶν, ἀφῆρει τὸ φύλλον, καὶ ἐνέβαλλεν εἰς ἄγγειον μέλιτος ζέοντος. καὶ τὸ μὲν ὄνομα τῷ ἐδέσματι προσέθηκε τὸ φύλλον· ἡ δὲ μίξις πάντα ἐξ ἰσῶν δέχεται· τῶν δὲ λεκιθῶν, πλείον· ἐπεὶ πηγνύουσι καὶ συνιστάσι.

ΔΙ. ὦνθρωπε, βούλει μὴ βλέπειν εἰς τὰς κίχλας ;

ΛΑ. τὸ λοφεῖον ἐξένεγκε τῶν τριῶν λόφων.

ΔΙ. κάμοι λεκάνιον τῶν λαγῶν δὸς κρεῶν.

ΛΑ. ἀλλ' ἡ τριχόβρωτες τοὺς λόφους μου κατέφαγον.

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ἡ πρὸ δείπνου τὴν μίμαρκυν κατέδομαι. 1010

ΛΑ. ὦνθρωπε, βούλει μὴ προσαγορεύειν ἐμέ ;

ΔΙ. οὐκ· ἀλλ' ἐγὼ χῶ παῖς ἐρίζομεν πάλαι.

βούλει περιδόσθαι, κάπιτρέψαι Λαμάχῳ,

πότερον ἀκρίδες ἢ διόν ἐστιν, ἡ κίχλαι ;

1006. βλέπειν εἰς. Av. 264, 309. Nub. 187, 193. Aesch. 73. 14. τολμᾷ λέγειν βλέπων εἰς τὰ πρόσωπα τὰ ὑμέτερα. 75, 17. βλέπων εἰς τὰ τούτων πρόσωπα.

1007. λοφεῖον, case, in which a plume of feathers, and also a looking glass are kept. Compare Nub. 751. and Brunck's note.

1008. λεκάνιον dim. of λεκάνη, dish, or plate.

1009. ἀλλ' ἡ, truly. Lysistr. 749. ἀλλ' ἡ χαλκίον | ἔχειν τι φαίνει κοῖλον.

Ib. τριχόβρωτες, properly hair-devouring, equivalent, says Passow, to σῆτες, θρίπες, σκόληκες, moths. Cf. Pollux, II. 24.

1010. μίμαρκις or μίμαρκυς, prop. a preparation of a hare's intestines in its blood. Schneid. Transl. hare-soup.

Ib. κατέδομαι, fut. middle of κατέδω. κατέδονται, Homer.

1011. προσαγορεύειν. But what words, says an elegant French scholar, had Dicæopolis addressed to Lamachus? To get rid of this difficulty M. Boissonade (Wolf's Analect. III. 79.) makes an alteration in the dialogue, prefixing vv. 1005, 6. to the present verse. But does not the bye-play of the dialogue render such a change unnecessary? Suppose Dicæopolis to be conversing with Lamachus's servant (as the dialogue evidently indicates), but with his eye fixed upon Lamachus, and the latter might easily conceive what was addressed to the servant, to have been addressed to himself.

1012. οὐκ: I am not addressing you.

1013. περιδόσθαι, to mager. Eq. 791. ἐθέλω περὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς περιδοῦσθαι. Nub. 644. περιδου νυν ἐμοὶ, | εἰ μὴ τετραμέτρων ἐστιν ἡμεκτέον. Ach. 772. (Br.) περιδου νυν μοι περὶ θυμῶν ἁλῶν. Il. Ψ. 485. τρίποδος περιδώμεθον ἢ λέβητος. Od. Ψ. 78. αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐμίθεν περιδώσομαι αὐτῆς.

Ib. ἐπιτρέψαι. sc. τὴν δίκην or τὴν κρίσιν. Vesp. 521. καὶ τοῦτοσί γ' ἐπιτρέψαι θέλω. 1423. Ran. 529. τοῖς θεοῖσιν ἐπιτρέπω. 810. εἴτα τῷ σὺ δεσπότη | ἐπέτρεψαν, ὅτι τῆς τέχνης ἔμπειρος ἦν. Lys. 1110. συνεχώρησάν σοι καὶ κοινῇ τάγκλήματα πάντ' ἐπέτρεψαν.

1014. ἀκρίδες, locusts. Il. Φ. 12. ὡς δ' ὅθ' ὑπαὶ ῥιπῆς πυρὸς ἀκρίδες ἡρέθονται | φεγγέμεναι ποταμόνδε. That the locust was a mean sort of food is evinced, as Kuster observes, from the word with which it is put in opposition.

ΛΑ. οἴμ' ὡς ὑβρίζεις. ΔΙ. τὰς ἀκρίδας κρίνει πολὺ. 1015

ΔΑ. παῖ, παῖ, καθελὼν μοι· τὸ δόρυ δεῦρ' ἔξω φέρε.

ΔΙ. παῖ, παῖ, σὺ δ' ἀφελὼν δεῦρο τὴν χορδὴν φέρε.

ΛΑ. φέρε, τοῦ δόρατος ἀφελκύσωμαι τοῦ λυτρον.

ἔχ', ἀντέχου, παῖ. ΔΙ. καὶ σὺ, παῖ, τοῦδ' ἀντέχου.

Ib. ἀκρίδες ἦδιον. The grammatical construction is the same as in the well-known passages;—*Triste lupus stabulis*, Virgil, *Ecl.* 3. *Dulce satis humor*, Ibid. The following passage, where Theognis subjoins the neuter article to τῆς ἀρετῆς is more worthy of observation:

πολλοὶ τοι πλουτοῦσι κακοί, ἀγαθοὶ δὲ πέπονται·

ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς τοῦτοις οὐ διαμειψόμεθα

τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸν πλοῦτον· ἐπεὶ τὸ μὲν, ἔμπεδον αἰεὶ·

χρήματα δ' ἀνθρώπων ἄλλοτε ἄλλος ἔχει. 315—318.

1015. οἴμ' ὡς. Kidd compares other verses beginning in the same manner: Vesp. 1449. οἴμ' ὡς ἀπολῶ. Nub. 773. οἴμ' ὡς ἦδομαι. Pac. 173. οἴμ' ὡς δέδοικα. 424. οἴμ' ὡς ἐλεήμων. Thes. 1212. οἴμ' ὡς ἀπόλωλον. Lys. 463. οἴμ' ὡς κακῶς. Pl. 900. οἴμ' ὡς ἄχθομαι.

1016. καθελὼν, *depromens*, Brunck. Vesp. 936. αὐτὸς καθελού. Nub. 750. καθέλομαι νύκτωρ τὴν σελήνην.

1017. ἀφελὼν, *having withdrawn*, i. e. from the fire where the χορδὴ was roasting.

1018. φέρε—ἀφελκύσωμαι. Vesp. 54. φέρε . . κατεῖπω. 848. ἐνέγκω. 906. ῥοφῶ. 990. περιάγω. 993. ἐξεράσω. 1497. ἀνείπω. 1516. ξυχωρήσωμεν. For other examples of φέρε, or more commonly φέρε νυν, followed by a subjunctive, see Pl. 768, 790, 964. Ecc. 28, 34, 725, 869. Nub. 731. Lys. 864, 890, 916, 1096.

Ib. ἀφελκύω=ἀφέλκω, *to withdraw*, *to draw out from*.

Ib. τοῦ λυτρον, i. e. τὸ ἔλυτρον (ἐλύω), *sheath* or *covering*. Alciphron, lib. I. ep. 22. *hulls*: κάρνα τῶν ἐλύτρων ἐξηρημένα. Lib. III. ep. 60. ὁ δὲ ἔλυτρα τῶν καρῶν ἐπυλντραγμῶνει.

1019. ἔχε, *hold*, *don't move*, *keep your ground*. Vesp. 1149. ἔχ', ἀγαθὲ, καὶ στήθι γ' ἀμπισχόμενος. Pac. 1193. ἔχ', ἀποκάθαιρε τὰς τραπέζας ταυτηῖ. Pl. E. 679. ἀλλ' ἔχεν, ἥ τὰ πρῶτα πύλας καὶ τείχος ἐσᾶλτο. Od. T. 494. ἔξω δ', ὡς ὅτε τις στερεὴ λίθος, ἥε σίδηρος. See also Heindorf's notes to Plato in Protag. 349, d. Gorg. 460, a.

Ib. ἀντέχου, *stand fast*. Thucyd. II. 64. οὔτινες πρὸς τὰς ξυμφορὰς γνώμῃ μὲν ἥκιστα λυποῦνται, ἔργῳ δὲ μάλιστα ἀντέχουσιν, οὔτοι καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιωτῶν κράτιστοί εἰσιν.

Ib. τοῦδ' ἀντέχου, *press against*. Dicæopolis gives the spit to the servant, that he may assist in drawing the roasted meat from it. A kitchen is not the place for enforcing lessons of high virtue; but even a kitchen requires its proper superintendent; and the following fragment, in which the speaker appears to be complaining of the speedy ruin which an ill-judged marriage had brought upon him, shews that lessons of prudence may be derived even from a

ΛΑ. τοὺς κιλλίβαντας οἶσε, παῖ, τῆς ἀσπίδος. 1020

ΔΙ. καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς τοὺς-κριβανίτας ἔκφερε.

ΛΑ. φέρε δεῦρο γοργόνωτον ἀσπίδος κύκλον.

ΔΙ. κάμοι πλακοῦντος τυρόνωτον δὸς κύκλον.

ΛΑ. ταῦτ' οὐ κατάγελῶς ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις πλατύς ;

kitchen. For the inimitable dexterity with which the fragment itself was rescued from the obscurity in which it had previously lain, see the pages of the masterly scholar from whom it is derived :

μὰ τὴν Ἀθηναίαν, ἄνδρες, εἰκὼν οὐκ ἔχω
εὐρεῖν ὅμοιον τῷ γεγονότι πράγματι,
ζητῶν πρὸς ἑμμαντὸν, τί ταχέως ἀπολλύει
στρόβιλος· ἐν ὅσῳ συστρέφεται, προσέρχεται,
προέλαβεν, ἐξέρριψεν, αἰὼν γίγνεται.
ἀλλ' ἐν πελάγει συγκλυσμός· ἀναπνοὴν ἔχει
"Ζεῦ σῶτερ," εἰπεῖν, "ἀντίχον τῶν σχοινίων,"
"ἐτέραν περιμένειν χεῖρα τρικυμίων." Porson's *Advers.* p. 294.

For further illustrations of this construction, see Herodot. I. 134. Pind. Nem. I. 50. Dem. 71, 27. to which may be added a passage of exquisite beauty and pathos in the Troades of Euripides, v. 759. The fragments of Sophocles (Dind. p. 45. Fr. 325.) present one of a far less agreeable nature, and most probably written when the noble genius of Sophocles was beginning to give way to that spirit of avarice for which he was subsequently rebuked by Aristophanes (in Pac. 695—9).

1020. τοὺς κιλλίβαντας—τῆς ἀσπίδος, *my shield-stand*. κιλλίβας (κίλλος, βαίνω). On this frame Lamachus reclines his shield for the purpose of oiling and cleaning it before the spectators.

1021. τῆς ἐμῆς: *κίστης*, or rather *γαστέρος* understood.

Ib. κριβανίτας, sc. ἄρτους: properly, *loaves baked in a clibanus*. Translate, *bread-stand*. Κρίβανος (Attice), a vessel of earth or iron, broader below than above, and which for baking of bread was found to answer better than the proper oven (ἱπνός). Herodot. II. 92. οἱ δὲ ἂν καὶ κάρτα βούλωνται χρηστῇ τῇ βύβλῳ χρᾶσθαι, ἐν κλιβάνῳ διαφανεῖ πνίξαντες, οὕτω τρώγουσι. Passow in v. In two fragments of Sophron (V. VI.) we find the common and the Attic dialect alternately used: V. δειπνον ταῖς θέλαις κριβανίτας καὶ ὁμώρους, καὶ ἡμάρτιον Ἐκάτη. VI. τίς σταίτιτας ἢ κλιβανίτας ἢ ἡμάρτια πέσσει; *Fragm. Aristoph.* Dind. 138.

α. τοῦτ' ἐν τῷ πρᾶγμα; β. θερμούς μὲ τέκνον.

α. ἀλλ' ἢ παραφρονεῖς; β. κριβανίτας μὲ τέκνον.

1022. γοργόνωτον, *with a Gorgon on its back*. Besides the obvious sneer at Lamachus, the humour is directed apparently against the compound epithets of the tragedians. Bergler compares Eurip. Phœn. 1146. σιδηρονώτοις δ' ἀσπίδος τύποις ἐπὶ γίγας. *Troad.* 1136. χαλκόνωτον ἀσπίδα.

1023. τυρόνωτος, *with cheese upon its back*. Compare Suidas in v.

1024. κατάγελως. See *supra*, v. 75. The simple word γέλως oc-

ΔΙ. ταῦτ' οὐ πλακοῦς δῆτ' ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις γλυκὺς; 1025

ΛΑ. κατὰχει σὺ, παῖ, τοῦλαιον. ἐν τῷ χαλκίῳ
ἐνορῶ γέροντα δειλίας φευζόμενον.

ΔΙ. κατὰχει σὺ τὸ μέλι. κἀνθάδ' εὖδῃλος γέρων
κλάειν κελεύων Λάμαχον τὸν-Γοργάσου.

ΛΑ. φέρε δεῦρο, παῖ, θώρακα πολεμιστήριον. 1030

ΔΙ. ἔξαιρε, παῖ, θώρακα κἀμοὶ τὸν χόα.

ΛΑ. ἐν τῷδε πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους θωρήξομαι.

curs far more frequently in this sense. Eurip. Ion. 528. ταῦτ' οὐ
οὐ γέλως κλύειν ἐμοί; Troad. 990. Orest. 1576. No writer makes
more frequent use of it than the great orator Demosthenes. See
the noble passage, 428, 16. Later writers not unfrequently add
the epithet πλατὺς. Synesius, epist. 50. γέλως ἂν εἴη πλατὺς. The-
ophyl. Simon. epist. 10. ἐγὼ δὲ πλατὺν γέλωτα τῶν σῶν καταχέω δογμά-
των. Philostr. in Vit. Apoll. IV. XX. 157. τὸ μεράκιον κατεσκεδάσα
τοῦ λόγου πλατὺν τε καὶ ἀσελγῇ γέλωτα. Lucian, III. 232. καὶ ἀπεισί σοι
πλατὺ ἐγγανών.

1026. ἐν τῷ χαλκίῳ. By the simple expedient of dropping the
full stop, which had usually been placed after the word χαλκίῳ,
Dindorf has removed all the difficulties which formerly beset this
passage, and to get rid of which Elmsley had substituted ἐκ τοῦ
χαλκίου. The word χαλκίον refers to the metal of Lamachus's shield.

1027. δειλίας φευζόμενον, about to be tried on a charge of cowardice. Elmsley compares Eq. 368. διώξομαι σε δειλίας.

1029. Λάμαχον τὸν Γοργάσου. Lamachus was in fact the son of
Xenophanes (Thucyd. VI. 8). His true patronymic is altered for
the purpose of playing on his Gorgon shield.

1032. ἐν τῷδε, with this, or by means of this. Supr. v. 184. κἀν
τῷ στόματι λέγουσι. Ran. 1449. δυστυχοῦμεν ἐν τοῦτοις. Od. Θ. 459.
Ὀδυσῆα ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὀρώσα. Pind. Ol. I. 140. ἐν πτεροῖσιν ἑ ἀκά-
μαντας ἵππους. X. 97. ἐν ἅπαντι κράτει. Pyth. II. 14. ἀγαναῖσιν ἐν
χερσὶ ποικιλανίους | ἐδάμασσε πῶλους. Dem. 234, 25. ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖν δυοῖν
ὀβολοῖν ἐθεώρου ἄν. 536, 25. νῦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἐποίησεν, ἐν ᾧ τὸν
δῆμον ἐτίμησεν ἄν. 628, 1. τὴν τοῦ δήμου δωρεάν, ἐν ᾗ πολίτης γέγονε.
Isoc. 185, c. ἐν οὖν ταῖς ἀπορίαις, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ δυναστεύουσιν, ἐν ταύταις

c The following translation, though somewhat diffuse, will serve to give a
general idea of the text :

Lam. Oil on my buckler :—[oil is poured on his shield, which he stirs about]
what discern we here ?

A wither'd forehead and grey locks appear !
I see a man, who shuns the battle's strife,
Fixt at the bar, and pleading for his life !

Dic. Some honey, boy ;—[pours it on a sweet cake] I mark a reverend face :
Soft are the lines, and all the features grace ;
Courteous and frank, peace-loving, friendly, civil ;
But giving empty braggarts to the Devil.

ΔΙ. ἐν τῷδε πρὸς τοὺς συμπότας θωρήξομαι.

ΛΑ. τὰ στρώματ', ὦ παῖ, δῆσον ἐκ τῆς ἀσπίδος.

ΔΙ. τὸ δεῖπνον, ὦ παῖ, δῆσον ἐκ τῆς κιστίδος. 1035

ἦδιστ' ἂν ἴδοιεν ἅπαντας ὄντας τοὺς πολίτας. Alciph. lib. I. ep. 33. ἐν σκώμμασιν, κ. τ. λ.

Ib. θωρήξομαι. An Homeric word, which needs no explanation. Hes. Theog. 431. θωρήσσονται. Arist. Pac. 1286. Translate, both in this and the following verse, *I shall do battle*.

1033. πρὸς τοὺς ξυμπότας. The preposition *πρὸς* appears here to signify *with*, as in the preceding verse it implied *against*. There are many passages in which either of these senses seems assumeable. Ran. 793. διαγωνιέσθ' ἔφασκε πρὸς γ' Εὐριπίδην. Thes. 806. πρὸς Ἀριστομάχην . . πολέμειν. Æsch. 81, 7. τοῖς μὲν πύκταις ἐστὶν ὁ ἀγὼν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δ' ἀξιούσι στεφανοῦσθαι πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν ἀρετὴν ἧς καὶ ἔνεκα στεφανοῦνται.

Ib. θωρήξομαι, *to be intoxicated with drinking unmixed wine*. See Theognis, vv. 413, 470, 880. But by what artifice of expression or gesture was an actor able to give two such totally different meanings to one and the same word? The gesture may easily be conceived: a martial movement on the part of Lamachus—a *bon-vivant* application of the pitcher to his mouth by Dicæopolis—will put their respective situations in that vivid contrast which prevails so entirely throughout this scene: but the contrast of expression is a mystery, and must remain one. To the general references given above, add the following extended quotations, which will serve other purposes besides that of exemplifying a very unusual word:

δισσαὶ τοι πόσιος κῆρες δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι,
δίψα τε λυσιμελῆς, καὶ μέθυσις χαλεπή.
τούτων δ' ἂν τὸ μέσον στρωφῆσομαι, οὐδέ με πείσεις,
οὔτε τι μὴ πίνειν, οὔτε λίην μεθύειν.
οἶνος ἐμοὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα χαρίζεται, ἐν δ' ἀχάριστος,
εὐτ' ἂν θωρήξας μ' ἄνδρα πρὸς ἐχθρὸν ἄγῃ.

Theogn. 835—840.

How far the pains and penalties attached to a contrary course may have led to these prudent resolutions, I do not undertake to say: let the reader judge for himself:

οἶνοβαρῶ κεφαλὴν, Ὀνομάκριτε, καὶ με βιῶται
οἶνος· ἀτὰρ γνώμης οὐκ ἔτ' ἐγὼ ταμῆς
ἡμετέρης, τὸ δὲ δῶμα περιτρέχει· ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἀναστὰς
πειρήσω, μὴ πως καὶ πόδας οἶνος ἔχῃ,
καὶ νόον ἐν στήθεσσι. δέδοικα δὲ μὴ τι μάταιον
ἔρξω θωρηχθεὶς, καὶ μέγ' ὄνειδος ἔχω. Ib. 503—508.

1034—7. In the arrangement of these verses, the text of Din-dorf and Schutz has been followed. Elmsley and Bekker differ from each other, as well as from the two editors just named, in their disposition of them.

ΛΑ. ἐγὼ δ' ἐμαυτῷ τὸν γύλιον οἶσω λαβών.

ΔΙ. ἐγὼ δὲ θοῖμάτιον λαβὼν ἐξέρχομαι.

ΛΑ. τὴν ἀσπίδ' αἶρου, καὶ βάδιζ', ὦ παῖ, λαβών.
νίφει. βαβαιάξ· χειμέρια τὰ πράγματα.

ΔΙ. αἶρου τὸ δείπνον· συμποτικά τὰ πράγματα. 1040

ΧΟ. Ἀντίμαχον τὸν Ψακάδος, τὸν ξυγγραφεῖ, τὸν μελέων
ποιητὴν,

1037. ἐξέρχομαι: to join the banquet at the high priest's.

1039. χειμέρια (χείμα). Fr. Aristoph. in Anagyr. καὶ ξυννένοφε καὶ χειμέρια βροντᾷ μάλ' εὖ. Kruse in describing the winter of Greece, observes (Hellas, I. 271.) that it consists principally in *rain*: and hence he derives the word χειμῶν from χέω. For the description of a severe Attic winter, see Alciphron's Epistles, lib. I. ep. 23. lib. III. ep. 30. Longus Pastoral. lib. III. p. 66.

1040. συμποτικά. The word occurs, Lucian, I. 144. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 51.

1041. Joy and sorrow, says the Theban bard, (Olymp. II. 62.) come in alternate order. The reader therefore, whose imagination has just been regaled with such rich preparations for a feast, must now be content to listen to the wailings for a fast, which the Chorus had been made to suffer from a former choregus, of the name of Antimachus. Of the duties of a choregus a fuller account will be given hereafter: it will be sufficient for the present to observe, that the first care of the person appointed to this office was to provide for his chorus, or troop, a person properly qualified to instruct them in their parts; that during this period of instruction he had to maintain them; and that he was more particularly bound to provide such liquid and solid foods as would have the effect of strengthening and improving their voices. Boeckh, II. 209. The metre, as arranged by Dindorf, is pentameter choriambic, and similar to one used by Callimachus in a poem from which the following specimen is given by Hephæstion, p. 53.

δαίμονες εὐνυμότατοι, Φοῖβέ τε καὶ Ζεῦ, διδύμων γενάρχαι.

Ib. τὸν Ψακάδος. In fluids, ψακὰς is a small drop of any kind. Herodot. III. 10. ὕσθησαν αἱ Θῆβαι ψακάδι. Athens was prolific of nicknames; and the word is here assigned as a patronymic to Antimachus, from a habit which he had of sputtering his saliva on bystanders, when talking to them. Had the comedy of Nicophon been then in existence, it would have afforded the angry Chorus a very appropriate quotation against their parsimonious and sputtering provider:

Νιφέτω μὲν ἀλφίτοις,

ψακαζέτω δ' ἄρτοισιν, ὕετω δ' ἔτνει·

ζωμός διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν κυλινδείτω κρέα. Athen. 269, e.

A modern reader will doubtless prefer a beautiful fragment of Sophocles, as illustrative of this word ψακάς:

ὥς μὲν ἀπλῶ λόγῳ κακῶς ἐξολέσειεν ὁ Ζεὺς·
ὅς γ' ἐμὲ τὸν τλήμονα, Λήναια χορηγῶν, ἀπέκλεισ' ἄδειπνον.

φεῦ, φεῦ, τί τοῦτον χάρμα μείζον ἢ λάβοις
τοῦ γῆς ἐπιφάνσαντα κἄθ' ὑπὸ στέγῃ
πικνῆς ἀκούσαι ψικᾶδος εὐδοῦση φρενί. Dind. p. 57.

Ib. τὸν ξυγγραφή, *the prose writer, the historian*. The words συγγραφεὺς and συγγράμματα, as Heindorf remarks (*Lysis Platonis*, §. 3), are often opposed to ποιηταὶ and ποιήματα. Phædr. 235, c. ἀκήκοα ἢ που Σαπφούς—ἢ Ἀνακρέοντος—ἢ καὶ συγγραφέων τινῶν. Lysid. 204, d. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴν τὰ ποιήματα ἡμῶν ἐπιχειρήσῃ κατατλεῖν καὶ συγγράμματα. Add Isoc. 16, b. 23, b. Lucian, III. 259. IV. 97. Or, *the committee-man*. On comparing a part of the Scholiast's note with Thucyd. VIII. 67. Xen. Hell. II. 3. 2. Isoc. 151, d., I think it not improbable that Antimachus was one of a select committee appointed to inquire, whether any alteration should be made in the law or custom which allowed persons to be brought on the stage by name. If the first translation is correct, the allusion must have been to the novelty of a person embracing two branches of art, which, though such men as Byron, Scott, and Southey have combined with wonderful power in modern days, it was the practice of antiquity to keep more apart. Elmsley has got rid of the whole difficulty of the passage, metre as well as sense, by reading τὸν μέλεον τῶν μελέων ποιητήν.

1042. Hermann (423.) gives the following instances of an iambic dipodia occurring in the second place of a tetrameter choriambus:

ἐκ ποταμοῦ ἑπανάρχομαι πάντα φέρουσα λαμπρά. Anacreon.

οἶδα μὲν ἀρχαῖόν τι δρῶν, κοῦχ' ἔλθ' ἐμὰντόν.

Aristoph. in Amphiarao.

Ib. ἀπλῶ λόγῳ, *at a word, without mincing matters, without exception, equivocation, or mental reservation*. The adverb ἀπλῶς is used by Plato in much the same sense: Euthyp. 14, b. τόδε μέντοι σοι ἀπλῶς λέγω. ἀπλῶς οὕτως. Gorg. 468, c. Phileb. 12, c. ἔστι γὰρ ἀκούειν μὲν οὕτως ἀπλῶς ἐν τι.

1043. Λήναια χορηγῶν. Dem. 535, 12. χορηγῶν παισὶ Διονύσια.

Ib. ἄδειπνον. Though the meal here alluded to was most probably the common evening one, which Antimachus had on some occasion refused to his troop, the word δέειπνον affords an opportunity, which may not occur again, of alluding to that grand banquet (*δείπνον ἐπινίκιον*) which was given after a triumphant theatrical contest, as well as after success in war (Dem. 380, 23), and in the Olympic games (Andoc. 33, 1). This prize-feast is, directly or indirectly, a frequent source of encouragement to his orchestral troop by Aristophanes; and the bill of fare offered in his Ecclesiazusæ is particularly provocative. Our friend Dicæopolis, with such a repast in prospect at the high priest's, might well congratulate himself on the difference between his own situation and that of

Lamachus. (To understand the commencement of the following translation, it is necessary to premise, that the poet, contrary to the usual practice of the stage, is dismissing his troop in a dance, apparently of a novel kind.)

Leader of the Female Chorus. Come away, come away,
'Tis no time for delay.

If we loiter and dally,
And stand shilly shally,
'Twixt the cup and the lip
Some misfortune may slip,
And the viands though basted
May never be tasted.

[*Turns to one of the Chorus.*] I turn me to you ;
Throw your legs one and two,
To a galliard that's new.

One of the Chorus. What is bidden I do. [*begins dancing.*]
Leader. Here's another, whose flanks
But deserve little thanks.

[*To one of the Chorus.*] More vigour, more speed,
If a banquet you heed ; [*the whole Chorus gradually begin dancing.*]
And I've one in my eye, ally
That might make sluggards fly :
'Tis plenteous, 'tis dainty,
'Tis fragrant, 'tis warm ;
And the mere bill of fare
Is as long as my earm.
There's lobster, there's prawn,
Cockle, oyster, and brawn ;
There's salt fish and fresh,
Caught with hook and with mesh.
Here a cod's head and shoulders
Own soles for upholders :
There anchovies and dace
Keep a salmon in place.
Add calves' heads that ride
In an ocean of brain ;
Add thrush boil'd and fry'd,
And teal spic'd and plain ;
Add honey, add spices,
Add hare-flesh in slices,

e This will be thought no exaggerated expression for the original, which throws the expected banquet into a word of somewhat more than seventy syllables long. The Athenians took pleasure in seeing the lungs of their actors well tried : hence the practice of reciting the short lines which followed the parabasis without taking breath.

λεπαδοτεμαχοσελαχογαλεο-
κρανιολειψανοδριμυποτριμματο-
σιλφιοπαραομελιτοκατακεχυμενο-
κιχλεπικοςσυφοαττοπεριστερα-
λεκτρονοπτεγεφαλοκιγκλωπε-
λειωλαγωσιραιωβαφητραγανοπτεργων.

Eccles. 1169.

ὃν ἔτ' ἐπίδοιμι τευθίδος
δεόμενον, ἡ δ' ὠπτημένη
σίζουσα πάραλος, ἐπὶ τραπέζῃ κειμένη,
ὀκέλλοι· κατὰ μέλ-

1045

With widgeon and pigeon,
And larks in a ring;—
Hand me there, for my share,
Both a leg and a wing.—
With such show of provision,
Need I urge expedition?
To your legs then and win it,
Such a banquet who chooses;
He's too late by a minute,
Sixty moments who loses.

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1044. Bergler compares, Soph. Trach. 1055. ἂν ὦδ' ἐπίδοιμι πεσοῦσαν | αὐτως, ὦδ' αὐτως, ὥς μ' ὤλεσεν. Eurip. Med. 163. ὅν ποτ' ἐγὼ νύμφαν τ' ἐσίδοιμ' | αὐτοῖς μελάρθοις διακναιομένους. To which add Æsch. Choeph. 261. οὓς ἴδοιμ' ἐγὼ ποτε | θανόντας ἐν κηκίδι πισσῆρει φλογός. A similar humorous imprecation occurs in the Equites of our author, 927—940.

Ib. τευθίς, cuttle-fish.

1046. ἐπὶ τραπέζῃ κειμένη. So Schutz and Bekker: the former observing, that throughout this passage we have a continued allegory, of the sweetest kind. "For as a ship," says the learned commentator, "is first said *litori imminere*, and then *appellere*, so, in the present instance, this fish roasted with salt, and hissing, is said first *to hang over the table*, and then *to be landed on it*." That much previous preparation is here made for the purpose of exciting appetite in the first instance, and disappointing it afterwards, there can be little doubt; nor can there be much more, I think, that this continued allegory 'of the sweetest kind' is a piece of banter on some contemporary writer; but whether directed at his language or his imagery, it is now impossible to say. ἐπὶ τραπέζῃς, Elms. Dind.

1047. ὀκέλλοι, come to land; in *cænaculum appellat*. The simple verb is more in use among the poets. Transitive: Od. I. 546. Κ. 511. Α. 20. Μ. 5. Intransitive: I. 149, κελσάσῃσι δὲ νηυσὶ καθέκδομεν ἰστίᾳ πάντα. In Argonauticis Orphei passim. Prose writers, as the learned editor of Æschylus observes (Prom. Vinc. p. 126.), used the word ὀκελλεῖν in the same manner as they did ὀμόργνημι for μόργνημι, ὀδύρομαι for δύρομαι, ὀσταφίς for σταφίς. Herodot. VIII. 84. ὀκελλον τὰς νῆας. Alciph. lib. I. ep. 10. ἐποκέλλειν.

Ib. μέλλοντος λαβεῖν. On μέλλω followed by an infinitive in the second aorist, see Porson in Orest. 929. Elmsley (Heracl. p. 117.)

λοντος λαβεῖν αὐτοῦ, κύων

ἀρπάσσα φεύγοι.

1049

τοῦτο μὲν αὐτῷ κακὸν ἔν' κἀθ' ἕτερον νυκτερινὸν γένοιτο.
ἡπιαλῶν γὰρ οἶκαδ' ἐξ ἰππασίας βαδίζων,

compares Æsch. Prom. 626. Eurip. Or. 292. Med. 393. Hippol. 723. Iph. T. 484, 1264. Ion. 80, 760. Aristoph. Av. 367. Lys. 117.

1049. Instead of the Chorus's second 'Fitt' of indignation and vengeance against Antimachus, the student may solace himself by contrasting a return of a different kind, made by a grateful troop. It is contained in a beautiful inscription for a tripod, which the successful company dedicate as a witness of their Dionysiac labours. After duly adverting to their own exertions, which 'had shaded their bright locks with head-bindings and the flowers of roses,' the chorus commemorate as well the instructor, under whose tuition they had so prospered, as the flute-player, "whose dulcet strains had acted like a nurse (εὖ δ' ἐτιθηνέιτο) in developing their musical powers." But their loudest praises are reserved for Hipponicus, the son of Struthon, who as choregus had afforded the troop an opportunity of exerting their sweet-toned voices. The grateful songsters place him in the chariot of the Graces, and intimate that his name will be for ever famous; an intimation which the course of events has certainly not yet falsified. For the original, see Brunck. Anal. I. p. 141. or Gaisford's Hephæstion, p. 343.

1051. ἡπιαλῶν (ἡπιάλος). This was a fever, calculated to give a patient some notion of Milton's torments of the damned; being a succession of hot and cold fits, the latter predominating. (Passow in v.) To put a man on horseback, with either of these fits upon him, does not appear a very prudent or likely proceeding; and it is in this view, I presume, that the learned collector of the remains of Sophron proposes to derive the word from ἡπιάλης, the night-mare; and to render it *stupens*. Mus. Crit. II. 349.

Ib. ἡπιαλῶν and βαδίζων, nominatives absolute. See notes to Euripidis Supp. I. 199; and to the examples there given, as also in Quart. Rev. V. 219. Monk's Hippol. p. 3, 4. Elmsley's CEd. Tyr. p. 11. Blomfield's Sept. c. Theb. p. 65. Gaisford's Sophocles, I. pp. 15, 145, 195, 262. add Herodot. II. 66. ταῦτα δὲ γινόμενα. Andoc. 11, 14. γενόμενον ἐφ' ὑμῖν τιμωρεῖσθαι. 11, 16. δόξαντα δὲ ὑμῖν ταῦτα εἴλεσθε ἄνδρας εἴκοσι. 12, 26. σκέψασθε τοίνυν τί αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχον τῶν ἐτέρων κατηγοροῦσι. Æsch. 62, 30. μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπῆει ὁ χρόνος, Θεμιστοκλῆς ἄρχων. Dem. 578, 25. τίς γάρ ἐστιν ὅστις καταχειροτονηθὲν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ταῦτ' ἀσεβεῖν περὶ τὴν ἐορτήν; Lucian, I. 51. τοῦτο μὲν δεῖν οἱ πολλοὶ κελεύοντες, ἄλλοι δὲ μαστιγοῦντες (but see Hemsterh.). Joseph. Antiq. Jud. VII. c. vii. §. 4. καὶ γενόμενον ἄρρεν παιδίον, Σολομῶνα προσηγόρευσε, Ναθάνα τοῦ προφήτου κελεύσαντος. VIII. ii. §. 8. οὐδὲ συγχωρημένον ἡμῖν, κατεξανισταμένοις τοῦ πρέποντος τῆς πραγματείας, ἀθώοις ὑπάρχειν. IX. xiv. §. 3. χρησμῷ θρησκευεῖν τὸν μέγιστον Θεόν, ὡς τοῦτο σωτήριον αὐτοῖς ὄν, ἔμαθον.

εἶτα κατάξειέ τις αὐτοῦ μεθύων τῆς κεφαλῆς Ὀρέστης
 μαινόμενος· ὁ δὲ λίθον λαβεῖν
 βουλόμενος ἐν σκότῳ λάβοι
 τῇ χειρὶ πέλεθον· * *
 ἐπάξειεν δ' ἔχων
 τὸν μάρμαρον, κάπειθ' ἀμαρ-

1055

1052. κατάξει . . . τῆς κεφαλῆς. Sch. Bek. τὴν κεφαλὴν. So in a fragment of Aristoph. ap. Athen. 53. a.

A. ἄγε νυν τὰς ἀμυγδαλὰς λαβὼν
 τασθί, κατάξον (B. τὴν κεφαλὴν σαντοῦ) λίθῳ. So Schweigh.

But is not the second verse more properly edited by Dindorf, *κάταξον τῇ κεφαλῇ σαντοῦ λίθῳ*? the head being considered as the stone with which the almonds in question are to be broken. As examples of this verb followed by a gen. case: Vesp. 1428. *κατεάγη τῆς κεφαλῆς*. Pac. 71. *ξυνετρίβη τῆς κεφαλῆς*. Plato Gorg. 469. d. *τῆς κεφαλῆς κατεαγέναι*. τὸ οὗτοῦν, as Elmsley remarks, is to be understood. With acc.: Fragn. Aristoph. in Polluc. II. 39. *ἵνα μὴ καταγῇς τὸ σκάφιον πληγῆς ξύλῳ*. Andoc. 9, 6. Lysias 97, 35. 99, 46.

1053. Orestes, a foot-pad of the day. The epithet *μανόμενος* is added in allusion to his illustrious name-sake, maddened by the Furies. For a similar reason he is styled, 'of the heroic race.' Av. 1491.

1057. μάρμαρον. Il. M. 380. Od. I. 499. *μαρμάρῳ ὀκρύνεντι βαλὼν*. Eurip. Phcen. 1416. *λαβὼν δ' ἀφῆκε μάρμαρον πέτρον*. Theoc. XXII. 211. *τυκτὰν μάρμαρον*.

1058. ἀμαρτάνων. Lysias, 97, 9. *ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτὸν ἡμυνάμην ἐνστάς, ἔβαλλέ με λίθους. καὶ ἐμοῦ μὲν ἀμαρτάνει, Ἀριστοκρίτου δὲ, ὃς παρ' ἐμὲ ἦλθε μετ' αὐτοῦ, βαλὼν λίθῳ συντρίβει τὸ μέτωπον*.

Ib. The following translation will serve to give a general idea of the above chorus; its details are not deserving of more minute inquiry:

SEMI-CHORUS.

This mode of acquittal
 I grant is not bad;
 But I have a little
 Appendix to add.
 Imprimis a fever
 Be on this deceiver;
 Then as night brings him back
 From a ride on his hack;
 As homeward he hies him,
 May a cut-purse surprise him,
 Who assails him and plies him
 With missile and stick,
 Like a mere lunatic.

τῶν βάλοι Κρατῖνον.

ΑΓ. ὦ δμῶες, οἱ κατ' οἶκόν ἐστε Λαμάχου,

My hero o'erthrown
Casts about for a stone ;
But his hand is at fault,
And unwitting secures,
What except pigeon's dung
Is the best of manures.
But for science no matter :—
He grasps well his batter,
Takes aim, but the dark
Throws him wide of his mark :
Orestes escapes,
And Cratinus instead
Vows revenge for his curls
And his dirt-spattered head.

Mitchell's Aristoph. I. 128.

1059. The progress of the piece evidently requires here some little pageant or *spectacle*, and such it was the poet's usual practice to supply in the shape of a procession, a bridal pomp, a mock inauguration, or some dance of novel construction. What his stage-directions would have been, supposing his Acharnenses prepared for a modern theatre, it requires no great luxuriance of fancy to imagine. At the risk of bringing upon myself some critic,—“terribly arch'd and aquiline his nose,”—who will consider the dignity or simplicity of ancient literature as compromised by the suggestion of such little aids to the imagination, I venture to transcribe them: “SCENE, the house of the high-priest of Bacchus, with that of Lamachus adjoining. The stage displays the usual preparations for a magnificent repast, accompanied by superb vases full of costly perfumes, and a rich profusion of chaplets and garlands, composed of flowers of all seasons of the year. Other adjuncts of a grand Athenian entertainment are seen in groupes of tumblers, jugglers, ball-players, and wavers of the torch. But the most conspicuous for elegance of dress and grace of person, are the dancing and music women, lyrists, citharists, and players on the ^f flute. Between two of the most attractive of the latter, and with a face of the most joyous hilarity, is seen Dicæopolis, the representative of the peace-party. In his right hand he holds, like the other guests, a flagon of gold, prepared at the given

^e See the respective terminations of the Plutus, Ranæ, Pax, Aves, Equites, Vespæ, and Ecclesiæzuse. In ‘the Clouds,’ having no other means for a spectacle, he appears to have treated his spectators with a grand conflagration; and had he singed the bodies of his infamous sophists, as he has blasted their reputations, it would, to many readers, have been a source of additional gratification.

^f The learned reader, who requires vouchers for the above description, will find them in *Fragm. Aristoph.* (Dind. p. 153). *Lucian's Nigrinus*, I. 53. *Xenophon's Symposium*. *Epist. Alciphronis*, lib. III. ep. 72. and *Hope's Costume of the Ancients*, Plates 88, 97, 132, 133, 195, 209, &c.

ὔδωρ, ὔδωρ ἐν χυτρινίδῳ θερμαίνετε 1060
 ὀθόνια, κηρωτὴν παρασκευάζετε,
 ἔρι' οἰσυνπηρὰ, λαμπάδιον περὶ τὸ σφυρόν.
 ἀνὴρ τέτρωται χάρακι, διαπηδῶν τάφρον,
 καὶ τὸ σφυρὸν παλίνωρον ἐξεκόκκισε,
 καὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς κατέαγε περὶ λίθον πεσών, 1065

signal, to celebrate the distinctive rite of the 'Feast of Pitchers.' The gay scene is suddenly disturbed by plaintive music and cries of distress, and a messenger abruptly enters."

Ib. κατ' οἶκον. Lysist. 260. γυναῖκας, ἃς ἐβόσκομεν κατ' οἶκον | ἐμφανὲς κακόν. Od. Δ. 717. πολλῶν (διφρῶν) κατὰ οἶκον ἐόντων. Herodot. II. 35. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες, κατ' οἴκους ἐόντες.

1060. θερμαίνετε. Pac. 843. θερμαίν' ὔδωρ. II. Ξ. 7. θερμὰ λοστρά . . . θερμήνῃ. Od. I. 376. εἰως θερμαίνοιτο.

1061. ὀθόνια (dim. of ὀθόνη), *fine white linen, or linen cloth*. Od. H. 107. καιροσέων δ' ὀθονέων ἀπολείβεται ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον. Used also of veils, and women's underclothing. II. Γ. 141. αὐτίκα δ' ἀργενῆσι καλυψαμένη ὀθόνησιν. Σ. 595. τῶν δ' αἱ μὲν λεπτὰς ὀθόνας ἔχον. Aleiph. lib. III. ep. 46. ὀθόνης Αἰγυπτίας (compare Herodot. II. 105, and see Kidd's Dawes, p. 183.) Rosetta Inscript. ὀθόνια βύσσωνα τὰ εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν συντελούμενα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς.

Ib. κηρωτὴν: a sort of pomade, something between plaister and salve. It occurs among the articles of an Athenian lady's toilette, in a fragment of the Thesmoph. Secundæ:

ξύρον, κάτοπτρον, ψαλίδα, κηρωτὴν, λίτρον.

1062. οἰσυνπηρὰ, *having the fat or sweat in them*,—εἴριον πυνήρον, πινῶεν, πινῶδες, οἰσυνπῶεν, οἰσυνπῶδες, are expressions occurring in Hippocrates.

Ib. λαμπάδιον, a *bandage*. Dio Cass. LVIII. 8, 3. Hesych. λαμπάδιον τὴν λεπτὴν κειρίαν, ἣ ἐπιδοῦσιν.

1064. παλίνωρον. Dind. Sch. παλίνωρον. Bek. παλίνωρον. Elms. Blomfield in Agam. (p. 186). The two latter scholars refer it to the Homeric word παλίνωρος (retrogressus).

᾽Ως δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνωρος ἀπέστη

οὐρεὸς ἐν βήσσης. II. Γ. 33.

Ib. ἐκκοκκίζειν, *to unkernel, to rob of its kernel, to bring any thing out of its holding-place*. Pac. 63. (to plunder): τὰς πόλεις ἐκκοκκίσας. Lys. 364. (to expel): ἐκκοκκῶ τὸ γῆρας. 448. (to pull to pieces): ἐκκοκκῶ τὰς . . . τρίχας. Here: *to wrench the ankle*. Passow.

1065. κατέαγε. Pl. 545. ἀντὶ δὲ θράνου στάμνου κεφαλὴν κατεαγότος, ἀντὶ δὲ μάκτρας. Sapph. Frag. 2. ἀλλὰ καμ μὲν γλῶσσα τέφαγε, λεπτὸν δ', κ. τ. λ.

Ib. περὶ λίθον πεσών. "Vulgo vertitur impingens lapidi; rectius et caput afflixit circa lapidem prolapsus; nimirum ad lapidem

καὶ Γοργόν' ἐξήγειρεν ἐκ τῆς ἀσπίδος.
 πτίλον δὲ τὸ μέγα κομπολακύθου πεσὸν
 πρὸς ταῖς πέτρασι, δεινὸν ἐξήνδα μέλος·
 “ὦ κλεινὸν ὄμμα, νῦν πανύστατόν σ' ἰδὼν
 λείπω φάος γε τοῦμόν· οὐκέτ' εἴμ' ἐγώ.”
 τοσαῦτα λέξας, εἰς ὑδρορροᾶν πεσὼν,
 ἀνίσταται τε καὶ ξυναντᾷ δραπέταις
 ληστὰς ἐλαύνων καὶ κατασπέρχων δορί.

1076

pedes offendit, et prolapsus caput afflixit et vulneravit.” SCHUTZ. Bekker reads λίθῳ, and this is conformable to a passage in the Pax. 904. περὶ ταῖσι καμπαῖς ἡνίοχοι πεπτωκότες.

1067. πτίλον—πεσόν: nom. absolute.

1068. ἐξήνδα. The text evidently requires Homeric or lyric language. Pind. Nem. X. 149. Ζεὺς δ' ἀντίος ἤλυθέν οἱ, | καὶ τόδ' ἐξαύδασ' ἔπος. without an acc. Il. A. 363. II. 19.

1069. ὄμμα (ὄπτω), *that which one sees, a sight, apparition*. Pind. Pyth. V. 75. πύργος ἄστεος ὄμμα τε φαεινότατον | ξένοισι. Soph. Electr. 903. ψυχῇ σύνηθες ὄμμα. The glorious vision on the present occasion is Lamachus's plume of feathers.

1070. φάος—τοῦμόν, *the light of my eyes*; an oriental expression for what is most dear to a person. Od. II. 23. P. 41. ἦλθες, Τηλέμαχε, γλυκερὸν φάος. Pind. Isth. II. 24. εὐάρματον ἄνδρα γεραίρων, | Ἀκραγαντίων φάος. Soph. Electr. 1224. ὦ φίλτατον φῶς.

Ib. οὐκέτ' εἴμ' ἐγώ. Od. A. 289. εἰ δέ κε τεθνηῶτος ἀκούσης, μηδέ τ' εἶπτος. Eurip. Hippol. 1157. Ἰππόλυτος οὐκέτ' ἐστίν. Add Alciph. lib. I. ep. 10. lib. II. ep. 3. Ælian. lib. XII. c. 46.

1071. ὑδρορροᾶν. Alciph. lib. III. ep. 47. εὐρὼν οὖν ὑδρορρόσιν ἀνεωγότα οὐκ εἰς βάθος ἀλλ' ἐπιπολῆς, καὶ ὑποδὺς εἰς τοῦτον κατεκρύβην.

1072. ξυναντᾷ δραπέταις. Pl. 41. ὅτφ ξυναντήσαιμι πρῶτον ἐξίων. 44. καὶ τῷ ξυναντᾷς δῆτα πρώτφ; Av. 137. ὅπου ξυναντῶν μοι ταδί τις μέμψεται. Hes. Theog. 877. οἱ κείνησι συναντῶσιν κατὰ πόντον.

Ib. δραπέταις. subs. and adjec. Av. 760. δραπέτης ἐστιγμένος. Herodot. VI. 11. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς ἔχεται ἡμῖν τὰ πρήγματα, ἄνδρες Ἴωνες, ἢ εἶναι ἐλευθέροις ἢ δούλοις, καὶ τοῦτοις ὡς δρηπέτησι. Fragm. ex Threnis Pind. 5. εὐδαμνῶν δραπέτας οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλβος. Æsch. 37, 19. δραπέτας ἀνθρώπους. 75, 14. τοῖς δραπέταις ποσὶ καὶ λελοιπόσι τὴν τάξιν.

1073. κατασπέρχειν, *to urge, to impel, to compel to advance at a hurried pace*; as, νῆα ἐλάττησι, Oppian. Hal. IV. 90. The word occurs also somewhere in Thucydides. The simple verb, both in its active and passive sense, occurs frequently in the writings of Homer and Herodotus. Il. N. 334. T. 317. Od. Γ. 283. N. 22. Herodot. I. 32. III. 72. V. 33. Voss justly observes, that amid all the ridicule thrown upon Lamachus, justice is always done by the poet to his personal courage.

ὁδὶ δὲ καὶ τὸς· ἀλλ' ἄνοιγε τὴν θύραν.

ΛΑ. ἀτταταῖ, ἀτταταῖ,

1075

στυγερά τάδε γε κρυερὰ πάθεα.

τάλας ἐγὼ διόλλυμαι

δορὸς ὑπὸ πολεμίου τυπείς.

ἐκεῖνο δ' αἰακτὸν [οἰμωκτὸν] ἂν γένοιτό μοι,

Δικαιοῖσι εἰ μ' ἴδοι τετρωμένον,

1080

κατ' ἐγχανεῖται ταῖς ἐμαῖς τύχαισιν.

ΔΙ. ἀτταταῖ, ἀτταταῖ.

φιλήσατόν με μαλθακῶς, ὃ χρυσίω,

τὸν γὰρ χάα πρῶτος ἐκπέπωκα.

ΛΑ. ὃ συμφορὰ τάλαινα τῶν ἐμῶν κακῶν.

1085

ἰὼ, ἰὼ, τραυμάτων ἐπωδύνων.

ΔΙ. ἰή, ἰή, χαῖρε Λαμαχίππιον.

1074. ὁδὶ δὲ καὶ τὸς. Elmsley compares Vesp. 1360. ὁδὶ δὲ καὶ τὸς ἐπὶ σὲ καὶ μ' ἔοικε θεῖν. Av. 1718. ὁδὶ δὲ καὶ τὸς ἔστιν.

1076. στυγερός (στυγέω). Il. B. 385. στυγερῶ ἄρηϊ. Hes. Theog. 211. στυγερόν Μόρον. 226. Ἔρις στυγερή. 775. στυγερὴ θεὸς . . . Στύξ. Tyrt. I. 8. χρησιμοσύνη τ' εἰκὼν καὶ στυγερὴ πενίη.

Ib. κρυερὰ (κρύος). κρυερὰ πάθεα, *ruins which create a cold shuddering*. Il. N. 48. κρυεροῖο φόβοιο. Hes. Theog. 657. ἀρῆς κρυεροῖο. Op. 152. κρυεροῦ αἰῶος. Simonid. Fr. LXXXVIII. 5. νῦν δ' ὁ μὲν ἐν πόντῳ κρυερὸς νέκυς.

1079. αἰακτὸν, *lamentabile*. See Blomfield's Sept. c. Theb. p. 177. Persæ 109.

Ib. The omission of οἰμωκτὸν, an evident gloss, leaves a species of verse, very common in the tragedians. Eurip. Herac. 773, 776, 780-3. Æsch. Choeph. 342, 432, 449, 451, 581, 594, 616, 619, 630, 634, 792. Agam. 185, 186, 188, 230, &c.: also found occasionally in Aristoph. Ran. 394. Nub. 1154-5.

1082. ἀτταταῖ. The trumpets sound, and the mock-lamentation advertises, who is the victor on the occasion.

1083. χρυσίω, *my treasures*. Some fine moral stanzas of Shirley furnish a closer approximation to the Greek word; but in Aristophanes the expression is one of endearment; in Shirley it is a reference to property.

Golden lads and lasses must,

Like chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

1087. ἰή, ἰή, a shout of joy (Pac. 453) in opposition to ἰὼ, ἰὼ. See also Blom. Ag. p. 184.

ΛΑ. στυγερός ἐγώ. ΔΙ. μογερός ἐγώ.

ΛΑ. τί με σὺ κυνεῖς ; ΔΙ. τί με σὺ δάκνεις ;

ΛΑ. τάλας ἐγὼ [τῆς ἐν μάχῃ] ξυμβολῆς βαρείας. 1090

ΔΙ. τοῖς Χουσι γάρ τις ξυμβολὰς ἐπράττετο ;

ΛΑ. ἰὼ, ἰὼ, Παιὰν, Παιάν.

Ib. Λαμαχίππιον. The expression seems to refer to the mode in which Lamachus is carried by two servants, or old campaigners, somewhat resembling the members of Falstaff's ragged regiment in appearance: see above, v. 971.

1088. ΛΑ. στυγερός ἐγώ. ΔΙ. μογερός ἐγώ. Brunck translates, *Lam. Ah me miserum!* Dic. *Ah me ærumnosum!* and Voss and Wieland follow him. But is this consistent with strict etymology, στυγερός (στυγέω), μογερός (μόγος, μογέω), or does it sufficiently harmonize with the strong contrasts of language, gesture, and situation, which prevail throughout this scene? A versifier might, I think, venture to translate,

Lam. Hate and foul scorn for us the fates decree! (*rueful looks pass between Lamachus and the two tatterdemalions his supporters.*)

Dic. Hard work and toil their will reserves for me! (*gazes on his flagon, and interchanges little civilities with the two music-women.*)

1089. κυνεῖς. Dicæopolis, in the warmth of his heart, proffers a salute to Lamachus; but the wounded hero returns it with a bite.

1090. ξυμβολή, a conflict. Herodot. I. 74. VI. 110. VII. 210. IX. 42.

1091. ξυμβολὰς, money clubbed for a common banquet. Lucian. 4, 109.

Ὁ πρῶτος εὐρών τἀλλότρια δειπνεῖν ἀνὴρ,
δημοτικὸς ἦν τις, ὡς ἔοικε, τοὺς τρόπους·
ὅστις δ' ἐπὶ δείπνον ἢ φίλον τίν' ἢ ξένον
καλέσας, ἔπειτα συμβολὰς ἐπράξατο,
φυγὰς γένοιτο, μηδὲν οἰκοθεν λαβών.

Eubulus ap. Athen. 239. a.

Ib. ἐπράττετο, exacted. To the example above, add from Pindar and the orators, Ol. X. 34. ὡς Αὐγέαν λάτριον | . . μισθὸν ὑπέρβιον πρόσσοιτο. Dem. 506, 19. φόρους Καρχηδονίου πραττόμενοι. 786, 7. ἀργύριον πράζεται. 845, 4. εἰ μὲν ἐπεπράγμην τοῦτον τὴν δίκην (i. e. *the fine imposed on him*). An. 13, 29. 21, 15. 32, 37. Lysias, 94, 12. 114, 40. In the Orchom. Ins. I. 3. ἡ δὲ κά τις ἐμπράττη τὸ ἐνόνμιον (*price of pasturage*) Εὔβωλον.

1092. Παιάν, the physician of the gods. Pind. Pyth. IV. 480. ἐσσι δ' ἱατὴρ ἐπικαιρότατος, | Παιάν τέ σοι τιμᾷ φάος. In Ionic and epic language, Παιήων. Il. E. 401, 901. τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων, | ἡκέσας. Od. Δ. 232. Hesiod. Παίων. Παίων, ὃς ἀπάντων φάρμακα οἶδεν. (See note in Clarke's Odys. i. p. 126.) Solon Fragm.

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' οὐχὶ νυνὶ τήμερον Παιώνια.

ΛΑ. θύραζε μ' ἐξενέγκατ' ἐς τοῦ Πιττάλου

παιωνίασι χερσίν.

1095

ΔΙ. ὥς τοὺς κριτάς μ' ἐκφέρετε· ποῦ 'στιν ὁ βασιλεὺς;
ἀπόδοτέ μοι τὸν ἀσκόν.

ΛΑ. λόγῃ τις ἐμπέπηγέ μοι δι' ὀστέων ὀδυρτά.

ΔΙ. ὁρᾶτε τουτονὶ κενόν. “τῆνελλα καλλίνικος.”

1099

V. 57. Παιῶνος πολυφαρμάκου ἔργον ἔχοντες | ἱητροί. Why the God is here summoned, hardly needs the following quotation: *Æsch. Ag.* 98. Παιὼν τε γένου τῆσδε μερίμνης, ἢ νῦν . . . κακόφρων τελέθει.

1093. Elmsley compares *Ecccl.* 982. 'Ἄλλ' οὐχὶ νυνὶ τὰς ὑπερεξηκουτέτεις. 991. 'Ἄλλ' οὐχὶ νυνὶ κρησέραν αἰτούμεθα. *Plut.* 993. 'Ἄλλ' οὐχὶ νῦν ἔθ' ὁ βδελυρὸς τὸν νοῦν ἔχει.

Ib. Παιώνια. A feast celebrated at Athens in honour of the *healing Apollo*. Voss. On the double character of Apollo, as a punishing and avenging, and also as a healing and protecting deity, see Müller's *Dorians*, b. II. c. 6. In punster's language, *Dicæopolis'* answer would imply, this is not the season for *healing*, or for *ailing*, but for *inhaling*.

1094. θύραζε. Does the poet mean to add to the ridicule of *Lamachus'* situation, by implying that he is too poor to have a physician at home?

Ib. ἐς τοῦ Πιττάλου. So Rav. Bek. Dind. Elmsley, comparing the following passages, *eis* Φιλοκτήμονος, *Vesp.* 1250. *eis* Κλεισθένους, *Lys.* 622. *eis* Ὀρσιλόχου, 725. *eis* Φαινεστίου *Antiphanis* ap. *Athen.* p. 15. A. ἐξ Αἰσχινάδου, *Pac.* 1154. ἐκ Πατροκλέους, *Plut.* 84. ἐν Κρατίων, *Eg.* 400. ἐν Καλλιπίδου, *Aristoph.* ap. *Pollucem*, X. 29. ἐν Φαίακος, *Eupolidis* ap. *Athen.* p. 106. B., considers the article as superfluous, and reads as in *Vesp.* 1432. *eis* τὰ Πιττάλου sub. οἰκία.

1095. παιωνίασι, *healing*. *Æsch. Ag.* 821. ὅτῳ δὲ καὶ δεῖ φαρμάκων παιωνίων. *Soph. Trach.* 1224. ὧν ἔχω παιώνιον | καὶ μῦνον ἱατῆρα τῶν ἐμῶν κακῶν.

1096. τοὺς κριτάς. Ostensibly the judges of the prize of drinking: covertly, I suspect, the judges of the theatrical prize. For undisguised addresses to these arbiters, see *Nub.* 1115. *Av.* 1101. *Ecccl.* 1154.

Ib. ὁ βασιλεὺς, the archon of that name, and who presided at the *Lenæan* festival. *Pollux.* VIII. 90. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς μυστηρίων προέστηκε μετὰ τῶν ἐπιμελητῶν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀγώνων τῶν ἐπὶ λαμπάδι.

1097. ἀπόδοτέ μοι τὸν ἀσκόν: as having first emptied his pitcher. See *supra*, v. 911.

1098. ὀδυρτά (ὀδύρομαι), θρῆνον ἐμποιοῦσα καὶ ὀδυρμόν. *BRUNCK.* *Lamachus* addresses himself to the assembled guests, who only laugh at him.

1099. *Dicæopolis* addresses himself to the judges, who were to decide the prize.

ΧΟ. “τήνελλα” δῆτ’ ἔπερ καλεῖς, ὦ πρέσβυ, “καλλίνικος.”

ΔΙ. καὶ πρὸς γ’ ἄκρατον ἐγγέας, ἄμυστιν ἐξέλαψα.

ΧΟ. τήνελλά νυν, ὦ γεννάδα· χῶρει λαβὼν τὸν ἀσκόν.

Ib. τήνελλα καλλίνικος. *Hurray for the conqueror! or, in less idiomatic language, a note of triumph for the conqueror!* This popular expression (see Pind. Olymp. IX.) seems to have originated in the following manner. The poet Archilochus, having to compose a triumphal ode in honour of Hercules, (which ode was to be accompanied by the harp,) began his composition as follows:

ὦ καλλίνικε χαῖρ’ ἀναξ Ἡράκλεις.

Before the commencement of the solemn song, an animated flourish of the harp-strings appears to have taken place, to which the name of *ετήνελλα* was subsequently given, as the nearest approximation in vocal to the instrumental sounds. By a flourish of this kind, all future triumphal songs were most probably preceded.

Ib. καλλίνικος. Av. 1764. Eq. 1254. Pind. Nem. IV. 26. ὕμνον . . καλλίνικον. Pyth. V. 142. τὸ καλλίνικον λυτήριον δαπανᾷν. Isth. I. 13. καλλίνικον πατριδὶ κῦδος. V. 69. καλλίνικον χάριμ’ ἀγαπά|ζοντι. Eurip. Med. 45. καλλίνικον ἄσεται. Herc. Fur. 180. τὸν καλλίνικον . . ἐκώμασε.

1101. πρὸς. The examples of *πρὸς* thus put without a case are almost endless in Greek writings. Pl. 1001. καὶ πρὸς ἐπὶ τοῖτοισι εἶπεν. Lys. 628. καὶ διαλλάττειν πρὸς (*insuper* Brunck) ἡμᾶς ἀνδρασιν Λακωνικοῖς. Ran. 415, 611. Eq. 578. Pac. 19. Il. N. 678. x. 59. Od. x. 415. γ. 342. Herodot. I. 51, 156. II. 115. Thucyd. III. 58. Plato, Euthyd. 294, a. 298, d. Protag. 321, d. Gorg. 469, b. 513, b. &c. Dem. 47, ult. 491, 8. 531, 21. 611, 24. 1084, 12. 1364, 6. See also Blomfield's remarks on Eurip. Iph. in Aul. v. 1242. (Mus. Crit. I. 189.)

Ib. ἄμυστιν: any quantity of liquor drunk at a single draught. Rhes. Incert. 420. πυκνὴν ἄμυστιν . . δεξιούμενοι. Eurip. Cycl. 416. ἄμυστιν ἐλκύσας. Horat. I. 36. Neu multi Damalis meri | Bassum Threicia vincat amystide. The feat in the text appears to be one of supererogation on the part of Dicæopolis.

Ib. ἐξέλαψα. Pac. 885. τὸν ζωμόν . . ἐκλάψεται. So the simple verb, though properly applied to the *lapping* of dogs and cats, is also used to express drinking greedily, or to excess. Athen. 443, e. τοὺς οὕτω λάπτοντας τὸν οἶνον. Pherecrates (Athen. 485, d): λεπαστήν λαψάμενος ἐχαρύβδισε μεστήν.

1102. γεννάδα, *my noble fellow*. In Aristophanic and Platonic language, *a gentleman by birth and education*. Ran. 179. χρηστός εἰ καὶ γεννάδας. 640. οὐκ ἔσθ’ ὅπως οὐκ εἰ σὺ γεννάδας ἀνὴρ. Plato in Phædr. 243, c. γεννάδας καὶ πρᾶος τὸ ἦθος. Hence the satyric compliment paid to Bacchus, Ran. 739.

ε If the accent is thrown on the last syllable of this word, it will approach very closely to modern imitative words of a similar kind: *Tirala! Tirala! Tiralalla! Tralalla!* &c.

ΔΙ. ἔπεσθέ νυν ᾄδοντες ὦ “ τήνελλα καλλίνικος.”

ΧΟ. ἀλλ’ ἐψόμεσθα σὴν χάριν,

τήνελλα καλλίνικον ᾄ-

1105

δοντες σὲ καὶ τὸν ἄσκόν.

1105. *τήνελλα καλλίνικον.* The reader, who has hitherto been content to follow me in the investigation of this singular drama, will, I think, anticipate me in the results to which the repetition of this joyous exclamation naturally led. As the Chorus for the fourth and last time repeat the note of triumph, the whole audience rise: the name of Callistratus, the reputed author of the piece, is pronounced; but is soon drowned in loud hurrahs and ‘one cheer more’ for its real composer.



APPENDIX.

NOTE A. p. 4.

THE name of Cleon is too closely mixed up with the theatrical career of Aristophanes, not to deserve the earliest, and, as far as the elucidation of these plays is concerned, the fullest information at our hands. If ever there was a period in human history in which a demoralization in private life, as complete as it was, rapid, was found in conjunction with a frightful mixture of turbulence, change, and insecurity in the administration of public affairs, that period presents itself in the history of Athens, when her government had assumed a form decidedly democratical. But our present business lies less with the general portrait, than with one particular feature in it. The old families, to whose wealth and hereditary honours the former citizens had looked up with so much respect, and whose prosperity they considered as identified with their own^a, were now fast disappearing, and the revolutionary caldron, incessantly at work, was throwing up the lowest and basest of the people to supply their place. Among these none stood more conspicuous than the person in the text, a tanner by trade, and a demagogue in its worst sense by profession. Coarse in his manners, violent in his invectives, and bloody in his purposes, (Thucyd. III. 36—41.) Cleon was gifted with that powerful eloquence which has always such charms for the mere people, and which made him the idol of a populace whose very souls lay as it were in their itching ears. But the demagogue had his evil star as well as his fortunate one; and that star was at work to effect his ruin, when the cup of almost un-mixed prosperity was apparently at his lips. The frightful

^a "Ὡς δ' ὁμοίως ἐκίδοντο τῶν οἰκῶν τῶν μεγάλων ὥσπερ τῶν σφετέρων αὐτῶν, ἡγοούμενοι τὴν ἐκείνων εὐδαιμονίαν αὐτοῖς εὐπορίαν ὑπάρχειν. Isocratis Oratio Areop. 146, a. The whole of this speech deserves the closest attention of those who wish to understand the difference between the state of Athens, as it existed after and previous to her choice of a government purely popular.

changes in private and public life to which we have just alluded, had not been unmarked by one, young indeed in years, but who added the eye of a politician to a poet's soul. The earliest play, which is known to have fallen from the hands of Aristophanes, was directed to the amelioration of the first; his next was applied to the correction of the second. It was in this play, of which little more than the name is now left, and while Cleon was in the very zenith of his power, that the muse of Aristophanes was destined to cross his path, and bring the mob-idol upon that stage, which, for evil and for good, was, to the old world of Greece, what the press has been and is to our own. The perils of the undertaking cannot be better expressed than in the poet's own words—words which he has repeated more than once, to an audience not very tolerant of such repetitions.

When first your poet undertook this trade
Of dealing out instruction, men were not
His game, but monsters; huge Leviathans
That ask'd the mettle and appliances
Of Hercules to quell them. First he grappled
With that fell portent, that huge saw-toothed beast,
Lick'd into fashion by the slav'ring tongues
Of sycophants accurst, whose eyes shot fire
Fierce as the flames of Cynna, and whose voice
Rose hoarser than the raging whirlpool's, when
The birth-pains of the coming storm are on it:
A whale's ill savour; loins that, Lamia-like,
Had never known the luxury of water;
These, with a camel's hinder parts, made up
Th' uncouth, distasteful compound.

VEsp. 1030. Pax, 754.

To what extent this first attack on Cleon was made, cannot now be known: but its influence on the future fortunes of the assailer and assailed was alike decisive. The dramatist went to his couch comparatively unknown; and rose, to use a modern poet's words, to find himself famous. His name spread rapidly through Attica, and through all those numerous dependencies, of whose destinies Athens was the arbitress: it even penetrated, if the bard's own words may be believed, into the palace of

the Great King^b. The rage and mortification of Cleon, his loud denunciations of vengeance, and his baffled attempts to gain a legal redress from the tribunals of his country, are all occasionally alluded to in the ensuing comedy, and frequently in terms so new and characteristic, that they must have added considerably to the tide of ridicule which now began to set in upon the haughty demagogue, and never left him till his death. Flushed with the success of his Babylonians and his Acharnians, the mind of Aristophanes now resolved upon a more complete mortification of the mob-idol. But a little previous information may be necessary for some of our readers to enable them to enter into the history of this new attempt.

Before the invention of that wonderful art, which has given to authors the power of multiplying copies of their productions to any extent, the dramatist could make those, who were to deliver the fruits of his labours to the public, familiar with them only by one of two ways; by oral or by written communications. The practice of antiquity was to prefer the former course; and this method of *teaching* a piece, as it was called, fell naturally on the author of the piece. From whatever cause it happened,—from dislike of an office so laborious, as some think;—from not having yet attained the legal age, which qualified a man to become a writer for the stage, as others imagine; or, what is more probable, from that secret pleasure, which men of genius so frequently derive from throwing their lucubrations to the public, and watching in silence their effects upon society; from one or other of these causes Aristophanes had hitherto devolved this office on a favourite actor, named Callistratus; contenting himself with the real reputation which the success of his dramas procured, while he left their ostensible fame to rest on the brows of another. But this expedient was now for a time to cease. The production of a piece, in which Cleon was to be introduced, not as he had hitherto been, incidentally, but of which he was to form the whole “object, end, and aim;” in

^b Ach. 645 (Br. ed.) Genelli considers this as a mere comic exaggeration. It may be so, but that is rather probable than certain. Athens, who ruled the destinies of so many distant states, was in her turn ruled by her theatre: and hence the talents of a rising dramatist, and the political party which he was likely to take, must have been matters of as keen inquiry and interest, as those of the statesmen, whose course of policy so often made the most distant monarchs tremble on their thrones.

which not merely his name was to be pronounced, but, by means of the mask of the ancient theatre, his very self brought visibly and palpably before an Attic audience, was an annunciation from which actor and artisan alike shrunk in dismay. No person in Athens could be found to make the mask requisite for such an undertaking, and still less an actor be induced to supply the living impersonation.

These were significant warnings, and might have deterred a man of less resolute spirit; but the poet had not less calculated the dangers of his task, than his resources to meet them;—a reputation already high, and powers of mind to advance that reputation still higher—a wit inexhaustible in its resources—a genius alike endued with playfulness and power to win or to subdue; and above all an unlimited command over that wonderful language, in which his fellow-citizens took so intense a pride and delight, and to the graces of which they were so frequently ready to sacrifice every other consideration. With the lees of wine therefore rubbed on his face, to give it somewhat of that flushed and fiery appearance, which from the joint effects of intemperance and violent passions belonged to this mean successor of Pericles, the poet himself trod the stage as the representative of Cleon; and the success of the piece shewed that he had not miscalculated his powers; the “Knights” was triumphant throughout, and the demagogue lay once more at the foot of his antagonist.

The conduct neither of Cleon nor Aristophanes on this second and more serious defeat admits of easy explanation: some violent explosion, followed by offers of conciliation, appears to have taken place; but whether this violence lay in words or in deeds, whether it was directed against Aristophanes himself, or the actor, into whose mouth the account is put^c, can-

^c This I consider to have been Callistratus. The Didascalie, it is true, ascribe the bringing out of the “Wasps” to Philonides, but why Aristophanes should have changed his usual substitute, seems not so clear. The account besides is inconsistent with a general tradition, that the author’s comedies of a more private nature were committed to the latter actor, while those of a higher and more political character were uniformly entrusted to the former. And what can be more political in its character than the “Wasps,” consisting as that play does of one continued attack on the judicial system of Athens, in which the strength of the democracy lay still more than even in the General Assembly? That Aristophanes himself had proffered any terms of conciliation to his odious antagonist, I cannot bring myself to conceive. The idea seems inconsistent with that bold and uncompro-

not be determined from a narrative which is at once scanty and imperfect, and delivered in terms which cannot be decidedly spoken of as literal or metaphorical^d: one thing only is certain: that the demagogue's want of tact and address in the management of the whole business laid him open to a new source of ridicule; and a metaphor which the vine-growers of Athens easily appreciated, gave them to understand, that what should have been undermost remained uppermost; in other words, that the statesman had been obliged to succumb to the dramatist.

The following year found Aristophanes work of a different order and value: and Cleon enjoyed a short respite; but the storm merely slept, and was not laid. The "Wasps" of the next year brought it again upon his head, partly in direct attacks, and indirectly in the designations of the two principal personages of the piece, who evidently derive their names from their affection to or abhorrence of those changes in the judicial system, of which Cleon had been the great promoter, though not the original contriver;—a system which plundered with one hand in order to tender a bribe with the other, and which drew with merciless severity upon the purses of the tributary states for a supply of those pecuniary demands, which the native resources of Athens were unable to furnish.

The course of events, and no failure in the poet's purpose or powers, was now to bring these joint efforts of patriotism and wit to a close. Some unguarded expressions in the Public Assembly, and still more perhaps the taunts thrown upon his want of personal courage in these comedies, determined Cleon,

missing spirit which he manifested through a long career, and during times more trying, slippery, and perilous than any public instructor was ever doomed to encounter.

α Εἰσὶ τινες αἱ μ' ἔλεγον ὡς καταδηλλάττην,
 ἥνικα Κλέων μ' ὑπετάραττεν ἐπικείμενος
 καὶ με κακίαις ἔκνισε· κᾶθ' οὗτ' ἀπεδειρόμην,
 οὐκτὸς* ἐγέγων μέγα κεκραγόντα θεάμενοι,
 οὐδὲν ἄρ' ἐμοῦ μέλον, ὅσον δὲ μόνον εἰδέναι
 σκωμμάτιον εἶποτέ τι θλιβόμενος ἐκβαλῶ.
 ταῦτα κατιδὼν ὑπό τι † μικρὸν ἐπιθήκισα·
 εἴτα νῦν ἐξηπάτησεν ἡ χάραξ τὴν ἀμπελον. Vesp. 1284.

The first line of this little chorus, which is antistrophic, is evidently wanting. The metre is Pæonic tetrameter, concluding with a trochaic tetrameter.

* i. e. οὐ ἐκτός.

† ὑπό τι, in some degree, λόγον εὐθύθη καὶ ὑπό τι ἀσεβῆ. Plato in Phædr. 242, d.

in an evil hour, to try his talents as a general as well as an orator. His cowardice and incapacity in this office ('*Thucyd.* V. 6—11.) justified all that the poet had asserted of him; an inglorious death (the consequence of his utter want of military skill) terminated a profligate and mischievous life, and the name of Cleon soon disappeared from those writings, through which chiefly his odious existence has been made known to posterity. As a man and as a citizen, the event could not be without interest to Aristophanes, and it is accordingly alluded to in a comedy, almost simultaneous with its occurrence. The allusion is made in a manner in which delicacy and ingenuity, and a feeling of pleasantry mixed up with the remains of a just contempt and indignation, are alike conspicuous. At the close of a long narrative, in which Mercury details the origin and consequences of the Peloponnesian war, the worst effects of that direful conflict are laid at the door of Cleon, the agitator *par excellence*; but the hero of the piece immediately interposes.

Have a care and forbear, my lord Mercury, there :

My ears well can spare the coarse jest :

The man is your own, to his audit he's gone,

And there, where he's earth'd, let him rest.

And what would you call him ? a stain ? a disgrace ?

A trickster, vain^e talker, malignant and base ?

^e The words in the original are

καὶ πανούργος ἦν, ὅτ' ἔζη,
καὶ λάλος καὶ συκοφάντης.

The word *λάλος* is of frequent occurrence in the writings of Aristophanes, and from its present position it is evident that something of an odious nature was generally implied in the epithet. In what did that odiousness consist ? A brief comparison between two characters of Theophrastus, the *λάλος* and the *ἀδολέσχος*, (which latter also comes under the occasional lash of the comic poet,) will, we think, point it out. In those lively and masterly descriptions, the garrulous man (*ἀδολέσχος*) evidently talks merely for the pleasure of hearing himself talk; the great talker (*λάλος*) in the hope and for the purpose of making others listen. The first has few ideas, and is merely anxious to get rid of what he happens to have about him, without regard to order or connexion. The second may not only be, as Hottinger remarks, but often is a man of real intellect and talent; and his principal obnoxiousness consists in the profound deference which he requires to be paid to that intellect and talent. Hence his open contempt of other people's understandings, and equally open commendations of his own. Hence his interruptions, and resumptions. A word dropped is a peg for him on which to hang a new dissertation, and his little omissions are worth any other person's entire remarks. Hence the arrogance with which every other intellect is measured by his own; its quickness by catching or not the ideas which *he* has condescended to put forth; its solidity by coming or not to the same conclusions with himself. The garrulous man fastens upon a single victim, some idler like himself; him he sits by (*sedet æternumque sedebit*), and out comes all the present furniture of his brain—his wife's

Art sifted and pounded,
 Confusion confounded,
 Turning upside and down
 The whole world as his own?
 His crimes, great and small,
 I grant you them all:
 But the time you misplace,
 For the charges now fall

On the dead, and on one of your own phantom-race.

That the poet knew the value of this forbearance, and that it was practised from feelings of the manliest nature, the only remaining memorial of Cleon in the Aristophanic writings (the little pleasantry in a verse of the "Frogs" is hardly worth alluding to) will serve to testify.

I struck the living Cleon to the heart,
 When all his pomp of greatness was upon him;
 But to insult and trample on his corse,—
 That was a deed this heart recoiled from.

CLOUDS, Second Exhibition.

Such is a brief account of that memorable contest between genius and power, in which, for once at least, success lay pre-eminently with the better side. It is one of those records

excellencies—his last night's dream—the dishes which he had at supper;—not one is omitted, or any details connected therewith. The great talker too fastens upon his individual; but it is merely for a passing moment. As his great object is display, the more numerous the company, the better the opportunity of shewing himself off to advantage; and the more serious the business in which he finds them engaged, the greater the means of exhibiting his superior knowledge; *he* can instruct the teacher, enlighten the judge; and as for a theatrical exhibition, mechanist, actor, and dramatist are all to be disregarded, for the purpose of listening to his incessant observations. No place, no company in short, is free from his egotism, intolerable self-conceit and impertinence. Hence the chatterer is laughed at and avoided, the great talker shunned and hated. That Cleon was among those who habitually talked for display and effect, and that he delighted on such occasions to parade his great powers of language, may be inferred from the speech (evidently mimetic) which is put into his mouth by Thucydides (III. 37—40). That speech exhibits any thing but the bold, rude, off-hand style of eloquence, which we usually connect with the idea of a vulgar demagogue. On the contrary, it is highly artificial throughout, smells strongly of the schools, and is sophistic even in its sneers at the sophists. If any thing could add to the reader's detestation of the purpose which it is the object of that speech to recommend, it is the ornate, antithetic, cold, calculating language in which it is clothed. I cannot conclude this note without observing, that he who wishes to make himself master of the characters of Theophrastus, should study them in the translations inserted by J. J. Hottinger in the "Nenes Attisches Museum;" a translator at least equal to La Bruyere in fine discrimination and knowledge of men and manners, and infinitely his superior in erudition and philological acumen.

which free states have an imperishable interest in preserving; that in conjunction with those pests, to which such forms of government are peculiarly liable, there may also be found men, whose labours may earn them a debt of eternal gratitude, by holding up the agitator and demagogue, as our present author has done, to undying infamy and scorn.

NOTE B. p. 11.

Τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν, ἡ μὲν κυρία, ἐν ᾗ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐπιχειροτονοῦσιν, εἴπερ καλῶς ἄρχουσιν, ἡ ἀποχειροτονοῦσιν. ἐν ᾗ καὶ τὰς εἰσαγγε-
λίας ὁ βουλευόμενος εἰσαγγέλλει, καὶ τὰς ἀπογραφὰς τῶν δημευομένων
ἀναγνώσκουσιν οἱ πρὸς ταῖς δίκαις, καὶ τὰς λήξεις τῶν κλήρων. Ἡ
δὲ δευτέρα ἐκκλησία ἀνεῖται τοῖς βουλομένοις ἱκετηρίαν θεμένοις
λέγειν ἀδεῶς περὶ τε τῶν ἰδίων καὶ τῶν δημοσίων. Ἡ δὲ τρίτη κή-
ρυξι καὶ πρεσβείαις ἀξιοῖ χρηματίζειν . . . ἡ δὲ τετάρτη περὶ ἱερῶν
καὶ ὁσίων.—Videmus itaque quatuor hosce Grammaticos summo
consensu unam κυρίαν agnoscere ecclesiam, non plures, ut Ari-
stophanis interpres: quodsi auctoritates valere debent, dubium
esse non potest, utra sit potior sententia. Jam quid rei ipsi
ac rationi consentaneum sit, videndum. Nemo autem non in-
telligit, quam parum veri simile sit, fuisse a legislatore singulis
prytaniis singulas ecclesias supplicibus, singulas legatis caducea-
toribusque audiendis constitutas; quid enim minus exspectari
poterat, quam toties futuros esse, qui supplices populum adire,
aut legatos caduceatoresque, qui cum populo agere vellent? Id
ne Cimonis quidem aut Periclis ætate, cum mirum in modum
opes atque imperium Atheniensium crevissent, tam sæpe evenire
potuisse videtur; nedum ante illud tempus, rarioribus cum
aliis civitatibus commerciis, necdum parto maris imperio. Quam-
obrem hoc probabilius videtur, fuisse initio singulas ecclesias,
certis singularum prytaniarum diebus habendas, a Solone con-
stitutas, easque propter id ipsum κυρίας dictas esse. Et sane,
quæ Pollux in κυρίᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ tractata esse dicit, ea omnia sunt
ejusmodi, quæ singulis prytaniis deficere non possent. Sed si
quæ res præterea accidissent, de quibus populum consuli oport-
teret, quæque differri non possent, concionem extra ordinem
convocatam esse. Aucta autem republica multiplicatisque ne-
gotiis, harum quoque concionum, quæ præter κυρίαν illam con-
vocarentur, ordinem ac modum legibus definitum esse, quem
Pollucis verbis supra adscripsi, ita tamen ut κυρίας nomen illi

uni proprium relinqueretur. Quamquam illud quidem non temere quisquam affirmare ausit, et quaternas haud minus ecclesias necessario semper habendas, et illum rerum tractandarum ordinem ita fixum et immutabilem fuisse, ut eum nefas esset migrari. Aristophanes certe in *Acharnensium* fabula legatos a Persarum Thracumque regibus reversos, in *κυρία* ecclesia legationem populo renuntiantes facit; quod ne poëtæ quidem fingere licuit, si legibus institutisque reipublicæ plane contrarium erat. Itaque Pollux generatim tradit, quod plerumque observari solebat. Schömann, 28—32.

NOTE C. p. 11.

Χωρῶμεν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν, ὦνδρες' ἠπειλήσε γάρ

ὁ θεσμοθέτης, ὃς ἂν

μὴ πρὸ πάντων τοῦ κνέφους

ἦκη κεκοινίμενος,

στέργων σκοροδάμην,

βλέπων ὑπόκριμμα, μὴ

δώσειν τὸ τριώβολον.

σὺ δ', ὦ Χαριτιμίδη,

καὶ Σμίκυθε, καὶ Δράκης,

ἔπον κατεπεύγων,

σαντῶν προσέχων ὅπως

μηδὲν ἱ παραχορδιεῖς

ὦν δεῖ σ' ἀποδείξαι·

ὅπως δὲ τὸ εὖ σύμβολον

λαβόντες ἔπειτα πλη-

σίον καθεδούμεθ', ὥς

ἂν χειροτονῶμεν

ἅπανθ' ὅπου ἂν δέῃ

τὰς ἡμετέρας φίλας.

καίτοι τί λέγω; φίλους

γὰρ χρῆν ὀνομάζειν.

PORSON'S *Aristophanica*, p. 193. *Eccles.* 289—299.

A translation of this Chorus, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, No. XLV. is here subjoined, the reader being

ἱ παραχορδίζω (χόρδη). In music, to strike the string by the side of that which was intended to be struck. Hence, to make a blunder of any kind.

εὖ The σύμβολον appears to have been a ticket of some kind, which was given to persons attending the ecclesia as well as the courts of law; and the production of which, when the court was closed, entitled its bearer to the usual gratuity. Hence a fine observation of Demosthenes: καὶ παραλαμβάνειν γε ἅμα τῇ βακτηρίᾳ καὶ τῷ συμβόλῳ τὸ φρόνημα τὸ τῆς πόλεως νομίζειν ἕκαστον ὑμῶν δεῖ, ὅταν τὰ δημόσια εἰσίστητε κρινούντες, εἴπερ βξία ἐκείνων πράττειν οἴσθε χρῆναι. *De Cor.* 108, ε.

first reminded that it is put into the mouth of a knot of females, who had assumed the garb of men, with a view of subverting the constitution of Athens.

Chorus.

'Tis the time for debate and high councils of state, | time it is that
in council we met,
For still I retain, close impress on my brain, | the Thesmothet's mand-
ate and threat.
" Who comes not with feet, which the dust have well beat, | ere the
first rays of morning 'gin glimm—a,
" With a mien shewing mickle contentment with pickle | and face
looking sharp hypotrimma,
" Notice here I proclaim, and admonish the same, | that he who
comes later than this,
" In his stipend and pay shall compound for delay, | and his fee of
three oboli miss."
Further proof need I shew, worthy Draces and Co. | (to your wis-
doms 'twere insult, I deem,)
How much it betides, that we spur up our sides, | if we wish for
success in our scheme.
And take special heed that in word and in deed | nought escape, that
may prove unbefitting,
Like some harsh jarring note, when harp-music's afloat, | and the
chords are unskillfully hitting.
Nor, friends mine, forget, that in council we sit | side by side ;—'twill
add strength to our party :
Then let every *she* by her vote let us see, | in the cause she is honest
and hearty.
Out upon it—I've err'd—there has slipp'd me a word | with a guilty
and dangerous initial ;
And that *s* well I know, overheard by a foe, | to our cause would
prove most prejudicial.

NOTE D. p. 12.

Ἡ δὲ λαλιὰ, εἴ τις αὐτὴν ὀρίζεσθαι βούλοιτο, εἶναι ἂν δό-
ξειεν ἀκρασία τοῦ λόγου. Ὁ δὲ λάλος τοιοῦτός τις, οἷος τῷ ἐν-
τυγχάνοντι εἰπεῖν, ἂν ὁτιοῦν πρὸς αὐτὸν φθέγγηται, ὅτι οὐδὲν
λέγει· καὶ ὅτι αὐτὸς πάντα οἶδε· καὶ ἂν ἀκούῃ αὐτοῦ, μαθήσεται·
καὶ μεταξὺ δὲ ἀποκρινομένου ὑποβάλλειν, εἶπας, σὺ ἢ μὴ ἐπιλάβῃς ὃ

^h The text here appears to be corrupt : one of those impertinently-civil speeches seems to be implied, by which the great talker prevents any person from speaking but himself : *pray reserve what you were going to say !*

μέλλεις λέγειν· καὶ, εἴγε ὅτι μὲ ὑπέμνησας· καὶ, τὸ λαλεῖν ὡς χρή-
σιμόν που! Καὶ, ὃ παρέλιπον· καὶ, ταχύ γε συνήκας τὸ πρᾶγμα.
καὶ, πάλαι σὲ παρετήρουν εἰ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐμοὶ κατενεχθήσῃ· καὶ
ἐτέρας ἀφορμὰς τοιαύτας πορίσασθαι, ὥστε μὴδὲ ἀναπνεῦσαι τὸν ἐν-
τυγχάνοντα. Καὶ ὅταν γε τοὺς καθ' ἕνα ἀποκναίῃς, δεινὸς καὶ ἐπὶ
τοὺς ἀθρόους καὶ συνεστηκὸς πορευθῆναι, καὶ φυγεῖν ποιῆσαι με-
ταφύ χρηματίζοντας. Καὶ εἰς τὰ διδασκαλεῖα δὲ καὶ εἰς τὰς παλαί-
στρας εἰσιὼν, κωλύειν τοὺς παῖδας προσμανθάνειν, τοσαῦτα προσ-
λαλῶν τοῖς παιδοτρίβαις καὶ διδασκάλοις· καὶ τοὺς ἀπιέναι φάσκον-
τας δεινὸς προπέμψαι, καὶ ἀποκαταστήσαι εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. Καὶ ἰ
πυθόμενος τὰς ἐκκλησίας ἀπαγγέλλειν· προσδιηγῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν

ⁱ πυθόμενος τὰς ἐκκλησίας. These words have not a little tried the ingenuity of the learned. To come to a right understanding of them, it is first necessary to know which of the two kinds of assemblies is here alluded to, the ordinary or extraordinary. Fischer and Ast evidently understand the former; but their testimony is of little consequence, as Nast has proved that they misunderstood the meaning of the passage altogether. Schneider restricts the sense to the extraordinary assemblies, while Schömann, with great propriety as the text at present stands, considers both as intended; adding, In eo autem est loquacis hominis ineptia, quod aliis sedulo renunciat, quod ipsi aut resciverunt jam a programme vel præconio, aut brevi rescripti sunt. p. 51. I am inclined however, with Schneider, for reasons which will presently appear, to restrict the sense to the extraordinary assemblies; and if it is added, that the word *συγκλήτους* has probably dropped out of the text, nothing is added which the evidently corrupt and mutilated text of Theophrastus throughout does not appear to justify. To come to details. That the ordinary assemblies were not held on days periodically recurring, as was once imagined, Schömann has proved by a very long and elaborate argument. How then were the people apprised of their occurrence? The answer has been already given: by a program stuck up in the public places, which apprised them not only of the day on which the assembly would be held, but also of the business which would be transacted in it. Were the extraordinary assemblies summoned in the same manner? Their very nature rendered it impossible. These were called on sudden and important emergencies—and could be brought together only by the sound of trumpet and the herald's * proclamation; if the legislators of the rural boroughs were to be added to those in the city—by special messengers sent for the purpose; whence the terms *ἐκκλησίαι σύγκλητοι, κατακλησίαι*. The reader who has attended to the distinctions made in a preceding note between the *ἀδολέσχης* and the *ἀδλος*, will I am sure anticipate me in deciding upon which of these two assemblies the latter was likely to seize for a subject of conversation. The program or business of the ordinary assemblies might have served the garrulous man for a topic of discourse, but the character of the "grand parler" required something of more importance, and here we have the usual display of his self-con-

* In the Aristophanic writings the herald's office is sometimes transferred to the domestic bird, whose "shrill clarion" and early notes call up the household to their legislative duties.

... σὺ δὲ δεῦρ' ἢ κιθαριδὸς ἔξειθι,
πολλάκις ἀναστήσασά μ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν
ἄωρ' ὕπνῳ διὰ τὸν ὕρθριον νόμον. Eccl. 739.
ἄρα βαδίζειν, ὡς ὁ κήρυξ ἀρτίως
ἡμῶν προσιόντων δεύτερον κεκόκκυκεν. Ib. 30.

To the same species of humour belongs the joke of Demades, who called a trumpeter *κοινὸν Ἀθηναίων ἀλέκτορα*. Athen. III. 21. p. 387.

ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος ποτὲ γενομένην ^k τοῦ ῥήτορος μάχην, καὶ τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ Λυσάνδρου· καὶ ^l οὓς ποτε λόγους αὐτὸς εἶπας ἠνδοκίμησεν ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ· καὶ κατὰ τῶν πληθῶν γε, ἅμα διηγούμενος, κατηγοροῖεν παρεμβαλεῖν· ὥστε τοὺς ἀκούοντας, ἢ τοι ἐπιλαθέσθαι, ἢ νυστάζειν, ἢ μεταξὺ καταλιπόντας ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. Καὶ συνδικάζων δὲ, κωλύσαι κρίναι· καὶ συνθειρῶν, θεάσασθαι· καὶ συνδειπνῶν, φαγεῖν· ^m λέγων ὅτι χαλεπὸν τῷ λάλῳ ἐστὶ σιωπᾶν· καὶ ὡς ἐν ὑγρῷ ἐστὶν ἡ γλῶττα· καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἂν σιωπήσειεν, οὐδ' εἰ τῶν χελιδόνων δόξειεν ἂν εἶναι λαλιώτερος. Καὶ σκωπτόμενος ὑπομῖναι· καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ παιδίων, ὅταν αὐτὸν ᾗδῃ καθεύδειν βουλόμενα κελεύῃ, λέγοντα, Πάππα, λαλεῖ τι ἡμῖν ὅπως ἂν ἡμᾶς ὕπνος λάβῃ. Theoph. chap. 7.

NOTE E. p. 14.

. ἐπισσεύοντο δὲ λαοί.

Ἥστε ἔθνεα εἰσι μελισσῶν ἀδινάων,

Πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰεὶ νέον ἐρχομενάων,

.

* Ως τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων

Ἡϊόνος προπάροιθε βαθείης ἐστιχώωντο

ceit. What is a secret to all others is no secret to him; the hidden springs of government—the motives and occasions of these unexpected movements—he has made his inquiries, and can explain them all; and explain them he accordingly does at the same unmerciful length as he does every other topic, which is to raise him in the estimation of those who are content to listen to him.

^k For τοῦ ῥήτορος, Casaubon, by an excellent emendation, reads τῶν ῥητόρων, and refers the expression to the celebrated contest between the two great orators, Æschylus and Demosthenes, which took place in the archonship of Aristophon.

^l This fine stroke of humour has escaped both the French and the German translator. The delicacy and difficulty of putting down a great talker in private society is often felt: a mob has no such niceties to observe. Hence apparently the connexion of this trait with that which follows. Having had occasion to mention the well-known contest between the two great orators of antiquity, the speaker's recollections are presently called to his own efforts in the ecclesia. These, by his own account, had gained him nothing but credit and applause; how could it be otherwise, coming from such a source! the interruptions, the scrapings, and final putting down of the interminable speaker, all these are dexterously kept in the back ground, and are only discernible through the invectives dealt out against public meetings in general. Besides the merit of this stroke as a trait of human nature, it has an additional value in restoring the comic tone of the character, which had begun to suffer under the accumulation of so many distasteful traits. The hearer, relieved by this proof of castigation, which his conceited tormentor had undergone, feels immediately inclined to *laugh* at what he had hitherto been disposed to *hate*.

^m Hottinger considers the word λέγων as an interpolation, and the remarks which follow as reflections of Theophrastus himself. It is a question for consideration whether the description of this character does not terminate entirely at the word φαγεῖν. The two or three sentences which follow appear much more like glosses than reflections of the author; and in spite of the ingenious and fine-spun theory of Hottinger, the last trait belongs, in dramatic propriety, rather to the chatterer than the great talker.

Ἰλαδὸν εἰς ἀγορὴν^u· μετὰ δὲ σφισιν^v Ὅσσα δεδήξει,
 Ὀτρύνουσ' ἰέναι, Διὸς ἄγγελος· οἱ δ' ἀγέροντο·
 Τετρήχει δ' ἀγορῇ, ὑπὸ δ' ἐστοναχίζετο γαῖα,
 Λαῶν ἰζόντων, ὁμαδὸς δ' ἦν· ἐννέα δὲ σφείας
 Κήρυκες βοῶντες ἐρήτουν, εἵποτ' αὐτῆς
 Σχοίαντ', ἀκούσειαν δὲ διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων.

Hom. Il. B. 84—101.

Κινήθη δ' ἀγορῇ, ὥς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης
 Πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μὲν τ' Εὔρος τε Νότος τε·
 Ὠρορ', ἐπαίξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν.

Ὡς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορῇ κινήθη. B. 144—149. and 394—398.

Such were the members of Homer's ἀγορά. In more trying moments, however, these ἥρωες could 'hold their breath for a while,' and be—if not a legislative body, as an ingenious writer in the Philological Museum (vol. II.) conjectures them to have been—yet martial heroes in the highest sense, which the term has ever yet borne. Whatever the mirth occasioned by the Aristophanic writings, let us act as the Thracians are somewhere said to have done over their cups—occasionally pull the strings of our bows, that higher and better thoughts may still reign uppermost in the mind.

Ὡς τότε ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
 Νωλεμέως πόλεμόνδε· κέλευε δὲ οἷσιν ἔκαστος
 Ἥγεμόνων· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν, (οὐδὲ κε φαίης
 Τόσσον λαὸν ἔπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδὴν,)
 Σιγῇ δευδιότες σημάντορας· ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσι
 Τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχώοντο. Δ. 427—432.

NOTE F. p. 17.

Hence when the efforts of Trygæus have rescued the Goddess of Peace from the deep cavern into which she had been thrown by her natural enemy, WAR, his first recompense to his assistants is to dismiss them to those delightful agricultural labours, from which they had been so long estranged.

^u This word appears to have been subsequently confined to public meetings of the Athenian tribes or boroughs for separate and local purposes: ἐπὶ γὰρ Χαιρώνδου ἀρχοντος θαργηλιῶνος μηνὸς δευτέρᾳ φθίνοντος ἐκκλησίας οὕσης ἔγραψε ψήφισμα Δημοσθένους ἀγορὰν ποιῆσαι τῶν φυλῶν σκιροφοριῶνος δευτέρᾳ ἰσταμένου καὶ τρίτῃ, καὶ ἐπέταξεν ἐν τῷ ψηφίσματι ἐκάστης τῶν φυλῶν ἐλέσθαι τοὺς ἐπιμεληθησομένους τῶν ἔργων ἐπὶ τὰ τεῖχη καὶ ταμίαις. Æsch. c. Ctesiph. 57, 36.

Τρυγαῖος.

ἀκούετε λεῆ΄ τοὺς γεωγρούς ἀπείναι
 τὰ γεωργικὰ σκεύη λαβόντας εἰς ἀγρὸν
 ὡς τάχιστ' ἄνευ δορατίου καὶ ξίφους κἀκοντίου·
 ὡς ἅπαντ' ἦδη 'στί μεστὰ τὰνθόδ' εἰρήνης σαπρᾶς.
 ἀλλὰ πᾶς χώρει πρὸς ἔργον εἰς ἀγρὸν παιωνίσσας.

5

Χορός.

ὦ ποθεινὴ τοῖς δικαίοις καὶ γεωργοῖς ἡμέρα,
 ἄσμενός σ' ἰδὼν προσειπεῖν βούλομαι τὰς ἀμπέλους·
 τὰς σε συκᾶς, ἃς ἐγὼ 'φύτευον ὦν νεώτερος,
 ἀσπάσασθαι θυμὸς ἡμῖν ἐστι πολλοστῷ χρόνῳ.

Τρυγαῖος.

νῦν μὲν οὖν, ὦνδρες, προσευξάμεσθα πρῶτον τῇ θεῷ,
 ἥπερ ἡμῶν τοὺς λόφους ἀφεῖλε καὶ τὰς Γοργόνας·
 εἴθ' ὅπως λιταργιοῦμεν οἴκαδ' εἰς τὰ χωρία,
 ἐμπολήσαντές τι χρηστὸν εἰς ἀγρὸν ταρίχιον.

10

Ἑρμῆς.

ὦ Πόσειδον, ὡς καλὸν τὸ στίφος αὐτῶν φαίνεται
 καὶ πυκνὸν καὶ γοργὸν ὥσπερ μᾶζα καὶ πανδαισία.

15

Τρυγαῖος.

νῆ Δί' ἡ γὰρ σφύρα λαμπρὸν ἦν ἄρ' ἐξωπλισμένη,
 αἱ τε θρίνακες διαστίλβουσι πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον.
 ἥ καλῶς αὐτῶν ἀπαλλάξειεν ἂν μετόρχιον.
 ὥστ' ἔγωγ' ἦδη 'πιθυμῶ καὐτὸς ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἀγρὸν
 καὶ τριανοῦν τῇ δικέλλῃ διὰ χρόνου τὸ γῆδιον.
 ἀλλ' ἀναμνησθέντες, ὦνδρες,
 τῆς διαίτης τῆς παλαιᾶς,
 ἣν παρείχ' αὕτη ποθ' ἡμῖν,
 τῶν τε παλασίων ἐκείνων,
 τῶν τε σύκων, τῶν τε μύρτων,
 τῆς τρυγός τε τῆς γλυκείας,
 τῆς ἰωνιᾶς τε τῆς πρὸς
 τῷ φρέατι, τῶν τ' ἐλαῶν,
 ὧν ποθοῦμεν,
 ἀντὶ τούτων τήνδε νυνὶ
 τὴν θεὸν προσεῖπατε.

20

25

30

4. σαπρᾶς, *belonging to the good old times.*

12. λιταργίειν, *to hasten.*

15. πανδαισία, a pic-nic, a full, complete feast, in which neither company nor materiel is wanting. Herodot. V. 20. οἴκατε πανδαισίῃ τελέῃ εἰστιῆσθαι.

20. γῆδιον. See some excellent reflections of Aristotle, (*Polit.* VI. 5.) where he proposes a plan for relieving the poorer citizens, and thus securing the democracy from those perpetual struggles, which occurred between the rich and indigent citizens.

Χορός.

χαίρε χαίρ', ὡς ἤλθες ἡμῖν ἀσμένους, ὦ φιλτάτη.

σὺ γὰρ ἐδάμην πόθῳ,

δαιμόνια βουλόμενος

εἰς ἀγρὸν ἀνερπύσαι.

35

ἦσθα γὰρ μέγιστον ἡμῖν κέρδος, ὦ ποθουμένη,

· · · · · μόνῃ γὰρ ἡμᾶς ὠφελεις

· · · · ·

πᾶσιν ὑπόσοι βίον ἐ-

τρίβομεν γεωργικόν.

πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπάσχομεν

40

πρὶν ποτ' ἐπὶ σοῦ γλυκέα

κάδάπανα καὶ φίλα.

τοῖς ἀγροίκουσιν γὰρ ἦσθα χῖδρα καὶ σωτηρία.

ᾧστε σέ τ' ἀμπέλια

καὶ τὰ νέα συκίδια

45

τᾶλλα θ' ὁπόσ' ἐστὶ φυτὰ

προσγελάσεται λαβόντ' ἄσμενα.

PAC. 551—600.

The following Chorus paints the husbandman in the very bosom of those rural pleasures, which he had been so long coveting. It is one of those domestic and pleasing pictures, which come home to every bosom that is not troubled with over-refinement.

Χορός.

ἦδομαί γ', ἦδομαι

κράνους ἀπηλλαγμένους

τυροῦ τε καὶ κρομμύων.

οὐ γὰρ φιληδῶ μάχαις,

ἀλλὰ πρὸς πῦρ διελ-

5

κων μετ' ἀνδρῶν ἐταί-

ρων φίλων, ἐκκέας

τῶν ξύλων ἄττ' ἂν ἦ

δανότατα τοῦ θέρους

ἐκπεπρισμένα,

10

κάνθρακίζων τούρεβίνθου,

τὴν τε φηγὸν ἐμπυρεύων,

8. It was a saying of Alphonso the Wise, king of Arragon, that among so many things as are by men possessed in the course of their lives, all the rest are baubles, besides old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to converse with, and old books to read. It is to be hoped that this enlightened monarch had some old edition of Aristophanes in his library, and possessed sufficient learning to enjoy its contents.

χᾶμα τὴν Θρᾷτταν κυνῶν,
 τῆς γυναικὸς λουμένης.
 οὐ γὰρ ἴσθ' ἦδιον ἢ τυχεῖν μὲν ἦδη ὄσπαρμένα, 15
 τὸν θεὸν δ' ἐπιψακάειν, καὶ τιν' εἰπεῖν γείτονα·
 εἰπέ μοι, τί τηνικαῦτα δρώμεν, ὦ Κωμαρχίδη;
 ἐμπιεῖν ἔμοιγ' ἀρέσκει, τοῦ θεοῦ δρώontos καλῶς.
 ἀλλ' ἄφενε τῶν φασήλων, ὦ γύναι, τρεῖς χοίνικας,
 τῶν τε πυρῶν μῖζον αὐτοῖς, τῶν τε σύκων ἕξελε, 20
 τὸν τε Μανῆν ἢ Σύρα βωστρησάτω ἔκ τοῦ χωρίου.
 οὐ γὰρ οἶδ' ἔστι πάντως οἰναρίζειν τήμερον
 οὐδὲ τυντλάειν, ἐπειδὴ παρδακὸν τὸ χωρίον·
 καὶ ἔμοιγ' ἐνεγκάτω τις τὴν κίχλην καὶ τὰ σπίνω·
 ἦν δὲ καὶ πνὸς τις ἔνδον καὶ λαγῶα τέτταρα, 25
 εἴ τι μὴ ἔξηνεγκεν αὐτῶν ἡ γαλῇ τῆς ἐσπέρας·
 ἐψόφει γοῦν ἔνδον οὐκ οἶδ' ἅπαντα κάκυδοιδόπα·
 ὦν ἐνεγκ', ὦ παῖ, τριῖ ἡμῖν, ἐν δὲ δοῦναι τῷ πατρί·
 μυρρίνας τ' αἴτησον ἐξ Αἰσχινάδου τῶν καρπίμων·
 χᾶμα τῆς αὐτῆς ὁδοῦ Χαρωάδην τις βωσάτω, 30
 ὥς ἂν ἐμπίῃ μεθ' ἡμῶν,
 εὖ ποιοῦντος κώφελοῦντος
 τοῦ θεοῦ τάρωματα.
 ἡνίκ' ἂν δ' ἀχέτας,
 ᾗδῃ τὸν ἡδὺν νόμον, 35
 διασκοπῶν ἦδομαι
 τὰς Λημνίας ἀμπέλους,
 εἰ πεπαίνουσιν ἡ-
 δῇ· τὸ γὰρ φῆτυ πρῶ-
 ν φύει· τὸν τε φή- 40
 ληχ' ὁρῶν οἰδάνοντ'·
 εἴθ' ὅπότεν ἦ πέπων,
 ἐσθίω καπέχω,
 χᾶμα φήμ', "ὦραι φίλαι." PAC. 1127—1168.
 Happy I, that know no care,
 Helm, nor shield, nor coarse camp-fare !

13. Θρᾷτταν, Att. for Θρᾷσσαν, a female slave from Thrace. From a female of the same country, Abrotonon by name, the great Themistocles is said to have received his birth :

Ἀβρότονον Θρηῖσσα γυνὴ γένος· ἀλλὰ τεκέσθαι
 τὸν μέγαν Ἑλλήσιν φημὶ Θεμιστοκλέα. Plut. in Vit. Themist. I.

16. ἐπιψακάειν, to fall in small drops.

17. Κωμαρχίδης, an official title : headborough.

27. κυδοιδοπῶν (κυδοιμὸς) to make a bustle, a tumult, a noise. Cf. Nub. 616.

Wars to me no pleasure give :—
 Then alone, I seem to live,
 When a merry day to make,
 My fire-side seat, at home, I take :
 There, with friends, the hours to pass,
 Brimming high the sparkling glass :
 On the hearth a beech-log lying,
 On the embers chick-pease frying ;
 While the crackling wood betrays
 The drying heats of summer days.—
 Then if Thratta's cheek I press,
 While my wife retires to dress,
 If her rosy lip I touch,
 O, Jove ! 'tis rapture over much.—

In troth, it is a super-dainty thing,
 When seeding time is o'er, and rain, thank Heaven !
 Falls without stint, to see a friend drop in,
 And in a frank, and hearty way, salute us :
 ' When shall we make a day, Comarchidas ?'
 There's nothing like a cup of chirping liquor,
 When Jove, as now, takes care to drench our fields,
 And set our crops a-growing. Bustle, Maids ;
 Fry us some beans,—three bushels, do you hear ?
 And add a little wheat ; 'twill mend the compound.
 And let us taste your figs, Dame. Run to Manes,
 He's in the vineyard, tell him 'tis no time
 For pruning now, when every thing is dripping.
 Step you, girl, for some thrushes. There should be,
 Unless the cat have tricked us, (and I heard
 A strange, suspicious noise among the dishes,)
 Some beastings, and a slice or two of hare—
 Beg a few myrtle boughs of Æschines ;
 And, in your way, call on Charinades,
 Inform him, 'tis a holyday with us,
 And that the glass is waiting.—

O 'tis sweet when fields are ringing
 With the merry cicade's singing,
 Oft to mark, with curious eye,
 If the vine tree's time be nigh ;
 Hers is not the fruit whose birth
 Costs a throe to mother earth.

Sweet it is, too, to be telling,
 How the luscious figs are swelling ;
 Then to riot, without measure,
 In the rich, nectareous treasure,
 While our grateful voices chime,
 " Happy season ! blessed time ! "

QUARTERLY REV. V. 9. p. 159.

That other comedies of Aristophanes were formed in the same strain and spirit, some of the remaining fragments sufficiently evince. Thus in his *Nῆσος* (Dind. Fr. p. 146.)

Ὁ μᾶρξ μᾶρξ, ταῖτα πάντ' ἐν τῇδ' ἐνι,
 οἰκτὴν μὲν ἐν ἀγρῷ ταῦτα ἐν τῷ γηδὶ
 ἀπαλλοτριῖται τῶν κατ' ἀγρῶν πραγμάτων,
 καταγμένον ζεγῶντος ὁκτίον βοοῦν,
 ἐπεὶ ἀκούειν τραχέως Βαλκαμένον,
 τραγὸς τε φωνήν εἰς λαοῦν ἀδουμένην.
 ὅψω δὲ χρῆσθαι στανδῆν τε καὶ κίχλαις,
 καὶ μὴ περιμένειν ἔξ ἀγρῶν ἰχθυΐδα
 τριταΐα πολυτίμητα βελανισπρέμια
 ἐπ' ἰχθυοπώλου χερσὶ παραπαραστέτη.

* The same imagery is found in a fragment of the poet's *Γενεργὸς* (Fr. 163. Dind. p. 137.): had the latter play come down to us, we should probably have known whence Aristotle derived some of his opinions as to what is due from a wise legislation to the agricultural interest. (Polit. IV. 6. 12.* VI. 4.) That he, like most of the other great writers and statesmen of antiquity, Plato, Xenophon, Isocrates, Demosthenes, borrowed many of his maxims and opinions from the author of these Comedies, there can be little doubt.

* The following translation (somewhat diffuse it must be owned) from parts of this chapter, is from the pen of Dr. Gillies. " The properties and habits of husbandmen, as distinguished from mercenary labourers on the one hand, and from manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen on the other, are so eminently conspicuous, and so incomparably better adapted to the peaceful enjoyment of every species of freedom, that even in countries where a great proportion of the inhabitants subsist by arts and commerce, the city tribes ought never to assemble separately; every convention, to be lawful, ought to be attended by deputies from the country; so that the noxious humours engendered in market-places and courts of justice, may be sweetened and purified by a due mixture of more wholesome materials." Again: " All other democracies (that of husbandmen excepted) are of a far inferior stamp; for their materials are not capable of receiving any elegant or lasting impression. They are composed of wretched labourers and mean mechanics, of manufacturers condemned to unwholesome air and distorting postures, of rapacious sailors and greedy merchants, who navigate and trade for no other purpose than that of gain; a purpose mean in itself, and meanly or wickedly attained, sometimes by fraud, and sometimes by rapine. Men subsisting by continual deceit and mutual depredation, must live together in crowds, tumbling over each other in popular cities, and ready at the beck of every seditious demagogue to assemble tumultuously, and to act outrageously. But in a commonwealth of husbandmen, families are scattered at due distances by the necessity of their daily labours. The citizens jostle not with each other; and their circumstances neither require nor admit the frequency of popular conventions." GILLIES, I. 478—480.

The less agreeable side of the picture, derived from political considerations, may be left to the poet Amphis, (Stobæi Floril. p. 215.) and the author of the 'Récherches Philosophiques sur 'les Grecs,' t. i. 19—21.

NOTE G. p. 25.

In the following extract, such insertions as were made for the purposes of parody, have either been inclosed between brackets, or altogether excluded; the student will by this means see more clearly the nature of those prayers and imprecations which took place in an Athenian assembly, between the act of lustration and the commencement of real business.

Κήρυξ.

εὐφημία 'στω, εὐφημία 'στω. εὔχεσθε [ταῖν Θεο-
μοφόροι, τῇ Δήμητρι καὶ τῇ Κόρῃ, καὶ τῷ
Πλούτῳ, καὶ τῇ Καλλιγενείᾳ, καὶ τῇ Κουροτρό-
φῳ, τῇ Γῇ, καὶ τῷ Ἑρμῇ, καὶ Χάρισιν,] ἐκκλη-
σίαν τῇδε καὶ σύνοδον τὴν νῦν κάλλιστα καὶ
ἄριστα ποιῆσαι, πολυωφελῶς μὲν πόλει τῇ 'Αθη-
ναίων, τυχερῶς δ' ἡμῖν αὐταῖς. καὶ τὴν δρῶ-
σαν καὶ τὴν ἀγορεύουσιν τὰ βέλτιστα περὶ τὸν
δῆμον τὸν 'Αθηναίων [καὶ τὸν τῶν γυναικῶν,]
ταύτην νικᾶν. ταῦτ' εὔχεσθε, καὶ ὑμῖν αὐταῖς
τάγαθά. ἰὴ παιῶν, ἰὴ παιῶν. χαίρωμεν.

5

10

Χορός.

δεχόμεσθα καὶ θεῶν γένος
λιτόμεσθα ταῖσδ' ἐπ' εὐχαῖς

1. εὐφημία. Dein. 106, 37. καὶ ὁ μὲν νόμος εὐχόμενον κελεύει τὸν κήρυκα μετ' εὐφημίας πολλῆς, οὕτως ἡμῖν τὸ βουλευέσθαι περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων παραδιδόναι.

12. This chorus presents a feature, not uncommon in the Old Comedy, where the humour consists in observing the utmost gravity; and the language is such as the highest lyric poetry might have used without degradation. This served as a counterpoise to the broad comic, into which this singular branch of dramatic literature so often deviated.

We assent and we agree :—
Lifted hand and bended knee
Ask of Heav'n a list'ning ear
To our joint and suppliant prayer.

(Prayer.)

Highest— Mightiest—Father—Jove—
Or by other name above,
If they know thee;—King and Sire,
Who dost wake the golden lyre,
And hast plac'd thy Delian reign
Like an em'erald in the main :
Virgin of the golden dart,
Blue of eye, and stout of heart,

φανέντας ἐπιχαρῆναι.

Ζεῦ μεγάλωνυμε χρυσολύρα τε,

15

Δῆλον δὲ ἔχεις ἱέραν,

καὶ σὺ παγκρατῆς κόρα

γλαυκῶπι χρυσόλογχε

πόλιν οἰκούσα περιμάχητον, ἔλθ' ἐδεῦρο.

καὶ πολυνύσυμε, θηροφόνῃ παῖ,

20

Λατοῦς χρυσώπιδος ἕρνος.

σύ τε πόντι σεμνὲ Πόσειδον,

ἀλιμέδον, προλιπὼν

μυχὸν ἰχθυόεντ' οἰστροδόνητον.

Νηρέος ἐνάλοιό τε κόραι,

25

Νύμφαι τ' ὀρείπλαγκτοι.

χρυσέα τε φόρμιγγε

ἱαχῆσειεν ἐπ' εὐχαῖς

ἡμετέρας· τελέως δ'

ἐκκλησιάσαμεν Ἀθηναίων

30

εὐγενεῖς γυναῖκες.

Κήρυξ.

εὐχεσθε τοῖς θεοῖσι τοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις

καὶ ταῖς Ὀλυμπίαισι, καὶ τοῖς Πυθίοις

καὶ ταῖσι Πυθίαισι, καὶ τοῖς Δηλίοις

καὶ ταῖσι Δηλίοις, τοῖς τ' ἄλλοις θεοῖς,

35

εἴ τις ἐπιβουλεύει τι τῷ δήμῳ κακὸν

Sacred rites and voice of prayer

Bid thee to our courts repair.

Hither haste thee, maid far-fam'd,

Latona's branch, the many-named :

Haste, thou god, whose far abode

Lies within the stormy road

Of old Nereus ; and with thee

Bring the daughters of the sea,

And the nymphs that ever rove

Mountain hoar and shady grove.

Let the harp from golden string

Strains accordant round us fling.

[A solemn strain of harp-music. After a pause, the Chorus resumes.]

We, the flower of the nation,

Met in holy convocation,

Beg that this our supplication

May be taken into hearing

And a just consideration ;

So shall every wish and thought

Be to full perfection brought.

36, 9. See more particularly the stern and bloody oath of democracy recorded by Andocides, 13, 6—22.

[τῷ τῶν γυναικῶν,] ἡ ἑπικηρυκεύεται
 . . . Μήδοις ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τινὶ
 . . . ἡ τυραννεῖν ἐπινοεῖ,
 ἡ τὸν τύραννον συγκατάγειν, . . . 40
 ἡ πεμπομένη τις ἀγγελίας ψευδεῖς φέρει,
 ἡ . . . εἴ τις ἐξαπατᾷ ψευδῇ λέγων,
 καὶ μὴ δίδωσιν ἂν ὑπόσχηταί ποτε,
 κακῶς ἀπολίσσθαι τοῦτον αὐτὸν κῶκίαν
 ἀράσθε, ταῖς δ' ἄλλαισιν ὑμῖν τοὺς θεοὺς 45
 εὐχεσθε πάσαις πολλὰ δοῦναι καγαθά.

Χορός.

ξυνευχόμεσθα τέλεα μὲν
 πόλει, τέλεα δὲ δήμῳ,
 τὰδ' εὐγμὰτα γενέσθαι.
 τὰ δ' ἄρισθ' ὅσαις προσήκει 50
 νικᾶν λεγούσαις. ὅποσαι δ'
 ἐξαπατῶσιν παραβαίνουσί τε τοὺς
 ὄρκους τοὺς νεομισμένους
 κερδῶν οὐνεκ' ἐπὶ βλάβῃ,
 ἡ ψηφίσματα καὶ νόμον 55
 ζητοῦσ' ἀντιμεθιστάναι,
 τὰ πόρρητά τε τοῖσιν ἐ-
 χθροῖς τοῖς ἡμετέροις λέγουσ',
 ἡ Μήδους ἐπάγουσι τῆς
 χώρας οὐνεκ' ἐπὶ βλάβῃ, 60
 ἀσεβοῦσ', ἀδικοῦσιν τε τὴν πόλιν.
 ἀλλ' ὦ παγκρατὲς
 Ζεῦ, ταῦτα κυρώσεις, ὦσθ'
 ἡμῖν θεοὺς παραστατεῖν,
 [καίπερ γυναιξὶν οὖσαις.] 65

Κήρυξ.

ἀκουε πᾶς. ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ τάδε

37. ἑπικηρυκεύεται. Plutarch. in Aristide, §. 10. ἔτι δ' ἀρὰς θέσθαι τοὺς ἱερεῖς
 γράψεν (Aristid.), εἴ τις ἐπικηρυκεύσαιο Μήδοις, ἡ τὴν συμμαχίαν ἀπολίποι τῶν
 Ἀλλήνων. Thucyd. IV. 27. Isoc. 73, d.

38. ἐπὶ βλάβῃ. Dem. 551, 23. 763, 23. Æsch. 86, 21.

41, 2. Dem. 319, 27—320, 1. 363, 1—19. 398, 21—399, 6. 653, 1—7. Dein. 96, 12.

43. ὑπόσχηται. Dem. 1204, 10—21.

44. αὐτὸν κῶκίαν. Dem. 363, 24. 642, 15. 747, 14. Andoc. 16, 36. Æsch. 39,
 γ. 69, 17. 70, 28.

45. ἀράσθε. Dem. 363, 12. 404, 5. 489, 23. Andoc. 5, 17. Æsch. 71, 2. Dein.
 97, 6—11.

54. κερδῶν οὐνεκ'. Dem. 342, 15—20. 343, 4—13. Dein. 96, 9—18.

66. The prayers and imprecations ended, the herald proceeded to proclaim the

τῇ τῶν γυναικῶν Τιμόκλει' ἐπεστάται·
 Λύσιλλ' ἐγραμμάτευεν, εἶπε Σωστράτῃ·
 ἐκκλησίαν ποιεῖν ἔωθεν τῇ μίση
 τῶν Θεσμοφορίων, ἣ μάλιστα ἡμῖν σχολή,
 καὶ χρηματίζειν πρῶτα περὶ Εὐριπίδου,
 ὃ τι χρὴ παθεῖν ἐκείνων· ἀδικοῦν γὰρ δοκεῖ
 ἡμῖν ἀπάσαις. τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται; 70
 Thes. 295—379.

προβούλευμα, or measure, submitted by the senate to the assembly for their consideration and approval. These measures either originated with the senate itself, or they contained the opinion of some private individual, which, upon permission first obtained, he had submitted to the senate, and which having met with the approbation of that body, were referred to the people for confirmation. That bills, however, often originated in the assembly itself, and occasionally in direct opposition to those recommended by the senate, see Schömann, lib. I. cc. 9, 11, 12. On this authority, I have ventured to give a meaning to the word *γράφω* in the opening soliloquy, which is, I believe, at variance with general opinion on the subject: if I am wrong, even the penalty inflicted for such offences is not without its consolation:

Sufflez-moi librement; je vous le rends, mes frères.

Le public à profit met toutes nos querelles:

De nos cailloux frottés il sort des étincelles;

La lumière en peut naître; et nos grands érudits

Né nous ont éclairés qu'en étant contredits.

VOLTAIRE.

68. *ἐγραμμάτευεν*. From the multiplicity of offices in Athens, and the variety of disbursements and receipts, the quantity of writing to be performed was very great. Hence the number of clerks (*γραμματεῖς*), sub-clerks (*ὑπογραμματεῖς*), and checking-clerks (*ἀντιγραφεῖς*) in that town, at once so busy and idle. Of the three public clerks, or secretaries, one was chosen by lot by the senate in every Prytanea, for the purpose of keeping the writings and decrees, and is the officer who prefixed his name to the decrees, according to the form which was in use before the archonship of Euclid: of this secretary Aristotle had, according to Harpocration, treated at length. The second was elected by the senate by cheirotonia for the laws: a third, elected by the people, was the public reader in the senate and the assembly. Boeckh, I. 249. Schömann, p. 318.

71. * *χρηματίζειν*, to propose for deliberation. Æsch. 4, 10. καὶ πῶς δὲ κελεύει (ὁ νομοθέτης) τοὺς προέδρους χρηματίζειν; ἐπειδὴν τὸ καθάρσιον περινεχθῆ καὶ ὁ κήρυξ τὰς πατρίους εὐχὰς εἴηται, κ. τ. λ. Dem. 285, 1. πρὶν ἐκείνην, (senatum scil.) χρηματίσαι καὶ προβουλευσαι. 517. 10. ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ (ecclesia scil.) ἐπειδὴν χρηματίσωσιν οἱ πρόεδροι περὶ ὧν διακτικὴν ὁ ἄρχων, χρηματίζειν καὶ περὶ ὧν, κ. τ. λ. Alcu, to give an answer upon deliberation. Aristot. Polit. IV. 15. καταλύεται δὲ καὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἡ δύναμις ἐν ταῖς τοιαύταις δημοκρατίαις, ἐν αἷς αὐτὸς συνὼν ὁ δῆμος χρηματίζει περὶ πάντων. τοῦτο δὲ συμβαίνειν εἰσθεν, ὅταν εὐπορία τις ᾖ, ἢ μισθὸς τοῖς ἐκκλησιαζούσι· σχολάζοντες γὰρ συλλέγονται τε πολλάκις, καὶ ἅπαντα αὐτοὶ κρίνουσι.

Ib. πρῶτα, i. e. μετὰ τὰ ἱερὰ, viz. the prayers and curses which have just been exhibited. Dem. 706, 20. τοὺς δὲ προέδρους . . . χρηματίζειν ἐπιδραγκες πρῶτον μετὰ τὰ ἱερὰ περὶ τῶν, κ. τ. λ. 256, 7. (Byzantine decree): 'Ἀθηναῖοι δόμεν . . . πόθοδον ποτὶ τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον πρώτοις μετὰ τὰ ἱερὰ.

* "Res de quibus tractandum erat in comitiis, populo proponere, senatus consultum recitare, seu potius recitandum curare, oratoribusque dicendi potestatem dare, quæ omnia uno verbo *χρηματίζειν* dicuntur, hæc igitur proëdorum contri-bulium fuisse, qui e prytanibus erant, demonstrant," &c. Schömann, p. 89.

NOTE H. p. 51.

Χορός.

ὅρα δ' ὅπως ὠθήσομεν τοῦσδε τοὺς ἐξ ἄστεως
 ἡκοντας, ὅσοι πρὸ τοῦ
 μὲν, ἥνικ' ἔδει λαβεῖν
 ἐλθόντ' ὀβολὸν μόνον,
 καθήντο λαλοῦντες 5
 ἐν τοῖς στεφανώμασιν·
 νυνὶ δ' ἐνοχλοῦσ' ἄγαν.
 ἀλλ' οὐχί, Μυρωνίδης
 ὅτ' ἤρχεν ὁ γεννάδας,
 οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐτόλμα 10
 τὰ τῆς πόλεως διοι-
 κεῖν ἀργύριον λαβών·
 ἀλλ' ἦκεν ἕκαστος
 ἐν ἀσκιδίῳ φέρων
 πιεῖν ἅμα τ' ἄρτον * 15
 * καὶ δύο κρομμύω
 καὶ τρεῖς ἂν ἐλάας.
 νυνὶ δὲ τριώβολον

1. ὅρα—ὠθήσομεν: the same formula as εἰπέ, φέρε, &c. with a verb plural.

Ib. τοὺς ἐξ ἄστεως. As the town-voters necessarily formed the great body of the ecclesia, it was the obvious policy of these fair radicals to exclude them as much as possible, in order to secure themselves a majority. That they completely succeeded in their purpose, a subsequent extract will shew.

6. στεφανώμασιν, that part of the market in which chaplets and garlands were sold. Eccl. 819. ἐχώρου ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐπ' ἄλφειτα. Vesp. 789. Ran. 1068. ἐν τοῖς ἐχθόσι. Av. 13. οὐκ τῶν ὀρνέων. Eq. 1375. τὰ μεράκια . . τὰν τῷ μύρῳ: indicating respectively those parts of the market where corn, fish, birds, and perfumes were sold. Dobree aptly compares Athen. XV. 685, b.

8. Μυρωνίδης. See Thucyd. I. 105, 8. IV. 95. Mitford, II. 387.

13, 17. ἦκεν ἂν, was accustomed to come.

15. πιεῖν, κ. τ. λ. G. Burges ingeniously suggests, (Priestly's Aristoph. V. p. 555.)

ἔσθειν ἅμα τ' ἄρτον ἐν'
 ἂν καὶ δύο κρομμύω,
 καὶ τρεῖς ἂν ἐλάας.

To the authorities given by him for the verb ἔσθειν, add Od. B. 75. N. 409. Bread, olives, onions, and garlic are at present almost the only food of that very active and powerful body of men, the facchini, or snow-porters, at Naples.

18. τριώβολον. The system of paying the people for their attendance on the legislative assemblies originated with a person of whom little is known but his name, Callistratus. The same mischievous policy, which induced Pericles to raise the pay of the dicasts, encouraged other demagogues to increase that of the ecclesiasts. Its advancement to three obols is commonly ascribed to a demagogue of considerable influence, named Agyrrhius, who is accordingly commemorated by Demosthenes, in one of his addresses to the people, as Ἀγύρριον τὸν Κολυττία ἄνδρα χρηστὸν καὶ δημοτικὸν καὶ περὶ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ὑμέτερον πολλὰ σπουδάζοντα.

ζητοῦσι λαβεῖν ὅταν
 πράττωσί τι κοινὸν ὅσ-
 περ ἢ πηλοφοροῦντες.

Eccl. 300.

20

NOTE I. p. 53.

If the following extract present little opportunity for adding to the student's knowledge on particular points, connected with the general assembly, its general import, short as it is, deserves a deep attention. Between the exhibition of the Acharnenses and the Ecclesiastusæ, little more than thirty-three years elapsed, and here is an acknowledgment, comic indeed, but not less true, that the democracy of Athens had already gone through every change and variety of form, which it could possibly receive, except that of transferring the government from the one sex to the other. The intermediate strife and struggle, the desperate conflict and bloody tragedy, must be sought from other sources: I have no wish to lift the curtain, and damp such mirth as the following quotation is calculated to give. Yet what have we even here? An imaginary assembly is convoked,—a country's ruin or salvation the proposed object for consideration—and whom does the sarcastic poet put forth as the foremost advisers on the occasion? The first is a blear or mope-eyed orator, who can scarcely find his way to the bema. He has not been able to preserve his own sight;—true: but he can distinctly see his way to his country's safety.

ⁿ The following version of this chorus (with some little exception) appeared in the same Journal from which a previous extract was made:

But whatever you do, keep an eye on that crew | who come flocking in droves
 from the town:
 With hand, elbow, and heel, if you'd prosper our weal, | push and jostle
 and keep them well down.
 When the stipend and price, for their time and advice, | one obol suffic'd,
 sirs, to close,
 The rogues could then stop at booth, market, and shop, | and chatter and
 gabble and prose.
 Now they rush and they roar; for the times are no more | when Myronides
 went to preside;
 When he had been bold, who for silver or gold, | public measures had ven-
 tur'd to guide.
 Our senators then grave and reverend men, | to the council were seen to
 repair,
 Each with morning repast, in a bag treasur'd fast, | olive, onion, and such
 simple fare.
 Our greedy desires, o'ershooting our sires, | treble stipend and salary ask;
 And matters of state are conducted of late, | like a mason's work done by the
 task.

Quarterly Rev. No. XLIII. 181.

The second speaker appears to have been in much repute for dexterity and wit; but his wit had not secured him a whole mantle, that upon his back being so tattered and torn, that to the spectators generally it seemed to be no mantle at all; while his dexterity is exhibited in advising one of those adjustments of property, which men of more talent than honesty are often apt to advise. Such, in the course of a few years, had become the councillors of the birth-place of Solon and Cimon, Themistocles and Aristides; and such it is to open those gates of democratic freedom, which 'to shut exceeds all power.' That this is not the only painful subject connected with the plot of the Ecclesiastusæ, those acquainted with the philosophic writings of antiquity are well aware; but this is not the time or place for entering upon the subject, or doing justice to the writer's whole intentions in the composition of that play.

Βλέπυρος. ἀτὰρ πόθεν ἦκεις ἐτεόν; Χρέμης. ἐξ ἐκκλησίας.

Βλέπ. ἤδη λείπεται γάρ; Χρέμ. νῆ Δί' ὄρθριον μὲν οὖν.

καὶ δῆτα πολὺν ἢ μίλτος, ὃ Ζεὺ φίλτατε,
γέλων παρέσχεν, ἣν προσέρραινον κύκλω.

Βλέπ. τὸ τριώβολον δῆτ' ἔλαβες; Χρέμ. εἰ γὰρ ὠφέλουν.

5

ἀλλ' ὕστερος νῦν ἦλθον, ὥστ' αἰσχύνομαι,
μὰ τὸν Δί' οὐδὲν ἄλλο γ' ἢ τὸν θύλακον.

Βλέπ. τὸ δ' αἴτιον τί; Χρέμ. πλείστος ἀνθρώπων ὄχλος,

ὅσος οὐδεπώποτ' ἦλθ' ἀθρόος ἐς τὴν πύκνα.

καὶ δῆτα πάντας σκυτοτόμοις ἠκάζομεν

10

ὁρῶντες αὐτούς. οὐ γὰρ ἀλλ' ὑπερφυῶς

ὥς λευκοπληθῆς ἦν ἰδεῖν ἡκκλησία'

ὥστ' οὐκ ἔλαβον οὔτ' αὐτὸς οὔτ' ἄλλοι συχνοί.

Βλέπ. οὐδ' ἄρ' ἂν ἐγὼ λάβοιμι νῦν ἐλθὼν; Χρέμ. πάθεν;

οὐδ' εἰ μὰ Δία τότε ἦλθες, ὅτε τὸ δεύτερον

15

5. τὸ τριώβολον. Those whose private property enabled them to attend the public assemblies gratuitously, were termed οἰκόσιτοι ἐκκλησιασταί. That they formed in the assemblies but a very small minority, will be obvious from other causes, besides those mentioned by Aristotle, when describing the fourth and worst kind of democracy. Polit. IV. 6.

7. θύλακον, apparently the meal-bag (Vesp. 314. Av. 503), which was to have been replenished by the gratuity earned at the assembly.

12. λευκοπληθής. The want of the Scholia to this play must lose us much of the humour of it. This compound epithet was most probably directed at some fustian writer of the day. Its meaning is obvious enough: expressing at once the complexion of the fair (λευκός) ecclesiasts, and the close manner in which they were packed together. A former verse resembles them on the first account to a body of sedentary, and consequently wan-complexioned σκυτοτόμοι.

- ἀλεκτρὺν ἐφθέγγετ'. Βλέπ. οἶμοι δειλαῖος.
 "Ἀντίλοχ', ἀποίμαξόν με τοῦ τριωβόλου
 τὸν ζῶντα μᾶλλον." τὰμὰ γὰρ διοίχεται.
 ἀτὰρ τί τὸ πρῶγμ' ἦν, ὅτι τοσοῦτον χρῆμ' ὄχλου
 οὕτως ἐν ᾧρα ξυνελέγη; Χρέμ. τί δ' ἄλλο γ' ἢ 20
 ἔδοξε τοῖς πρυτάνεσι περὶ σωτηρίας
 γνώμας καθεῖναι τῆς πόλεως; κἄτ' εὐθέως
 πρῶτος Νεοκλείδης ὁ γλάμῳ παρείρπυσεν.
 κἄπειθ' ὁ δῆμος ἀναβοᾷ πόσον δοκεῖς,
 "οὐ δεινὰ τολμᾶν τουτονὶ δημηγορεῖν, 25
 καὶ ταῦτα περὶ σωτηρίας προκειμένον,
 δς αὐτὸς αὐτῷ βλεφαρίδ' οὐκ ἐσώσατο;"
 ὁ δ' ἀναβοήσας καὶ περιβλέψας ἔφη
 "τί δαί με χρῆν δρᾶν;" Βλέπ. σκόροδ' ὁμοῦ τρίψαντ' ὀπῷ
 τιθύμαλλον ἐμβαλόντα τοῦ Λακωνικοῦ 30
 σαντοῦ παραλείφειν τὰ βλέφαρα τῆς ἐσπείρας,
 ἔγωγ' ἂν εἶπον, εἰ παρὼν ἐτύγχανον.
 Χρέμ. μετὰ τοῦτον Εὐαῖον ὁ δεξιότατος
 παρήλθε γυμνός, ὡς ἔδοκει τοῖς πλείοσιν·
 αὐτὸς γε μέντοι φασκεν ἱματίον ἔχειν, 35
 κἄπειτ' ἔλεξε δημοτικωτάτους λόγους·
 ὁρᾶτε μὲν με δεόμενον σωτηρίας
 τετραστατήρου καὐτόν. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐρῶ
 ὡς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς πολίτας σώσετε.
 ἦν γὰρ παρέχωσι τοῖς δεομένοις οἱ κναφῆς 40
 χλαῖνας, ἐπειδὴν πρῶτον ἥλιος τραπῇ,

17. In the 'Myrmidones' of Æschylus, where Antilochus communicates to Achilles the death of Patroclus, the desolate hero utters the exclamation, of which the text in Aristophanes is a parody,

Ἀντίλοχ', ἀποίμαξόν με τοῦ τεθνηκότος
 τὸν ζῶντα μᾶλλον.

Compare II. Σ. 18.

22. γνώμας καθεῖναι. The more usual expression was λόγον, or γνώμας προτιθέναι. Æsch. 36, 28. 33. Thucyd. VI. 14. See also Schömann, p. 104. Plutarch, speaking of the Spartan ecclesia, says, τοῦ δὲ πλήθους ἀδρυσθέντος, εἰπεὶ μὲν οὐδενὶ γνώμην τῶν ἄλλων ἐφείτο, τὴν δ' ὑπὸ τῶν γερόντων καὶ τῶν βασιλέων προτεθείσαν ἐπικρίναι κύριος ἦν ὁ δῆμος. Plut. Vit. Lycurg. 6. Lysand. 15, 17.

23. παρείρπυσεν. The usual term for a person coming forward to address the assembly, was παρέρχεσθαι, παρίεναι. The present word begins with the usual preposition, but ends in a word which imports that slow, creeping pace, which belongs to men in trouble, or far advanced in life. II. Ψ. 225. Od. A. 193. N. 220. Passow.

34. γυμνός, said of any person, who has only his underclothing on, the χιτὼν without the ἱματίον. See a note on this subject, Quarterly Rev. vol. XXXVIII. p. 366; and compare Lysist. 151. Isoc. 615, 12. Plut. Ages. 34. Phocion, 4.

35. μέντοι φασκεν, i. e. μέντοι ἔφασκεν.

37-8. σωτηρίας τετραστατήρου, i. e. a mantle of that value. Compare Aristoph. Plut. 983.

- πλευρίτις ἡμῶν οὐδέν' ἂν λάβοι ποτέ.
 ὅσοις δὲ κλίνη μή 'στι μηδὲ στρώματα,
 ἵεναι καθευδῆσοντας ἀπονειμμένους
 ἐς τῶν σκυλοδεψῶν' ἦν δ' ἀποκλείῃ τῇ θύρᾳ 45
 χεიმῶνος ὄντος, τρεῖς σισύρας ὀφειλέτω.
- Βλέπ. νῆ τὸν Διόνυσον, χρηστά γ'. εἰ δ' ἐκείνά γε
 προσέθηκεν, οὐδεὶς ἀντεχειροτόνησεν ἄν,
 τοὺς ἀλφिताμοίβους τοῖς ἀπόροις τρεῖς χοίικας
 δεῖπνον παρέχειν ἅπασιν, ἢ κλάειν μακρά, 50
 ἵνα τοῦτ' ἀπέλυσαν Ναυσικύδους τάγαθόν.
- Χρέμ. μετὰ τοῦτο τοίνυν εὐπρεπὴς νεανίας
 λευκός τις ἀνεπήδησ', ὅμοιος Νικίᾳ,
 δημηγορήσων, κάπεχείρησεν λέγειν
 ὥς χρὴ παραδοῦναι ταῖς γυναῖξι τὴν πόλιν. 55
 εἴτ' ἐθорύβησαν κἀνέκραγον ὥς εὖ λέγοι
 τὸ σκυτοτομικὸν πληθος· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν
 ἀνεβορβόρυξαν. Βλέπ. νοῦν γὰρ εἶχον νῆ Δία.
- Χρέμ. ἀλλ' ἦσαν ἥττους· ὁ δὲ κατεῖχε τῇ βοῇ,
 τὰς μὲν γυναῖκας πόλλ' ἀγαθὰ λέγων, σέ δὲ 60
 πολλὰ κακά. Βλέπ. καὶ τί εἶπε; Χρέμ. πρῶτον μὲν σ' ἔφη
 εἶναι πανοῦργον. Βλέπ. καὶ σέ; Χρέμ. μή πω τοῦτ' ἔρη.
 κᾶπειτα κλέπτῃν. Βλέπ. ἐμὲ μόνον; Χρέμ. καὶ νῆ Δία
 καὶ συκοφάντην. Βλέπ. ἐμὲ μόνον; Χρέμ. καὶ νῆ Δία
 τανδὶ τὸ πληθος. Βλέπ. τίς δὲ τοῦτ' ἄλλως λέγει; 65
- Χρέμ. γυναῖκα δ' εἶναι πρᾶγμ' ἔφη νομβυστικόν
 καὶ χρηματοποιόν· κοῦτε τ' ἀπόρρητ' ἔφη
 ἐκ Θεσμοφόρου ἐκάστοτ' αὐτὰς ἐκφέρειν,

51. ἵνα (*in which case*). Eccl. 152. Vesp. 961. Thes. 1008. ταυτὶ τὰ βέλτιστ' ἀπολέλανκ' Εὐριπίδου. Plut. Pericl. 6. ταῦτα τῆς Ἀναξαγόρου συνουσίας ἀπέλυσσε Περικλῆς.

52. The fair youth, who is represented as resembling a young fop of the day, named Nicías, is of course Praxagora, the head of these female revolutionists.

58. ἀναβορβόρυζειν, a low, but expressive word, signifying a hollow, rumbling hubbub, din, or sound. For its physical origin in the body, see Hippocr. p. 1121. Foes.

58-9. νοῦν γὰρ εἶχον—ἀλλ' ἦσαν ἥττους. To be in the right, and yet be left in a minority, is the peculiar fate of the agriculturists. And so it will ever be, till great landed proprietors become generally, what such men as the present Marquis of Chandos and the Duke of Buccleugh are individually, the idols of their tenants in private life, and their indefatigable patrons and advocates in public life.

62. Timon. Why dost thou call them knaves? Thou know'st them not.

Apemantus. Are they not Athenians?

Tim. Yes.

Ap. Then I repent me not.

Tim. Whither art going?

Ap. To knock out an honest Athenian's brains.

- σὲ δὲ κάμῃ βουλευόντε τοῦτο δρᾶν αἰεί.
 Βλέπ. καὶ νῆ τὸν Ἑρμῆν τοῦτό γ' οὐκ ἐψεύσατο. 70
 Χρέμ. ἔπειτα συμβάλλειν πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἔφη
 ἱμάτια, χρυσί, ἀργύριον, ἐκπώματα,
 μόνας μόναις οὐ μαρτύρων γ' ἐναντίον
 καὶ ταῦτ' ἀποφέρειν πάντα κοῦκ ἀποστερεῖν
 ἡμῶν δὲ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἔφασκε τοῦτο δρᾶν. 75
 Βλέπ. νῆ τὸν Ποσειδῶ, μαρτύρων γ' ἐναντίον.
 Χρέμ. οὐ συκοφαντεῖν, οὐ διώκειν, οὐδὲ τὸν
 δῆμον καταλύειν, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ κάγαθὰ,
 ἕτερα τέ πλείστα τὰς γυναῖκας εὐλόγει.
 Βλέπ. τί δῆτ' ἔδοξεν; Χρέμ. ἐπιτρέπειν γε τὴν πόλιν 80
 ταύταις. ἐδόκει γὰρ τοῦτο μόνον ἐν τῇ πόλει
 οὕτω γεγενησθαι. Βλέπ. καὶ δέδοκται; Χρέμ. φῆμ' ἐγώ.
 Βλέπ. ἅπαντα τ' αὐταῖς ἐστὶ προστεταγμένα
 ἃ τοῖσιν ἀστοῖς ἔμελεν; Χρέμ. οὕτω ταῦτ' ἔχει.
 Βλέπ. οὐδ' εἰς δικαστήριον ἄρ' εἴμ', ἀλλ' ἡ γυνή; 85
 Χρέμ. οὐδ' ἔτι σὺ θρέψεις οὐς ἔχεις, ἀλλ' ἡ γυνή.
 Βλέπ. οὐδὲ στένειν τὸν ὄρθρον ἔτι πράγμ' ἀρά μοι;
 Χρέμ. μὰ Δί', ἀλλὰ ταῖς γυναιξὶ ταῦτ' ἤδη μέλει.
 Βλέπ. (after a pause) τὸ πρὸς βίαν δεινότατον. Χρέμ. ἀλλ' εἰ τῇ πόλει 90
 τοῦτο ξυνοίσει, ταῦτα χρὴ πάντ' ἄνδρα δρᾶν.
 λόγος γέ τοι τις ἔστι τῶν γεραιτέρων,
 ὅσ' ἂν ἀνόητ' ἢ μῶρα βουλευσώμεθα,
 ἅπαντ' ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἡμῖν ξυμφέρειν.
 καὶ ξυμφέροι γ', ὃ πότνια Παλλὰς καὶ θεοί. Eccl. 376.

NOTE K. p. 53.

SCENE.—HEAVEN.

A great bowl or mortar is seen upon the stage: leeks, garlic, and cheese lie around it.

WAR—TRYGÆUS.

War. [slowly and solemnly] ° Laceration,
 Maceration,

Tim. That's a deed thou'lt die for.

Ap. Right, if doing nought be death by the law.

Shakespear's *Timon of Athens*, act I.

87. στένειν τὸν ὄρθρον. viz. at having to attend the ecclesia at an early hour.

° In the original the whole of this little dialogue, like that versified at p. 58, is in iambic metre. The translator in both instances perhaps thought the ideas too poetical to be thrown into blank verse:—"Say, ye severest, what would ye have done?"

Grief and scorning,
 Woe and mourning,
 Past all curing,
 I do scan
 Unto man,
 The much-enduring :
 Cramps and stitches,
 Aches and pains,
 Rack his joints
 And fire his veins !

Shield me, great Phœbus, 'tis indeed a mortar,
 Vast beyond vastness !—then this monster's visage !
 Pain, mischief, misery, are upon his front.
 And do my eyes indeed take witness of him,
 The god, whose very sight creates a solitude,
 The truculent—the iron-faced—still settling
 Upon his legs, as if for fight preparing !

Double, double,
 Woe and trouble,
 Triple trine,
 And nine to nine,
 Nine and ten,
 And nine again,
 I do see
 For Prasîæ P.
 Hapless state !

See now thy doom is sealed, and ratified thy fate !

[throws a leek into the bowl.]

Look, Sparta, to't—'tis her concern—not ours.

For Megara weep !
 And your sighs be they deep.
 For the fates strongly pull,
 And my bowl must be full ;
 The loss of a fraction
 Would work me distraction ;
 Nicely chopp'd, minc'd, and drest,
 She may yet be at rest !

[throws in garlic^a, and pounds it very small.]

Sigh we for those same folk of Megara !

^a A word nearly similar to Prasîæ in Greek signifies a leek.
 Garlic was one of the most plentiful productions of Megara.

Large floods of tears—and bitter, save the mark !
Hath he infused for them !

War. Cry aloud, fair and foul,
And for Sicily howl !
For body and soul,
She must go to the bowl ;
In the pride of her state
She must yield to her fate,
And the scraper and knife
Now lie hard at her life !

[*scrapes cheese**, and throws it into the bowl.]

Pour we some honey^s now from Attica

Upon our work.— Pac. 236—254.

QUART. REV. vol. XXIII. p. 275.

NOTE L. p. 115.

The entrance and exit of the cottabus are thus recorded in some iambs of Plato, the comic poet, which have been corrected by Hermann (de Metris, p. 148).

ἄνδρες δεδειπνήκασιν ἤδη σχεδὸν ἅπαντες. εὖγε,
τί οὐ τρέχων σὺ τὰς τραπέζας ἐκφέρεις ; ἐγὼ δὲ
νίπτρον παρέχων εἰσέρχομαι. καὶ γὰρ δὲ παρακορήσων.
σπονδὰς ἔπειτα παραχέας, τὸν κότταβον παροίσω.
τῇ παιδί τοὺς αὐλοὺς ἐχρῆν ἤδη πρὸ χειρὸς εἶναι,
καὶ προσαναφυσᾶν. τὸ μύρον ἤδη παράχρον βαδίζων,
Αἰγύπτιον, κᾶτ' ἱρινον· στέφανον δ' ἔπειθ' ἐκάστῳ
δώσω φέρων τῶν ξυμποτῶν. νεόκρατά τις ποιεῖτω.
καὶ δὴ κέκραται. κᾶτα τὸν λιβανωτὸν ἐπίθετο. εἶπε,
ποῦ δ' ἡμῖν ἤδη γέγονε ; καὶ πίνοντές εἰσι πόρρω·
καὶ σκόλιον ᾗσται, κότταβος δ' ἐξοίχεται θύραζε.

Athen. XV. p. 665. B. C. D.

But the liveliest allusion to this game is contained in an address of Trygæus, where he wishes to restrain the transports of the chorus, till they have actually recovered the goddess of Peace from her place of confinement.

Μή τι καὶ νυνὶ γε χαίρετ'· οὐ γὰρ ἴστε πῶ σαφῶς·
ἀλλ' ὅταν λάβωμεν αὐτήν, τηνικαῦτα χαίρετε,

^r The reader of Theocritus need not be reminded of the rich milk and cheeses, which so frequently occur in that most exquisite of all pastoral poets.

^s It was from the odoriferous herbs on mount Hymettus, that the excellence of the Attic honey was derived.

καὶ βοᾶτε, καὶ γελᾶτ' ἥ-
 δη γὰρ ἔξεσται τόθ' ὑμῶν
 πλεῖν, μένειν, . . . καθεύδειν,
 ἐς πανηγύρεις θεωρεῖν,
 ἐστιῶσθαι, κοτταβίζειν,
 συβαρίζειν,
 ἰοῦ ἰοῦ κεκραγένοι.

Pac. 337—345.

Calm your transports, rein your temper—o'er foot and tongue hold
 due command.

Thou let'st slip too soon—await thee—till the game is in your hand.

Then give loose to license free,
 Shout and laugh and revelry.
 Then whatever joys ye steal,
 License there shall set her seal.
 Would you sail? the seas are wide:
 Art for shore? on shore abide.
 Are ye for repose and shade?
 Sleep till Morpheus' self be made }
 Better master in his trade. }
 Pomp—procession—feast and play,
 All in turn shall have their sway,
 With sport that wrinkled care derides,
 And tale that props up laughter's sides,
 Driving grief and sorrow far
 With a merry loud ha! ha!

NOTE M. p. 177.

ΧΟΡΟΣ ΛΑΚΩΝΩΝ.

ὄρμασον

τὼς κυρσανίως, ὦ Μναμόνα,

τὰν τεῶν μῶαν, ᾄτις

1. In common Greek: ὄρμασον τοὺς κυρσανίους, ὦ Μναμόνα, (i. e. Μηρημοσύνη) (πρὸς) τὴν σὴν Μοῦσαν. Compare Pind. Ol. X. 23-5. θήξας δὲ κε φόντ' ἀρετῇ ποτὶ πέλωριον ὄρμασε κλέος ἀνὴρ θεοῦ σὺν παλάμῃ.

3. μῶαν. The Doric mode of substituting τ for σ has been illustrated at v. 705. It remains to notice three other modes used by them for avoiding this letter: 1st, by substituting ντ in the middle of words: Lysist. 173. ἔχωντι. 1005. ἐῶντι. 1302. ψιᾶδδοντι (i. e. ψιᾶζουσι). Pind. Ol. I. 47. II. 51, 122. III. 12. VI. 36, &c. Theoc. Id. XV. 64. 82, 8. 112. 137. Sapph. Fr. 3. Sophr. Fr. IX. XXVII. LXXXVII. Orch. Insc. I. 3. ἀποδεῶδανθι (i. e. ἀποδεῶδάκασι). Ἰωσθι pro Ἰωσθι ac. ἔωσι, ᾄσι: 2d, by the rhotacismus, or substituting the letter ρ for σ at the end of words: Lysist. 988. παλεῶρ (i. e. παλαιός). So in the Elean inscription, a φρατρα τοιρ φαλεισις: and abundantly in the Lacedæmonian decree against Timotheus, where the musician having been ordered to reduce his eleven strings to seven, it is added, ἔκαστορ τὸ τᾶρ πόλιωρ βάρωρ ὀρῶν εὐλαβῆται

οἶδεν ἀμέ τῷς Ἴσσαναίως,	
ὄκα τοι μὲν ἐπ' Ἄρταμιτίφ	5
πρόκροον θείκελοι	
ποττὰ κᾶλα, τῷς Μήδως τ' ἐνίκων.	
ἀμέ δ' αὖ Λαωνίδας	
ἄγεν ἄπερ τῷς κάπρωσ	
θάγοντας, οἶῶ, τὸν ὀδόντα·	10
πολὺς δ' ἀμφὶ τὰς γέννας ἀφρὸς ἦνσει,	
πολὺς δ' ἅμα καττῶν σκελῶν ἀφρὸς ἴετο.	
ἦν γὰρ τῶνδρες οὐκ ἐλάσσως	
τᾶς ψάμμας, τοὶ Πέρσαι.	
ἀγρότερ' Ἄρταμι σηροκτόνε	15
μῶλε δεῦρο, παρσέει σιὰ,	
ποττὰς σπονδάς,	
ὥς συνέχρη πολλὸν ἀμέ χρόνον.	
νῦν δ' αὖ	
φιλία τ' αἰὲς εὐπορος εἴη	20
ταῖς συνθήκαις	

ἐπὶ τὴν Σπάρταν ἐπιφέρειν τι τῶν μὴ καλῶν, ἢ τῶν μὴ ποττὰ τῶν ἀρετῶν κλέος ἀγόντων. (Compare Bishop Cleaver's Decret. c. Tim. p. 44. and Porson's Review of Knight's Essay, &c. Mus. Crit. I. 509. and see also Müller, II. 338. 496.) 3d, the σ was omitted altogether, as in the present word μῶαν, and above ὄρμαον. To which add Lysist. 980. γερωία (i. e. γερούσια). 995. πᾶα (i. e. πᾶσα). 1297. ἐκλιπῶα. 1299. κλεῶα. 1311. ἀγκονιῶα. (That this omission did not take place in Alcman's poetry, see fragments quoted in Hephæst. pp. 40, 66.)

4. τῷς. "With regard to the differences of syntax, we may remark, that the article was much used by the Dorians, as is evident from several passages in the Spartan choruses in the Lysistrata of Aristophanes. It may be also observed, that the article occurs very frequently in all the early monuments of Doric nations; and that in the Doric poetry, particularly of Alcman, it was first introduced into the literature of Greece; the earlier language having been quite destitute of it." Müller, II. 501. In this little peculiarity may, I think, be traced much of what constituted the Spartan character;—exalted piety, self-dignity, and a sense of what belonged to others as well as to herself. *The Apollo, the Sparta, the Athens.*

6. πρόκροον, i. e. προῦκροον, *hammered*. The υ is also omitted Lysist. 173. οὐκ ἄς (i. e. ἔως. cf. Pind. Ol. X. 61.) σποδᾶς (i. e. σπουδῆς) ἔχωντι ται τρήτρες, as long as the triremes have their zeal and affection. So also in Æolic Greek. Sapp. Fr. 14. ἐνθόντ' ἐξ ὀρανῶ. Alc. Fr. 1. ὅει μὲν ὁ Σδεὺς, ἐκ δ' ὀρανῶ μέγας | χεῖμών.

7. ποττὰ κᾶλα, at the enemy's wood, i. e. ships. Ion (Athen. X. 412, b.) κατέπινε καὶ τὰ κᾶλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθράκας. In the same manner I think the word ought to be accented and understood in the Spartan epistle, which conveyed to the ephors the intelligence of the defeat of Mindarus: Ἔρρει τὰ καλὰ Μίνδαρος ἀπεσσοῖα· πεινῶντι τῶνδρες ἀπορέοιμες, τί χρὴ δρᾶν. Plut. Alcib. 28.

10. οἶῶ, Læconic for οἶμαι. This interjectional expression appears to have been of frequent use in Spartan poetry and dialogue. Compare vv. 81, 156, 998.

14. τᾶς ψάμμας. Compare Pindar's imagery on the same occasion. Isth. V. 63.

15. σηροκτόνε, i. e. θηροκτόνε. To the examples given above, v. 813. add from Alcman (Gaisf. Hephæst. 337):

Ἴνῳ σαλασσομέδοιο', ἂν ἀπὸ μασθῶν
βίπτεν φάτις γαλασηγὺν Μελικέρταν.

καὶ τᾶν αἰμυλᾶν ἀλωπέκων

παυσασίμεθ' ὦ

δεῦρ' ἴθι, δεῦρ' ὦ

κυναγὲ παρσίνε.

Lys. 1247—1272.

Notes N and O. As these notes are not essentially necessary, and this work has already exceeded its due limits, it has been thought proper to omit them.

22. ἀλωπέκων. The fox (and not always in a bad sense) seems to have been a favourite source of allusion in early Doric poetry. Pind. Ol. II. 20. Isth. IV. 79. At the time the *Lysistrata* was written, the well-known adage of the crafty *Lysander* had made the word something more than a mere poetical allusion: "δπου γὰρ ἡ λεοντῇ μὴ ἐφικνεῖται, προσραπτέον ἐκεῖ τὴν ἀλωπεκὴν." Plut. *Lysand.* 7.

^t The following version has been framed rather in that spirit in which modern times are accustomed to speak of the glorious events commemorated in the above chorus, than in the Doric plainness and simplicity of the original. Such as it is, it will serve to give the student a general idea of the contents of the chorus, and enable him more easily to encounter the difficulties of its dialect.

—But the song and the muse must our youngsters now claim:

Waken up the bold strain,

Till Remembrance regain

The joint glories of old and the days of past fame;—

The days when at proud Artemisium's shore

Athens' sons the bright palm of sea-victory wore;

When powers immortal look'd down from on high,

And own'd them fit tenants and heirs for the sky.

We too with Leonidas rose then in might;

For like boars, forest-bred,

His brave Spartans he led,

Who whetted their teeth, and demanded the fight.

The fight gather'd round them, and o'er the feet spread

The foam which began at the mouth and the head:

For the foes were an host:—who had reckon'd the sand,

Had yet left unnumber'd the Mede's countless band.

Wood-wand'rer, beast-slayer, goddess, huntress, and maid,

Dian mine, be it thine,

That in league we combine,

Free from fraud and the fox and the trickster's base trade.

Then grace these our rites with thy presence so bright,

On thy left arm be Friendship, and Peace on thy right:

And when stars fade away, may these still own their prime,

Immortal as thou art, and endless as Time.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

2. ἦσθην . . . τέτταρα. Bergler compares, (but I think incorrectly,) Vesp. 440. οὐς ἐγὼ διδάξα κλάειν τέτταρ' εἰς τὴν χοίνικα. Too little of the lighter literature of the Greeks has been preserved, to admit of our speaking decisively as to some of their colloquial idioms; but it should seem, as if they were accustomed, when expressing augmentations of joy and sorrow, to use the term *four*, as we commonly use the term *three*.

13. ἐπὶ μόσχῳ. Herodot. I. 160. ἐξέδοσαν δὲ οἱ Χίοι ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀταρνῇ μισθῷ. Plut. Sol. 15. ἐπὶ τοῖς σώμασι μηδένα δανείζειν.

31. ἀπορῶ, γράφω. Long after the notes on these two words had passed the press, Mr. G. Burges was so obliging as to send me some different readings of the opening scenes of this play, and the verse, as there exhibited, certainly tends to confirm the view which has been taken of its general meaning in those notes. Mr. Burges's MS. reads:

ἀ τ' ἐρῶ, γράφω, λογίζομαι, περιτίλλομαι.

41. ἡγόρευον. Fr. Aristoph. (Dind. p. 143).

οὐκ ἡγόρευον; οὐτός ἐστ' οὐκ Ἀργόλας

μὰ Δι' οὐδέ γ' Ἑλλην.

ἀγορεύειν, *to say*, and without reference to public speaking, is a word of common occurrence in the Homeric writings.

43. The Editor regrets to say, that he has been disappointed of the engraved representation of the Pnyx, which he had been led to expect would accompany this work. In this dilemma he must content himself with referring the reader to the 'bird's eye view' of it, contained in Mr. Hughes's Travels in Greece, and to some obliging communications, which he has received from Mr. Cockerell on the subject. That accomplished artist, who surveyed the Pnyx with great attention on the spot, and has since refreshed his recollections by looking into other references, informs me that the platform on which the bema stood, contains 400 feet superficies, which, allowing five feet to each person, supplies far more accommodation than is wanted for the fifty-nine proedri. The two additional steps, he adds, would also contain a considerable number: they are at least one

foot four inches high, and are literally seats. The place of assembly itself, Mr. C. calculates as able to contain 18,000 persons, allowing five feet to each citizen who attended.

48. Κελεύς. On the legends connected with Ceres, and the grandfather of this Celeus, see Apollodorus I. 5. III. 14. 7; and St. Croix's *Mystères du Paganisme*, I. 141-8.

70. ἄρμαμαξῶν. Plutarch, speaking of the jealous seclusion of their women by the Persians, adds: ἐν δὲ ταῖς ὁδοπορίαις ὑπὸ σκηνὰς κύκλῳ περιπεφραγμένας ἐπὶ τῶν ἄρμαμαξῶν ὀχεῖσθαι. Vit. Themist. 26.

403. λυπηρός. Plut. Themist. 22. ἤδη δὲ καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν διὰ τὸ φθονεῖν ἡδέως τὰς διαβολὰς προσημένων, ἡναγκάζετο λυπηρὸς εἶναι, τῶν αὐτοῦ πράξεων ἐν τῷ δήμῳ πολλάκις μνημονεύων.

510. Mr. Mitford (vol. iv. p. 30.) speaks of Lamachus as a man in the prime of life, at the time of the expedition to Sicily, i. e. in the seventeenth year of the Peloponnesian war: and it was chiefly upon this authority that his youth was so strongly inferred in the note to this verse. From Plutarch's account, however, (Alcib. 18), it should appear, that Lamachus's mad passion for war had less excuse on the point of age, than the English historian of Greece had given him credit for. His years excepted, Plutarch's description of Lamachus agrees very closely with that of Aristophanes, from whom it was most probably derived, (Alcib. 18. Nicias 15. 18). Neither his life nor his death seems to have made any strong impression on the mind of Thucydides, whose notices of him are very scanty.

618. Long after the note to the above verse had passed the press, it was not a little gratifying to the Editor's feelings to find most of the opinions contained in it, corroborated by one of the finest scholars and writers of the present day, the Greek Professor of Glasgow. After a high eulogium on 'the illustrious poet, from whose remains we now learn to understand the nature of the old comedy,' Sir D. Sandford proceeds to observe, "But in reviewing his productions as a whole, and as specimens of the system to which they belonged, not only the ancient conception of the comic art, but likewise the character of the Bacchanalian festival must be taken into the account. To the more solemn and exalted species of mental inspiration, tragedy was consecrated; but of that airy and extravagant spirit, that intoxication of the soul, of which Bacchus was equally the patron, the Attic comedy, in its first estate, was at once the triumph and the type. Hence every appearance of forethought and laborious preparation was avoided, and the reins were freely given to the utmost license of fable, sentiment, and expres-

sion, which an exuberant fancy could supply. On this principle we easily find a reason for the wildest sallies of buffoonery, and a reason too, if not an excuse, for that grossness of language and allusion, which harmonized with the obscene ensign of the original Phallic ceremonies." After some further observations on the nature of the old comedy, the learned Professor remarks, "Aristophanes was not behind his brethren in availing himself of some of these professional immunities; yet, wherever, amid the coarseness, the grotesqueness, and the mockery of the old comic vein, the personal character of the man breaks out, we see that it was not merely his boast, but his real wish and aim, to elevate the tone of his art." Adverting next to the unrivalled skill, with which Aristophanes wields the idiomatic powers of the Attic form of speech, and the snatches of exquisite poetry, which are perpetually intermingled with the passages of a more robust or vulgar quality, this eloquent and powerful writer concludes: "When we add to this, that the patriotism of Aristophanes was of that sterling ore which shines from its own brightness, without the adventitious gilding of popular professions, we claim for him the crowning merit of a great mind. The last mentioned excellence necessarily involves another that may justly be ascribed to him; a sound, consistent view of the philosophy of morals. . . . The attacks of Aristophanes were as just as they were tremendous; a fact greatly to the honour of one whose shafts flew so thick on every side, that he might well have exclaimed, with a celebrated writer of modern times, 'What public question have I declined? What villain have I spared?'" Sandford's *Rise and Progress of Literature*.

is the mistress of Greece, and the mistress of Greece is the sovereign of the world. From any permanent or ruinous effects of an invading army, these battlements and lengthened walls have effectually secured you. Your fields may be pillaged, and your harvests destroyed; but that nobler harvest, which lies in the souls and bodies of men, is comparatively placed beyond an enemy's power; and while the sea opens an endless source of reprisal and compensation, all such minor losses are hardly worth a moment's thought. In two words is placed your future policy—an increased navy, and the means of subsisting it: for the rest, remember the universal law of nature, that might constitutes right, and that the property of the weak always belongs to the ^hstrong."

To consider a war, which grew out of such principles as these, as a mere conflict between Sparta and Athens, is wholly to mistake the nature of the case, and to narrow the deep interest belonging to it. It was a war not merely between Greek and Greek, but a war of all opposite and contending principles; it was a war, as Mr. Müller has fully and powerfully ⁱexpressed it, of Dorians against Ionians in every possible contrast of manners, habits, blood, and religious faith: it was the maintenance of ancient custom as opposed to the desire of novelty: it was a union of nations and tribes against one arbitrarily formed: it was aristocracy against democracy, and the combination of free Greeks against the evil ambition of one state. And the modes of carrying on the war were scarcely less in contrast than the principles out of which it rose; for it was land-forces against sea-forces; large bodies of men practised in war against wealth; it was a war of native and self-paid troops against troops foreign and purchased; and, lastly, even to those who had calculated upon the almost supernatural energies which states in their youth can put forth like individuals in their youth, and who pay for the prodigality of their exertions by a premature decrepitude and decay, it was a war of slow and deliberate conviction against determined ^krashness.

^h Such is the constant argument of the sophists in the writings of Plato; but the most impudent public avowal of this doctrine is contained in the deeply interesting conference between the Athenians and the little islanders of Melos. Thucyd. V. 85—111.

ⁱ Müller, I. 221.

^k Though the victory finally rested, as the foreboding mind of Aristophanes had evidently felt it would, with the former of these conflicting principles, it is most

That a war commenced under such circumstances would be of long duration, and be attended with scenes of unusual misery and 'atrocities, could escape no reflecting man's observation; but a brief and rapid analysis of its movements during the first five years is all that is required for a reader of 'the Acharnenses:' its more fearful and distressing features, the dark cabal and midnight plot—the mutual jealousies and suspicions—the slow siege, and quicker famine, with all that nature shudders at between—the bloody combat by sea and land between the high contending parties, and the still fiercer contests between factions in every little town and state—the dark tragedies by which thousands were butchered in cold blood, or thrown upon the wide world, without a home,—all these must be left to fuller narratives to detail: but some idea of them must be present to a reader's mind that he may understand those aspirations for peace, which so much prevail throughout the writings of Aristophanes. But to come to our brief analysis.

The first summer's campaign brought the Peloponnesian armies to ^mAcharnæ, and within eight miles of Athens. To see that beautiful plain ravaged before their eyes, and themselves cooped up within the city-walls, was indeed a new and trying sight to brave men like the Athenians: but novelty—the strong mind

painful to think at what expense that victory was bought;—the gradual ruin of the honest and open Doric character, and the disappearance of all the noble simplicity of the ancient times of Greece. The following reflections by Mr. Müller will not only prepare the reader for some of the reflections thrown out by Aristophanes against the Spartans, (and which, though generally intended to conciliate his audience, were not always wide of the truth,) but also throw other general lights on his comedies. "But in the second half of the war, when the Spartans gave up their great armaments by land, and began to equip fleets with hired seamen; when they had learnt to consider money as the chief instrument of warfare, and begged it at the court of Persia; when they sought less to protect the states joined to them by affinity and alliance, than to dissolve the Athenian confederacy; when they began to secure conquered states by harlots of their own, and by oligarchs *forced upon the people*, and found that the secret management of the political clubs was more to their interest than open negotiation with the government; we see developed on the one hand an energy and address, which was first manifested in the enterprises of the great Brasidas; and on the other a worldly policy, as was shewn in Gylippus, and afterwards more strongly in Lysander; when the descendants of Hercules found it advisable to exchange the lion's for the fox's skin. And, since the enterprises conducted in the spirit of earlier times either wholly failed or else remained fruitless, this new system, though the state had inwardly declined, brought with it, by the mockery of fate, external fame and victory." Müller, I. 224-5.

¹ Plut. Lysand. 11.

^m The Acharnenses, says Col. Leake, possessed one of the most fertile plains and one of the most genial climates in Attica; they enjoyed a high military character, and furnished, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, 3000 hoplitæ, or a tenth of the whole regular infantry of the republic. *Demi of Attica*, p. 21.

of ^aPericles—the mighty passions which had been called into play—and the certainty that whatever miseries they themselves were enduring, their navy was inflicting equal, if not greater, upon the enemy's coasts—all these feelings kept them firm to the sticking-point, and the cry for war was still predominant.

The second summer again brought the enemy's forces into the land of Attica; but a more powerful enemy had here been beforehand with them. This was the plague. To the reader of Aristophanes this awful word will require no details of any length: no allusion to it is, I believe, to be found in the poet's few remains, and its effects in deciding the great question of peace or war were of a very trifling kind. Nature and man were for a moment's space found joint enemies too powerful to contend against, and some faint overtures for accommodating matters were made to Sparta; but these failing, the word 'peace' was heard no more. Those, on the contrary, who survived the visitation of the plague, as if they had not enough of contention from without, presently divided themselves into two internal factions; the first contending that the war, according to an old oracle, was to be attended with a famine; the second as strenuously arguing that the true reading of the disputed passage was ^oλιμὸς, not ^oλοιμὸς, and that the visitation before them was a perfect proof of the truth of their assertion. On one point both parties were agreed, that whether accompanied by famine or by plague, (and many of these disputants perhaps lived to see that it could be accompanied by ^pboth,) the war ought still to continue; and the war continued accordingly.

The third year offered a new feature in the progress of this war. The two former campaigns had proved a source of suffering to Athens by land: an attempt to surprise the Piræus shewed that her throne might yet be shaken, even where it was thought most secure. The alarm occasioned by this attempt was ^qprodigious: still it proved to be but an alarm; and the cry again rose, ^o πόλεμος ἐρπύτω, (Lysist. 120.) *Let the war proceed!*

A fourth and fifth campaign, and still no sign of syncope or pause. If these campaigns brought additional sufferings, ad-

ⁿ Plut. Pericl. 33. And compare Plutarch's account of the conduct of Agesilaus, 31, 33. when the Spartans, for the first time in the course of six hundred years, found an enemy daring enough to invade their country.

^o Thucyd. II. 54.

^p Plut. Lysand. 13, 14.

^q Mitford, III. 154.

ditional exertions were also made to meet them: the savage passions were in full flow, and the word 'peace' would perhaps have proved fatal to him who ventured to pronounce it.

The sixth year broke the solemn silence; and, as far as we know, it was the author of the 'Acharnenses' who first ventured to do so. That the experiment was made at some risk, the drama itself bears sufficient internal evidence, the progress of the piece being obviously injured by the poet's frequent apologies for his 'boldness': but the word 'peace' once pronounced, the same lips which had so cautiously breathed it, put it forth again and again at every convenient interval throughout the remainder of this unnatural conflict.

The plan, on which the present edition of 'the Acharnenses' would be conducted, was fully explained in a Prospectus very extensively circulated, and it is not thought necessary to add to the size of a volume already sufficiently large by entering into minute details in justification of the reasons with a view to which that plan was formed. One brief remark, however, the editor trusts may be allowed him. As the present volume is but the first portion of a work, the materials of which have been spread over a wide extent of ground, and the whole of which it has been attempted to form into something like one continued system, he begs that his reader will not be too hasty to condemn as an omission, the absence of matter, which will perhaps be found to occupy a more fitting place hereafter.

r That such apologies were not uncalled for, some curious instances, preserved by *Æschines*, of the violence exhibited in the ecclesia, when opposition was made to the popular feeling for peace or war, will sufficiently testify. Thus, speaking of his great rival, he says, *διώμυντο τὴν Ἀθηνῶν . . . ἥ μὴν εἴ τις ἔρεῖ ὡς χρὴ πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, ἀπάξειν εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἐπιλαβόμενος τῶν τριχῶν*. 75, 1. So again it is observed of *Cleophon*, who from a mean situation had risen to high rank and influence in the state, *ἀποκόψειν ἡμῖν μαχαίρα τὸν τράχηλον, εἴ τις εἰρήνης μνησθήσεται*. 38, 11. That these were not mere threats, the case of one *Nicodemus*, mentioned by the same orator, too clearly shews: *ἐκκοπεῖς ὁ δέλαιος ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ τὴν γλῶτταν ἀποτμηθεὶς ἢ ἐπαρρησιάζετο πιστεύων τοῖς νόμοις καὶ ὑμῖν*. 24, 32. Such were the occasional consequences of a person speaking his mind freely in this freest of all possible governments.

ΑΧΑΡΝΗΣ.

ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ.

ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ.

ΚΗΡΤΞ.

ΑΜΦΙΘΕΟΣ.

ΠΡΕΣΒΕΙΣ Ἀθηναίων παρὰ βασιλέως ἥκοντες.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΣ.

ΘΕΩΡΟΣ.

ΓΥΝΗ Δικαιοπόλιδος.

ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ Δικαιοπόλιδος.

ΚΗΦΙΣΟΦΩΝ.

ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ.

ΛΑΜΑΧΟΣ.

ΜΕΓΑΡΕΥΣ.

ΚΟΡΑ θυγατέρε τοῦ Μεγαρέως.

ΣΥΚΟΦΑΝΤΗΣ.

ΒΟΙΩΤΟΣ.

ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΣ.

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ ΛΑΜΑΧΟΥ.

ΓΕΩΡΓΟΣ.

ΠΑΡΑΝΥΜΦΟΣ.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΙ.

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